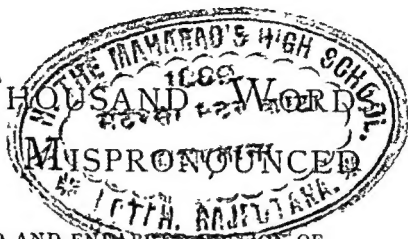


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[SIXTY-FIFTH THOUSAND]

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TO
EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL
OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

This Book

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE
AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN
ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN

"In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country "

JOSEPH THOMAS, M D , LL.D.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THE present volume is a revised and enlarged edition of "7000 Words Often Mispronounced."

The remarkable success achieved by this book, under its original title, has induced the author not only to subject it to a thorough and careful revision, but also to append a supplement of 3000 additional words. In the preparation of this supplement a special examination has been made not only of Webster's International Dictionary (edition of 1900), the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, and Worcester's Dictionary, but also of many other reputable authorities.

It is hoped that the book, in its revised and enlarged form, may continue to meet with the favor so generously accorded to it in the past.

W. H. P. P.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1903.

PREFACE.

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish, or (what is perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson—at least sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading speaking, oratory, and singing and in short hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3 The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages that might give difficulty.

4 The pronunciations are very carefully indicated—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5 The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries, it has however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6 The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman*. For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

* See note p. 39

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances, their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition

10 A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the List of Words' The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book" In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?", while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary"

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

"How commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE.

NEW YORK, *March 12, 1889.*

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THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

1 SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS

(1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds

1) *Vowel Sounds*

- 1 à, as in arm, father, ah

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*

- 2 a as in ask, past, soda

This is the first shade vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (à). It requires some practice to give it correctly

3. *ă*, as in at, man, tap.

This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. *â*, as in air, dare, care.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (*ă*). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. *ě*, as in ebb, let, met.

This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. *ā*, as in ale, fate, pay.

This is known as the *long* sound of *a*. By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. *ī*, as in it, pin, pity.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. *ē*, as in eel, meet, he.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

- 9 ð, as in odd, pop, cot

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*

- 10 ô as in orange dog, God

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ð) with which it is frequently confounded

- 11 ô, as in or, for, bought

This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*

- 12 ö, as in only, whole, wholly

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ô), with which it is frequently confounded

- 13 ô, as in old, hope, so

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*

- 14 öö, as in look, book, took

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (öö).

15. \bar{o} , as in ooze, moon, coo.

This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound (\bar{o}).

16. \hat{u} , as in urge, fur, cur.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound (\check{u}), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17. \check{u} , as in up, but, luck.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18. \tilde{e} , as in ermine, serge, verse.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (\check{u}).

2) Consonant-Sounds.

19. *y*, as in ye, yet, your.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* (\bar{e}) very

lightly pronounced before an accented vowel sound —as in *jarl* (e ard)

20 w as in we wet warm

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (*ōō*) very lightly pronounced before an accented vowel sound —as in *will* (*ōō il*)

21 r as in rave roar peer

In foreign languages the *r* is generally trilled in English less often

22 l as in lave lull ill

23 ng as in ring singing long

This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word

24 n as in no nun in

25 m as in me mum him

26 zh as in azure measure rouge

The digraph *zh* never occurs in English the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters or by a single letter

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. \bar{g} , as in get, gig, egg.

This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.

This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.

This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.

Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37 f, as in foe, fife, if

38 k, as in key kick, oak

39 ch, as in chew church each

This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoepists claim, a union of *t* and *s*/*z*.

40 t, as in to, tat, it.

41 p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42 h, as in he, hot, hoot

(2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages must frequently encounter such words as

Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bonbon, un Richter, Leipzig:

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use ; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed ; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*.

This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ĕ), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound

- 2 ü, as in Muller French u as in /u

If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying ō one should attempt, with his tongue to say ĕ, a close resemblance to this sound would result For those unable to produce this sound the sound of u in *duke* (u) may be substituted

- 3 aN, as in encore

This is the *first* of the four French nasal vowels If the English syllable *ang* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound The N added to the *ā* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ā* is to be nasalized

4. äN, as in vin

This is the *second* French nasal-vowel If the English syllable *ang* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ǣ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ǣ* is to be nasalized.

5. ô*N*, as in bonbon.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ong* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. ũ*N*, as in un.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ing* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The *N* added to the *ũ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ũ* is to be nasalized.

7. *k*, as in *Richter*

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *k* while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ȳk*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ck*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. *o*, as in *Leipzig*.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *y*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *ȳ* in *ȳg*, and avoiding the initial part of

the \bar{g} sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of \bar{g} may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Viëtor.*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number: \bar{i} , oi , ow , \bar{u} .

* For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Viëtor's recent and valuable work, "*Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoëpie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen*," pp. 113-124.

- 1 I, as in ice, mine, by

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds *a* as in *arm* and *ɛ* as in *eel* with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*a-ɛ*)

- 2 oi, as in oil, noise, boy

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, *ô* as in *oi*, and *i* as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*o-i*)

- 3 ow, as in out, bound, now

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, *ā* as in *arm*, and *ō* as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*ā'-ō*)

- 4 ū, as in duke, lute, new

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, *i* as in *it*, and *ō* as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound, thus (*i'-ō*)

ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1 It is advisable as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically and each symbol employed is without exception the representative of some one sound.

For example the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce fāt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4 It is necessary to become acquainted with the Sounds of the English Language as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's Manual of English Pronunciation, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5 Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6 Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10 Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book

If this is done it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list

NOTE — Any person wishing to master the pronunciation of the seven thousand words can easily do so in a few hours by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty and afterwards reading the marked words two or three times. Of course not one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

1) Native or English Sounds.

ä = <i>a</i> in arm.	ö = <i>o</i> in odd.
â = <i>a</i> in ask.	ô = <i>o</i> in orange
ă = <i>a</i> in at.	ô = <i>o</i> in or.
â = <i>a</i> in air.	õ = <i>o</i> in only.
ā = <i>a</i> in ale.	ō = <i>o</i> in old.
b = <i>b</i> in be.	oo = <i>oo</i> in look.
ch = <i>ch</i> in chew.	ōo = <i>oo</i> in ooze.
d = <i>d</i> in do.	p = <i>p</i> in pay.
ě = <i>e</i> in ebb.	r = <i>r</i> in rave.
ē = <i>e</i> in eel.	s = <i>s</i> in see.
ẽ = <i>e</i> in ermine.	sh = <i>sh</i> in she.
f = <i>f</i> in foe.	t = <i>t</i> in to.
ḡ = <i>g</i> in get.	th = <i>th</i> in thy.
h = <i>h</i> in he.	th = <i>th</i> in thigh
ī = <i>i</i> in it.	û = <i>u</i> in urge.
j = <i>j</i> in jet.	ü = <i>u</i> in up.
k = <i>k</i> in key.	v = <i>v</i> in van.
l = <i>l</i> in lave.	w = <i>w</i> in we.
m = <i>m</i> in me.	y = <i>y</i> in ye.
n = <i>n</i> in no.	z = <i>z</i> in zebra.
nḡ = <i>ng</i> in ring.	zh = <i>z</i> in azure.

2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

o = ô in Gothe.	ôN = on in bonbon.
û = ü in Muller.	ûN = un in un.
aN = en in encore	h = ch in Richter
ân = in in vin.	G = g in Leipzig.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

I = i in ice.	ow = ow in now.
oi = oi in oil.	u = u in duke.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book :—

- adj. = adjective.
- adv. = adverb.
- Bib. = Biblical.
- Biog. = Lippincott's Biographical Dict.
- C. = Century Dictionary.
- class. = classical.
- coll. = colloquially.
- Dr. = Doctor.
- Eng. = England, English.
- Fr. = France, French.
- Gaz. = Lippincott's Gazetteer.
- Ger. = Germany, German.
- Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.*
- interj. = interjection.
- Imp. = New Imperial Dictionary.
- It. = Italy, Italian.
- n. = noun.
- p. = page.

* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

part	=	participle
pl	=	plural
pop	=	popularly
Port	=	Portuguese
pron	=	pronunciation
prop	=	properly
S & W	=	Soule and Wheelers Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling
Sp	=	Spain Spanish
Stor	=	Stormonth's Dictionary
U S	=	United States of America
vb	=	verb
Web	=	Webster's International Dic tionary
Wor	=	Worcester's Unabridged Dic tionary.

TEN THOUSAND WORDS
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to
you," * * *

SHAKESPEARE.

Damas —* * * "The Prince of Como does not under-
stand his own language !

Melnotte —Not as you pronounce it, who the deuce
could ? "

PULVER

"Fine words ! I wonder where you stole 'em "

DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old ,
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

POPE.

TEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

A

Aachen—ä'-kĕn.

➤ Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*. For κ, see p. 28.

Aaron—âr'-ŭn or ā'-rŭn.

abacus—ăb'-ăk-ŭs, *not* ăb-ăk'-ŭs.

Abaddon—ă-băd'-ŏn.

abatis (intrenchment)—ăb'-ăt-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ĕ' as a secondary pronunciation. Fr. pron. á-bá-tĕ'.

abattoir —ă-băt-twăr' ; ăb-ăt-wăr' (Stor., Hal.).

Abbassides—ăb-băs'-sĭdz.

Abd-el-Kader—ăbd-ĕl-kă'-dĕr.

See *Abdul-Kadîr*.

abdomen—ăb-dŏ'-mĕn, *not* ăb'-dŏ-mĕn.

“ Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

from common use. The following words^s have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen*, *acumen*, *asylum*, *bitumen*, *curator*, *decorum*, *delator*, *dictator*, *horizon*, *spectator*, *testator*—*Web*. These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Kadir—ab'-dool ka-dir.

See *Abd el Kader*.

Abélard—äb'-e-lard; Fr. pron. a-ba-lär'.

"R in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable"—*Web*.

Abernethy—äb'-ër-neth-i.

Four different pronunciations of this word are found. I give the one in common use.

abeyance—a-bä'-äns, *not* a-bé'-äns. }

Abihu—a-bi'-hu.

"Nadab and Abihu" - }

abject—äb'-jekt, *not* äb-jekt'.

abjectly—äb'-jekt-li, *not* äb-jekt'-li.

abjectness—äb'-jekt-nēs, *not* äb-jekt'-nēs. }

ablative—äb'-la-tiv, *not* äb'-l-tiv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

Abomey—äb-ō-mä'.

aborigines—äb-ō-rīj'-In-ēz.

Aboukir—ä-boō-kēr'.

Also spelled *Aboukeer*, *Abukir*, but pronounced as above. "The battle of *Aboukir*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

About (Edmond)—ěd-môn' ä-bōō'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-râ-kâ-dăb'-râ.

Final *a* in English words has generally the sound of the *a* final in *America*.

Abraham—ă'-brâ-hăm, *not* ă'-brăm, unless spelled *Abram*.

Abrantès d'—dă-brăn'-tës.

For äN, see p. 26.

absent (adj.)—ăb'-sënt:

absent (vb.)—ăb-sënt'.

In words of two syllables like the present ones, that do double duty, as nouns or adjectives on the one hand, and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable, and the verbs upon the *last*.

absinthe—ăb-sinth' ; Fr. pron., ăb-sănt'.

For äN, see p. 26.

absolutism—ăb'-sō-lū-tīzm, *not* ăb-sōl'-yū-tīzm.

absolutory—ăb-sōl'-yū-tō-rī, *not* ăb-sō-lū'-tō-rī.

absolve—ăb-sōlv' ; ăb-zōlv' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

abstemious—ăb-stē'-mī-ūs, *not* ăb-stēm'-ī-ūs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb'-străkt.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

abstruse—ăb-strūs', *not* ăb-strōōs'.

Abydos—ă-bi'-dōs.

"The Bride of *Abydos*"

abysmal—a-bīz'-māl, *not* a-bis'-māl.

acacia—a-kă'-shĭ ă or a-kă'-shă.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*"—*Wer*

academian—ăk-ă-dē'-mĭ-ăn, *not* ăk-ă-dēm'-l-ăn.

academician—ăk-ă-dē-mĭsh'-ăn, *not* ă-kăd'-ē-mĭsh-ăn.

Academus—ăk-ă-dē'-mūs.

"The green retreats of *Academus*."

Acapulco—a-ka-pōōl'-kō.

accent (n.)—ăk'-sĕnt.

accent (vb.)—ăk-sĕnt.'

See *absent*

accept—ăk-sĕpt', *not* ĕk-sĕpt'.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

access—ăk-sĕs' or ăk'-sĕs; ăk'-sĕs (Imp.)

The weight of authority favors the first marking; custom favors the second

accessory—ăk-sĕs'-ō-rĭ or ăk'-sĕs-ō-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessary*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

acclimate—āk-klī'-māt, *not* āk'-klīm-āt.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatize—āk-klī'-mā-tīz, *not* āk-klīm'-ā-tīz.

acclivous—āk-klī'-vūs.

accompaniment—āk-kūm'-pān-īm-ěnt, *not* āk-kūmp'-nīm-ěnt.

A word of *five* syllables when pronounced correctly.

accomptant—āk-kownt'-ānt.

accost—āk-kōst', *not* āk-kōst', *nor* āk-köst'.

This (ô) is a sound midway between ô as in *not* and ô as in *or*. "Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web*.

accouter—āk-kōō'-těr, *not* āk-kow'-těr.

Also spelled *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—āk-krū', *not* āk-krōō'.

accurate—āk'-kū-rāt, *not* āk'-kěr-īt.

Aceldama—ā-sěl'-dā-mā, *not* ās-ěl-dā'-mā.

Stormonth gives ā-kěl'-dā-mā as a secondary pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

acephalous—á sěf'-á-lūs

acetal—á sc' tál

acetic—á sět ik or a-sc'-tīk

Most authorities seem to favor the first pronunciation, although the second is often heard

acetify—á sět if-i

Haldeman says a set i fi

acetin—ās e-tin, *not* a se-tīn.

acetous—a se tus

Knowles says ās e tus

Achaia—a ka-ya or a kī-yā

Achates—ā ka tez

'Fidus Achates' In Greek and Latin Proper Names, 'e in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *Andes* —Web

achenium—á kē nī-ūm

Acheron—āk'-ē-rōn, *not* āch'-ē rōn.

See *Magna Charta*

Achitophel—á kīt'-ō-fēl

Absalom and Achitophel' See *Aithophel*

acme—āk'-me

acolyte—āk'-ō-lit

Aconcagua—a kōn ka'-gwa.

aconite—āk'-ō-nit, *not* āk'-ō-net

See *etc*

acorn—á'-kūrn ; á'-kērn (Wor)

The first is the standard or full pronunciation, the second is the common or short pronunciation

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

acoustics—ă-kow'-stîks or â-kōō'-stîks.

This last pronunciation, although correct, is not the one preferred by Webster.

Acre—ă'-kēr or ā'-kēr.

The second pronunciation is the more common.

acropolis—ă-kröp'-ō-lîs.

across—ă-krôs', *not* â-krôst'.

See *accost*.

acrostic—ă-krôs'-tîk, *not* â-krôs'-tîk.

See *accost*.

Actæon—ăk-tē'-ōn.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs æ and œ, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Actium—ăk'-shî-ŭm or âk'-tî-ŭm.

actor—ăk'-tŭr; âk'-tēr (Wor.).

See *acorn*.

acts—ăkts, *not* âks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—ă-kŭ'-mĕn, *not* âk'-yŭ-mĕn.

See *abdomen*.

Ada—ă'-dâ, *not* âd'-â.

adagio—ă-dâ'-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (ăd-ă'-jî-ō); and Stormonth anglicizes it (ăd-ă'-jî-ō).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

adamantean—ăd-a-măn-tē'-an; ăd-ă-măn-tē'-ăn (Stor.).

adamantine—ăd-a-măn'-tîn, *not* ăd-a-măn'-tên.

Adamic—ăd-ăm'-ik, *not* ăd'-ăm-ik.

address (n)—ăd-drēs'.

The natural and correct tendency is to follow analogy, and accent this word upon the *first* syllable. See *absent*.

address (vb)—ăd-drēs'

Adelphi—a-dél'-fî, *not* a-dēl'-fl.

Aden—a'-dên or a'-dên.

adept (n)—ăd-ēpt', *not* ăd-ēpt.

adept (adj)—ăd-ēpt'.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish between them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last*. In the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adhesive—ăd-hē'-siv, *not* ăd-hē'-zîv.

adieu—a-dū'; Fr. pron. ăd-yō'.

For o, see p. 25.

Adige—ăd'-îj-ē; It. pron. a'-dē-jā.

ad infinitum—ăd in-fîn-î'-tûm, *not* ăd in fîn'-î-tûm.

adipocere—ăd'-îp-ô-sēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

adipose—ăd'-îp-ōs ; ăd-îp-ōs' (Wor., Smart, Cooley).

adjectival—ăd-jěk-tî'-văl or ăd'-jěk-tîv-ăl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

admirable—ăd'-mîr-ă-bl, *not* ăd-mî'-ră-bl.

admirably—ăd'-mîr-ă-blî, *not* ăd-mî'-ră-blî.

admiralty—ăd'-mîr-ăl-tî, *not* ăd-mîr-ăl'-tî.

adnascent—ăd-năs'-ěnt.

adobe—ă-dō'-bă.

Adonais—ăd-ō-nă'-îs.

Shelley's "*Adonais*."

Adonijah—ăd-ō-nî'-jă.

Adoniram—ăd-ō-nî'-răm.

Adonis—ă-dō'-nîs, *not* ă-dōn'-îs.

Adriana—ăd-rî-ăn'-ă.

"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rî-ăn-ō'-pl.

Worcester makes the *a* long in the first syllable.

Adriatic—ăd-rē-ăt'-îk ; but Worcester's pronunciation (ă-drē-ăt'-îk) is more frequently heard.

Adullam—ă-dŭl'-ăm.

"The cave of *Adullam*."

adult—ă-dŭlt', *not* ăd'-ŭlt.

ad valorem—ăd vâ-lō'-rěm, *not* ăd văl'-ō-rěm.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

advance—ăd-văns'.

The *a* in the last syllable has the shade-vowel or short Italian *a* sound

advantageous—ăd-văn-tă -jus, *not* ăd-văn' ta jŭs

adverse—ăd'-vĕrs.

"This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable, but the accent is now settled on the first' — *Web*

adversely—ăd'-vĕrs-lĭ.

Worcester says ăd vĕrs -lĭ

advertise—ăd vĕr-tĭz'

Webster, in addition to this pronunciation, gives ăd ver tĭz as a secondary form. The New Imperial Dictionary says: "ăd vĕr tĭz', formerly pronounced ăd-vĕr'-tĭz "

advertisement—ăd-vĕr'-tĭz-mĕnt or ăd-vĕr-tĭz'-mĕnt.

This last pronunciation is a very common one in the U S

advertiser—ăd-vĕr-tĭ'-zĕr or ăd'-vĕr-tĭ-zĕr; *not* ăd-vĕr'-tĭs-ĕr.

ædile—e'-dĭl.

See *edile*

Ægean—ĕ-jĕ'-ăn.

Æ and æ in words of Greek and Latin origin are pronounced like *e* alone in the same situation

Ægeon—ĕ-jĕ'-ŏn.

"Comedy of Errors "

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

ægis—ē'-jīs.

Æmilia—ē-mīl'-ī-ā.

"Comedy of Errors."

Æneas—ē-nē'-ās ; Bib. ē'-nē'-ās.

Æneid—ē-nē'-īd.

Webster gives the above, together with ē'-nē'-īd as a secondary form. See *Eneid*.

Æolus—ē'-ō-lūs, *not* ē-ō'-lūs.

æon—ē'-ōn.

aerate—ā'-ēr-āt, *not* ā'-rē-āt.

aerial—ā-ē'-rī-āl.

ærie—ē'-rī.

This is Webster's marking. Worcester says ē'-rī or ā'-ē-rī.

aeriform—ā'-ēr-īf-ōrm.

aerify—ā'-ēr-īf-ī.

aerolite—ā'-ēr-ō-līt, *not* ā'-rō-līt.

aeronaut—ā'-ēr-ō-nôt ; ā'-rō-nôt (Smart).

Æschylus—ēs'-kīl-ūs, *not* ēs'-kū-lūs.

æstheticism—ēs-thēt'-īs-īzm.

æsthetics—ēs-thēt'-īks.

Smart and Cooley say ēz-thēt'-īks.

ætiology—ē-tī-ōl'-ō-jī.

affinage—āf'-fīn-āj ; āf'-fī-nāj (Standard)

affix (n.)—āf'-fīks.

affix (vb.)—āf'-fīks'.

See *absent*.

afflatus—āf-flā'-tūs, *not* āf-flā'-tūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

afghan—ăf' ġăn, *not* ăf'-kăn

Afghanistan—af ġăn-îs-tan, *not* ăf-ġăn-îs'-tăn, af-ġăn-îs-tan' (Gaz)

See Kurdistan

aforesaid—ăf-or'-sĕd, *not* ăf or-sĕd

a fortiori—a for-shĭ o ri

again—ă-ġĕn, *not* a-ġan'

against—a ġĕnst, *not* ă-ġanst'

agape—a-ġap or a-ġap'

Agape—ăġ'-a pĕ

Agassiz—ăġ'-ăs-ĕ or ăġ'-ăs'-îz, Fr. pron.
ă ġa sĕ'

Agatha—ăġ'-a-thă

aged (adj)—ă'-jĕd, *not* ăjd

"An *aged* man" In compounds, as *full aged*, *middle aged*, it is generally pronounced ăjd

aged (part.)—ăjd, *not* ă'-jĕd

"He has *aged* greatly" *See learned*

aggrandize—ăġ'-ġrăn-dîz

aggrandizement—ăġ'-ġrăn'-dîz-mĕnt or ăġ'-ġrăn-dîz-mĕnt

Worcester gives both of these pronunciations, but prefers the second The New Imperial Dictionary gives the second only

✓ agile—ăj'-îl, *not* ăj'-îl

✓ Agincourt—ăzh-ăn-kōōr'.

For ăn, see p 26

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

agio—ä'-jī-ō.

Worcester gives äd'-jē-ō as a secondary pronunciation. Webster prefers äj'-ī-ō.

Agnes—äg'-nēz ; coll., äg'-nēs.

agnostic—äg'-nös'-tīk.

✓agnosticism—äg'-nös'-tīs-īzm, *not* äg'-nös'-tīk-īzm.

Agonistes—äg'-ōn-īs'-tēz.

"Samson *Agonistes*."

Agra—ä'-grä.

Agramante—ä-grä-män'-tā.

"Orlando Furioso."

agrarian—ä-grä'-rī-än.

agriculture—äg'-rī-kült-yūr.

agriculturist—äg'-rī-kült'-yū-rīst.

The word *agriculturalist*, often substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

ague—ä'-gū, *not* ä'-gēr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-gē-lär'.

For *r* final, see *Abélard*.

Agulhas—ä-gōol'-yäs.

aha—ä-hä', *not* hä-hä', unless spelled *haha*.

Ahasuerus (King)—ä-häs-ū-ē'-rūs.

Ahasuerus (The Wandering Jew)—ä-häzh-ōō-ē'-rūs.

Ahithophel—ä-hīth'-ō-fēl.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ä-rē-män' or ä'-rīm-än.

"Ormuzd and *Ahriman*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Aida—á-ē'-da.

✓aid-de-camp—ad'-dū-kān

For an, see p 26 Webster formerly pronounced this word ad -dū kām̄p

aiguille—a-ġwel', Fr. pron. a-ġwe'-yū.

Pronounce the *last* syllable very lightly

Aijalon—āj'-a lón or á'-ja-lón.

ailantus—a-lán' tus, *not* á-lán'-thūs, í-lán'-tus (Hal)

ailment—ál'-mēnt, *not* al'-munt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the last syllable is to be distinctly pronounced See *damage*

✓aisle—íl.

Aix-la-Chapelle—aks-la-sha-pél', *not* á-lá-shá-pél'.

See *Aachen*, Ger for *Aix la Chapelle*

Aix-les-Bains—aks-la-bān', *not* á-lá-bān'.

For *Av*, see p 26

✓Ajaccio—a-ya'-cho, *not* āj-ās'-í-ō.

In Italian *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*, *ci* and *cci* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Akbar—ak'-bēr; Hindoo pron. āk'-būr.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable"—*Web*

Akron (Ohio)—āk'-rōn, *not* á'-krōn.

alabaster—āl'-ā-bās-tēr

Aladdin—a-lād'-ín, *not* āl'-ād-ín.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

alamode—ăl'-â-mōd ; Fr. pron. â-lâ-mōd'.

Alaric—ăl'-ăr-ik, *not* âl-ăr'-ik.

alarum—â-lär'-üm ; âl-ăr'-üm (Stor.).

alas—â-làs', *not* â-lăs'.

Albategnius—ăl-bâ-těġ'-nĩ-ūs.

Albigenses—ăl-bĩ-jěn'-sěz.

albino—ăl-bĩ'-nō.

Worcester gives âl-bě'-nō as a secondary form.

albumen—ăl-bũ'-měn, *not* âl'-bũ-měn.

Alcæus—ăl-sě'-ūs.

See *Ægean*.

Alcantara—ăl-kăn'-tâ-ră.

alchemist—ăl'-kē-mist.

alchemy—ăl'-kē-mĩ.

Alcibiades—ăl-sĩ-bĩ'-â-děz.

Alcides—ăl-sĩ'-děz.

Alciphron—ăl'-sĩ-frön.

alcoran—ăl'-kō-răn or âl-kō-răn'.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word âl-kō-rôn'."—*Smart*. The first pronunciation, however, is that of the leading orthoepists.

Alcott—ôl'-küt, *not* âl'-küt.

alcove—ăl'-kōv or âl-kōv'.

The first form is the one in common use, and is preferred by Webster. The last is the marking of the dictionaries generally.

Alcuin—ăl'-kwĩn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Alcyone—äl-sı -ô-ně

Also spelled *Halcyone*, which see.

Aldebaran—äl deb a răn

'Alden—ol den *not* äl' den

'alder—ol -der *not* äl -dēr

'aldermanic—ol der măn ik.

'Alderney—ol der-nī

'aldine—äl'-dīn or ol -dīn

äl dīn is given by Smart and Cooley

Aldrich—öl drīch or öl' drīj

'Alembert d'—da-lan bar'

For an, see p 26

'Alençon—a-lěn'-sūn, Fr pron, a-lan-sōN'

For av and ōn, see pp 26 27

Alethea—äl-ē-the'-ā, coll, a le'-thē-ā

Aleutian (Islands)—a-lū'-shī-ān, *not* a-lū'-shān

Alexander—äl-ēgz-ān'-dēr, *not* äl-ēks-ān'-dēr.

Alexandria (Egypt)—äl-ēks-ān'-drī-a.

Ancient pronunciation, āl ēks ān drī ā

'alexandrine—äl ēgz-ān'-drīn, *not* äl-ēgz-ān'-dren

Alfieri—äl-fe-ā'-re

alga—äl'-gā

algæ—äl'-jē

algebra—äl'-jē-bra, *not* äl'-jē-bra.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Algiers—äl-jërz'.

Algonquin—äl-gön'-kwîn.

alias—ä'-li-äs, *not* äl'-i-äs.

✓alibi—äl'-ib-i, *not* äl'-ib-ï.

✓alien—äl'-yën, *not* ä'-li-ën.

Alighieri—ä-lë-gë-ä'-rë.

"Dante *Alighieri*."

aliment—äl'-im-ënt, *not* ä'-lîm-ënt.

Ali Pasha—ä'-lë pä-shä'.

alkali—äl'-ká-lî or äl'-ká-lî.

Lexicographers generally say *lî*, and most people say *lî*.

alkalify—äl-käl'-îf-i or äl'-käl'-îf-i.

Webster alone of the leading lexicographers gives the second form, and this is the only pronunciation he gives. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.

alkaline—äl'-ká-lîn or äl'-ká-lîn.

Alleghany—äl'-lë-gā-nî.

allegiance—äl-lë'-jäns or äl-lë'-jî-äns.

allegorist—äl'-lë-gō-rîst, *not* äl-lëg'-ō-rîst.

allegretto—äl-lë-grët'-ō; It. pron. äl-lä-grät'-tō.

allegro—äl-lä'-grō.

Most dictionaries have anglicized this word, and pronounce it äl-lë'-grō. Webster, however gives both pronunciations.

Alleyn—äl'-ën.

allopathic—äl-lō-päth'-îk, *not* äl-löp'-äth-îk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

allopathist—äl-löp'-äth-ist, *not* äl'-lö-päth
ist.

Very frequently mispronounced

allopathy—äl-löp'-äth-i, *not* äl'-lö-päth-i.

alloy (n)—äl-loi'.

See *address*

alloy (vb)—äl-loi'.

ally (n.)—äl-li'.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (äl' li)

ally (vb)—äl-li'.

alma mater—äl'-ma ma'-tēr, *not* äl'-mä
mä'-tēr.

This expression has been thoroughly anglicized

Alma-Tadema—äl'-ma tä'-dä-mä, *not* äl'-ma
tä-dä'-ma

Almagest—äl'-mä-jěst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest*"

almond—a'-münd.

The pronunciation äm'-ünd, though without dictionary authority, is almost universal. Do not say äl'-münd

almoner—äl'-mün-ēr.

almost—öl'-möst.

Some of the older dictionaries accent the *last* syllable

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

alms—ämz, *not* ämz.

Alnwick—än'-nik.

The English have a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of many Proper Names. See *Brougham*, *Cholmondeley*, *Cirencester*, *Gloucester*, *Greenwich*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*.

alpaca—äl-päk'-ä, *not* äl-ä-päk'-ä.

A very common mistake consists in making this a word of *four* syllables.

Alpheus—äl'-fē-üs ; · prop. äl-fē'-üs ; Bib
äl-fē'-üs.

alpine—äl'-pīn or äl'-pīn, *not* äl'-pēn.

Alsace—äl-säs'.

also—ôl'-sō, *not* ö!'-sō.

Altai (Mountains)—äl-tī', *not* äl'-tī.

Altair—äl-tār'.

alterative—ôl'-tēr-ä-tīv.

altercate—äl'-tēr-kāt, *not* ôl'-tēr-kāt.

The error committed in pronouncing the first syllable of this and the six words following, *ôl'* instead of *äl'*, is very common, and should be carefully avoided.

altercation—äl-tēr-kā'-shūn, *not* ôl-tēr-kā'-shūn.

alternate (n. and adj.)—äl-tēr'-nāt.

alternate (vb.)—äl'-tēr-nāt or äl-tēr'-nāt.

The first form is to be preferred. "This word, as a verb, was originally accented (like

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

the adjective and the noun) on the second syllable, as *alter' nate*, but is now more commonly accented on the first, as *al' ternate*."—*Web*

alternately—*äl-tēr'-nat-lī*, *not* *äl'-tēr-nat-lī*

alternation—*äl-tēr-na'-shūn*

alternative—*äl-tēr'-na-tīv*

alto-relievo—*äl'-tō re-lyā'-vō*

alumina—*a-lū -mīn ā*

aluminium—*äl-yū-mīn'-l-ūm*.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation See *aluminum*

aluminum—*ä-lū'-mīn-ūm*.

See *aluminium*

alumnæ—*ä-lūm'-nē*.

See *alumni*

alumni—*ä-lūm'-nī*.

See *alumnæ*

alveolar—*äl-vē'-ō-lēr* or *äl'-vē-ō-lēr*.

The second form is preferred by Webster In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary it is pronounced *äl vē'-ō-lar* This is also Stormonth's pronunciation, and the one preferred by Worcester

alveolate—*äl'-vē-ō-lāt*.

alveolus—*äl-vē'-ō-lūs*.

always—*ōl'-wāz*, *not* *ōl'-wūz*.

amanuensis—*ām-ān-yū-ēn'-sīs*.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37.)

Amasa—ăm'-ā-să.

Worcester prefers ā-mā'-să, but remarks: "The latter (ăm'-ā-sa) is the pronunciation which, at least in this country, is usually given to the word as a Christian name."

amateur—ăm-ă-tūr'; Fr. pron. ä-mă-tör'.

For ö see p. 25. Worcester gives ăm-ă-tūr' as a secondary form. Do not say ăm'-ă-chōor.

amber-gris—ăm'-bēr-ġrēs, *not* ăm'-bēr-ġrīs.

This is one of a class of words most of which are from the French or Italian. In them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Amboyna—ăm-boi'-nă.

ambrosia—ăm-brō'-zhă or ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ă.

This is Webster's (edition of 1900) pronunciation. Worcester, Perry, Smart, and Walker say ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ă.

ambrosial—ăm-brō'-zhăl or ăm-brō'-zhǐ-ăl.

ameer—ă-mēr'.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—ă-mēl'-yō-răt, *not* ā-mē'-lǐ-ō-răt.

amelioration—ă-mēl'-yō-ră'-shūn.

amen—ă-měn'.

"In singing, always pronounced ä-měn', and sometimes so pronounced when *spoken*, especially in the service of the Episcopal Church."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

amenable—a-mc' na bl, *not* a-měn'-a-bl.

amende honorable—a-mánd' ô-nô-ra'-bl.

It is generally silent in French, according to some authorities, always so

amenity—a mčn' it l, *not* a-mc'-nit-ĭ

Americus Vesputius See *Vesputius*

Amh-erst—ăm-ěrst, *not* ăm'-hěrst

The *h* is silent

amiable—a mĭ-a bl

Haldeman gives ăm' yâ bl as a secondary pronunciation

amide—ăm' id or ăm id

See *bromide*

Amiens—ăm' e-ěnz, Fr pron a-mĭ-àn'.

For an, see p 26 "The peace of *Amiens*

amir—a-mēr'

See *amir*

ammoniacal—ăm-niô-nĭ'-ăk-ăl

amœba—a-mc'-ba.

Amoor—ă-mōōr'.

Amoskeag—ăm-ôs-kĕg'.

amour propre—ă-mōōr' prô'-pr.

Ampère—an-pâr'

For av, see p 26

Amphion—ăm-fi'-ôn, *not* ăm'-fi-ôn

See *Arion*, *Orion*

amphiscians—ăm fish' ănz

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Amphitrite—ăm-fĩ-trĩ'-tē, *not* ăm'-fĩ-trĩt.

In classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—ăm-fĩt'-rĩ-ön.

Amurath—ä-mōō-rät'.

anabasis—ă-năb'-ă-sīs, *not* ăn-ăb-ă'-sīs.

anachronism—ăn-ăk'-rō-nĩzm.

Anacreon—ă-năk'-rē-ön.

"The odes of *Anacreon*."

anæmia—ă-nē'-mĩ-ă.

anæmic—ă-nēm'-ĩk, *not* ă-nē'-mĩk.

anæsthesia—ăn-ēs-thē'-sĩ-ă or ăn-ēs-thē'-zhĩ-ă.

anæsthetics—ăn-ēs-thēt'-ĩks.

analogue—ăn'-ă-lōg, *not* ăn'-ă-lōg.

So *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, etc.

Anam—ă-năm' ; ăn-năm' (Gaz.).

See *Annam*.

anamorphosis—ăn-ă-môr'-fō-sīs or ăn-ă-môr-fō'-sīs.

anarchic—ă-nărk'-ĩk.

anarchist—ăn'-ăr-kĩst.

Anaxagoras—ăn-ăks-ăg'-ō-răs.

Anaximander—ăn-ăks-ĩm-ăn'-dēr.

Anaximenes—ăn-ăks-ĩm'-ē-nēz.

ancestral—ăn'-sēs-trăl or ăn-sēs'-trăl.

Weight of authority favors the first marking ; case of utterance, the second.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Anchises—ân-kî'-sɛz.

anchovy ân-chô'-vî, *not* ân'-chô-vî.

ancien régime—ans-yân' rá-zhêm'.

For an and ân, see p. 26

ancient—ân'-shěnt, *not* an'-shî-čnt.

and—ând

This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into ũn

Andalusia—an-da-lōo-thɛ'-a, ân-dá-lô'-shî-a
(Gaz)

Andaman (Islands)—ân-da-măn'.

andante—ân dăn'-te, It. pron. ân-dan'-tã.

andantino—ân-dăn'-te'-no; It. pron. ân-dan-te'-nô

Andes—ân-dɛz; ân'-diz (Gaz)

anđiron—ând'-l-ŭrn, *not* hând'-l-ŭrn.

Andorra—an dô'-ra.

/ Trill the *r* slightly

André (Major)—ân'-drã or ân'-drî.

Androcles—ân'-drô-klɛz.

✓ Andromache—ân-drôm'-a-kê.

Andromeda—ân-drôm'-ɛ-dá.

Andronicus—ân-drô-nî'-kŭs

"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ân-drôn'-l-k ŭs). For this, however, there is no classical authority"—*Idor*. To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Lupercal, Dunsinane*. . .

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

anecdotal—än'-ĕk-dō-täl.

anecdotal—än-ĕk-döt'-ik-äl.

anemometer—än-ē-möm'-ē-tēr.

anemone—ä-nēm'-ō-nē or än-ē-mō'-nē.

aneurism—än'-yū-rīzm.

angel—än'-jĕl.

Angelus—än'-jĕ-lūs.

angina pectoris—än-jī'-nä or än'-jīn-ä pĕk'-
tō-rīs.

angiosperm—än'-jī-ō-spĕrm.

Anglesea—äng'-ġl-sē.

Ea in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē).
See *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, *Marshalsea*.

Anglesey—äng'-ġl-sē.

Angora—än-ġō'-rā or än-ġōō'-rā.

Angostura—än-ġös-tōō'-rā.

Angoulême d'—dän-ġōō-lām'.

For än, see p. 26.

aniline—än'-īl-īn or än'-īl-ēn.

Worcester gives än'-īl-īn as a secondary pronunciation. Scientific terms ending in *ine* are generally mispronounced ēn. There is no authority for this, although it is a very common tendency. Webster now recognizes it.

animadvert—än-īm-äd-vĕrt'.

animalcule—än-īm-äl'-kūl, *not* än-īm-äl'-kū-
lē. See *animalcula*, *animalculum*.

Annam—än-nām' ; än-nām' (Gaz.).

See *Anam*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

annex (n.)—än-něks' or än'-něks.

See *address*

annex (vb.)—än-něks'.

annihilate—än-ni'-hīl-at.

Pronounce the *h* So *annihilation, annihilator*

annunciate—än-nün'-shī-at, *not* än-nün'-sī-at.

So *annunciation, annunciator* "When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, io, or eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*, *i^s* *ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous.*"—*Wor.*

anodyne—än'-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ä-nöm'-ä-lūs.

anserine—än'-sēr-in.

ant—ânt, *not* änt *nor* änt.

See *ask*

antarctic—ânt-ark'-tīk, *not* änt-ar'-tīk.

Be careful to give the *k* sound in the second syllable.

Antares—än-tā'-rēz ; än-tā'-rēs (Wor.).

antepenuit—än-tē-pē'-nūlt or än-tē-pē'-nūlt'.

anthelion—ânt-hēl'-yūn or hē'-lī-ōn.

anthropophagi—än-thrō-pōf'-a-jt.

"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthropophagi.*"—*Shakespeare*

anti (prefix)—än'-tī, *not* äñ'-tī.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Antietam—än-tē'-täm.

✓ antifebrile—än-tī-fē'-bril.

✓ Antigone—än-tīg'-ō-nē.

Antigua—än-tē'-gă.

Anti-Libanus—än'-tī lib'-à-nūs.

See *Libanus*.

Antilles—än-tīl'-ēz or än-tēl'.

For än, see p. 26.

antimony—än'-tīm-ō-nī.

antinomy—än-tīn'-ō-mī or än'-tīn-ō-mī.

Antinous—än-tīn'-ō-ūs, *not* än-tīn'-ōos.

"There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker*.

Antiochia—än-tī-ō-kī'-ă.

Antiochus—än-tī'-ō-kūs, *not* än-tī-ök'-ūs.

✓ Antiope—än-tī'-ō-pē.

Antiparos—än-tīp'-à-rös.

Antipas (Herod)—än'-tīp-ăs.

antiphonal—än-tīf'-ō-năl.

antipodal—än-tīp'-ō-dăl.

✓ antipode—än'-tī-pōd.

antipodean—än-tī-pō'-dē-än or än-tī-pō-dē'-än.

antipodes—än-tīp'-ō-dēz or än'-tī-pōdz.

"The question has been raised, both in England and America, whether the plural of this word should be pronounced in four syllables, *an-tīp'-o-des*, or in three syllables, *an'-ti-*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

podes—the last syllable rhyming with *abodes*. As this plural was originally a pure Latin word (without any singular), it is regularly pronounced *an tip' o des*. But as *an'-ti pōde* is now very generally adopted as its singular, there is a tendency to make the plural correspond (after the English usage), and to say *an' ti podes*. To this tendency Dr Webster yielded, and this pronunciation may perhaps ultimately prevail. At present, however, most scholars pronounce the word in four-syllables, *an tip' o des* '—*Webster*.

antique—än-tëk'.

See *amber-gris*

antithesis—än-tith'-ë-sis.

Antommarchi—än-töm-mar'-kë.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*

Anubis—ä-nö'-bīs.

anxiety—äng-zī'-ë-tī, *not* ängk-sī'-ë-tī.

any—ën'-ī.

Formerly pronounced ä'-ni

anywhere—ën'-ī-hwâr, *not* ën'-ī-wâr.

Pronounce the *h* in the last syllable

aorist—ä'-ō-rīst, *not* ä-ō'-rīst.

aorta—ä-ōr'-tâ.

/ Apache—ä-pa'-châ.

Apelles—ä-pël'-ëz.

Apennines—äp'-ën-inz.

aperient—ä-pë'-ri-čnt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

aperture—ăp'-ěr-tūr.

apex—ă'-pěks, *not* ăp'-ěks.

aphasia—ăf-ă'-zhǐ-ă, *not* ăf-ă'-sǐ-ă.

aphasy—ăf'-ă-sǐ.

aphelion—ă-fěl'-yŭn or ă-fē'-lǐ-ŏn.

Worcester and Stormonth say ă-fē'-lǐ-ŏn.

aphorism—ăf'-ō-rǐzm.

aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dǐz'-ǐ-ăk; af-rō-dǐzh'-ē-ăk
(Wor.).

aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dǐz-ǐ'-ăk-ăl.

✓Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dǐ'-tē, *not* ăf'-rō-dit.

See *Amphitrite*.

aphthong—ăf'-thŏng or ăp'-thŏng.

See *diphthong*, *triphthong*.

apiary—ă'-pǐ-ă-rǐ.

✓apices (plural of apex)—ăp'-ǐs-ēz.

✓aplomb—ă-plŏn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Apocalypse—ă-pŏk'-ă-lǐps.

apocope—ă-pŏk'-ō-pē.

✓Apocrypha—ă-pŏk'-rǐf-ă.

apodosis—ă-pŏd'-ō-sis.

✓apogee—ăp'-ō-jē.

Apollo Belvedere—ă-pŏl'-ō bél-vē-dēr'.

Apollyon—ă-pŏl'-ǐ-ŏn or ă-pŏl'-yŭn.

apologue—ăp'-ō-lŏg, *not* ăp'-ō-lōg.

See *analogue*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

apophthegm—ăp'-ô-thēm.

See *apothegm*

a posteriori—ă pös-ti-rî-ô'-rî or â pös-tâ-rê
ô'-re

apostle—ă-pös'-l, *not* ă-pös' l, *nor* â-pos'-tl

See *atcost*

apothegm—ăp'-ô-thēm

See *apophthegm*

apotheosis—ăp-o-the'-o-sis, *not* âp-ô-thê-ô'-
sis See *apotheosize*

"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate"—
Walker

Appalachian—ăp-pa-lă'-chî-ăn, *not* âp-pă-lă'-chî-ăn.

apparatus—ăp-pă-ră'-tūs, *not* âp-pa-ra'-tūs.
Thoroughly anglicized

apparent—ăp-pâr'-čnt, *not* âp-păr'-čnt; âp-pă'-rčnt (Stor. and Imp)

applicable—ăp'-plik-a-bl, *not* âp-plik'-ă-bl

applicative—ăp'-plik-ă-tiv.

vappoggiatura—ăp-pöj-ă tōô'-ra.

Appomattox—ăp pō măt'-ōks

"*Appomattox* Court House" Some persons, by a strange inversion of vowel sounds in the last two syllables, pronounce this word âp-po tō'-măks

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

appraiser—ăp-prā'-zēr.

appreciate—ăp-prē'-shĭ-ăt, *not* ăp-prē'-sĭ-ăt.

apprentice—ăp-prĕn'-tĭs.

approbative—ăp'-prō-bā-tĭv, *not* ăp-prō'-bā-tĭv.

appui—ăp-pwē'.

apricot—ă'-prĭ-köt, *not* ăp'-rĭ-köt.

Generally mispronounced.

a priori—ă prĭ-ō'-rĭ or ä prē-ō'-rē.

apron—ă'-pŭrn or ä'-prŭn.

Lexicographers generally prefer the first pronunciation; popular usage favors the second.

apropos—ăp'-rō-pō, *not* ăp-rō-pō'.

aqua—ă'-kwā.

"*Aqua fortis*."

aquarium—ă-kwā'-rĭ-ŭm, *not* ä-kwā'-rĭ-ŭm.

Aquarius—ă-kwā'-rĭ-ŭs, *not* ä-kwā'-rĭ-ŭs.

aqueduct—ăk'-wē-dŭkt, *not* ăk'-wē-dŭk.

aqueous—ă'-kwē-ŭs, *not* ăk'-wē-ŭs.

Aquila—ăk'-wĭl-ă, *not* ăk-wĭl'-ă.

aquiline—ăk'-wĭl-ĭn or ăk'-wĭl-ĭn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ă-kwĭ'-năs.

Arab—ă'r'-ăb.

Worcester gives ä'-răb as a secondary pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

arabesque—är' a bĕsk.

Arabic—är' a bik

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics* as *epidemic scientific* etc. have the accent on the penult the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *choleric heretic* etc.

arable—är' a bl

Araby—är' á bi

Araby the Blest.

arachnida—a rák nĭd a.

Arago—ar a-ŕō a ra-gō or á rá-gō

It is impossible to accent the wrong syllable in this word

Aragon—är' ág-ŏn Sp pron a ra-gŏn

Aral (Sea)—är' al *not* á ral

Aram (Eugene)—á rām *not* är' äm

Arapahoe—är ap á hō

Arar—á rar

Arbaces—är' bá-sez ar bá-sez (Biog)

This last is the pronunciation generally heard

Arbela—är be la.

This is the pronunciation of the name of the city in Assyria where the decisive battle between Alexander and Darius was fought. The name of the town in Sicily is pronounced är' be la.

arbor vitæ—är' ber vi te.

(For List of Signs see p. 37)

arboretum—är-bō-rē'-tüm.

arbutus—är'-bū-tūs or är-bū'-tūs.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is Worcester's.

arcanum—är-kā'-nüm, *not* är-kän'-üm.

archæology—är-kē-öl'-ō-jī.

archaic—är-kā'-ik.

archangel—ärk-ān'-jěl, *not* ärch-ān'-jěl.

"The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *architecture*, *archipelago*, *architrave*, etc. In all other cases it is pronounced *arch*, as in *archbishop*, *arch-enemy*, *arch-fiend*, etc."—*Web.*

Archangel (city)—ärk-ān'-jěl, *not* ärch-ān'-jěl.

archbishop—ärch-bīsh'-öp, *not* ärch'-bīsh-öp.

Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel*.

archetype—är'-kē-tīp, *not* är'-chē-tīp.

Archias—är'-kī-ās, *not* är'-chī-ās.

archiepiscopal—är-kī-ē-pīs'-kō-pāl, *not* är-chī-ē-pīs'-kō-pāl.

Archimedean—är-kīm-ē-dē'-än, *not* är-kīm-ē'-dē-än.

Archimedes—är-kīm-ē'-dēz, *not* är-kīm'-ē-dēz, often heard.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

✓ archipelago—ār kī-pěl'-a-ġō, *not* ar chí pěl'
a-go

architect—ar kī-těkt, *not* ar'-chí těkt

architecture—ar kī-těkt yūr.

architrave—ar kī trāv, *not* ar -chí trāv

✓ archives—ar kīvz, *not* ar chívz

Archytas—ar kī tās

Arcite—ar sīt or ar sīt

Palamon and Arcite

arctic—ārĥ -tĭk, *not* ār tĭk

A gross error See antarctic

Arcturus—ārĥ tŭ'-rŭs

✓ Ardennes—ār dĕn', ar' dĕn or ār dĕn'
(*Gaz*) See *Aiden*

In defense of the pronunciation ar'-dĕn,
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes
the following

"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves
Dewy with nature's tear-drops as they pass.

Byron

arduous—ard -y ŭ-ŭs

are (measure of surface)—ār , ār (Wor.) ,
ār (Stor.) See *are* (*vó*)

area—ā'-rĕ-a, *not* ā rĕ'-a

areola—ā-rĕ'-ō lā, *not* ā-rĕ'-ō'-lā.

areolar—ā rĕ'-ō-lĕr.

"Areolar tissue

Areopagus—ār-ĕ ōp'-a-ġŭs

(*For Key of Signs see p 37*)

Arequipa—ä-rā-kē'-pā.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case, *qu* is pronounced *kw*.

Ares—ä'rēz.

argand—är'-gänd.

argent (heraldry)—är'-jënt.

argentine—är'-jën-tîn, *not* är'-jën-tën.

Argentine—är'-jën-tîn ; är'-jën-tën (*Gaz.*).

"The *Argentine* Republic."

Argive—är'-jiv, *not* är'-giv.

Argolis—är'-gō-lis, *not* är'-gō'-lis.

Argonauts—är'-gō-nōts, *not* är'-gō-nōts.

argosy—är'-gō-sī.

argot—är'-gō' or är'-gōt.

Worcester prefers är'-gōt.

Argyle—är'-gīl', *not* är'-gīl.

Also spelled *Argyll*, and pronounced as above.

aria—ä'-rī-ä or ä'-rī-ä.

Ariadne—ä-rī-äd'-nē.

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ä'-rī-än.

"The *Arian* heresy." See *Aryan* and *Arrian*.

Arica—ä-rē'-kā.

arid—är'-id, *not* ä'-rīd.

Aries—ä'-rī-ēz.

Arimathea—är'-im-ä-thē'-ä.

"Joseph of *Arimathea*."

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Arion—a-rī'-ōn.

This is the marking of the dictionaries. The word has, however, come to be almost universally accented on the *first* syllable (ā'-rī ōn) See *Amphion, Orion*

/Aristides—ār-is tī'-dez.

Aristippus—ār-is-tip'-ūs

Aristobulus—a-rīs-to bu'-lūs.

Aristocles—a-rīs'-tō klez

aristocrat—a-rīs'-tō-krāt or ār'-is-tō-krāt.

The last is the *Imperial's* preference, as well as Webster's secondary form

Aristogiton—a-rīs-tō-ji'-tōn.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton*" Also spelled *Aristogiton*, and pronounced as above

Aristotelian—ār-is-to-tē'-li-ān.

Sometimes pronounced as a word of *five* syllables, ār is to tel'-yān

Aristotle—ār'-is-tōt-l, *not* ār-is-tōt'-l.

Arius—a-rī'-ūs, commonly a'-rī-ūs.

Arkansas—ar'-kăn-sô

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in the last edition of Webster as well, still the pronunciation ar kăn' sās is the one generally heard, at least east of the Mississippi river.

Arles—ārīʒ; Fr. pron. ārī.

Armada—ār-mā'-dā or ar-mā'-dā.

"The invincible *Armada*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*) .

/ Armagh—är-mä'.

armillary—är'-mīl-ā-rī. *not* är-mīl'-ā-rī.

See *capillary*.

Arminian—är-mīn'-ī-än or är-mīn'-yän.

Arminius—är-mīn'-ī-üs; Dutch pron. är.
mē'-nē-üs.

armistice—är'-mīs-tīs, *not* är-mīs'-tīs.

aroma—ä-rō'-mä, *not* är'-ō-mä.

aromatize—ä-rō'-mä-tīz or är'-ō-mä-tīz.

Aroostook—ä-rōō'-stöök.

"The Lady of the *Aroostook*."

/ arpeggio—är-pěd'-jō.

Arpinum—är-pī'-nūm.

arquebuse—är'-kwē-būs, *not* är'-kwē-būs.

Stormonth says är'-kě-bööz'. This author labors under the erroneous impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other important words.

arquebusier—är-kwē-būs-ēr'; är'-kě-bööz-
zēr' (Stor.).

See note under *arquebuse*.

arras—är'-rās.

Arras—är'-rās; Fr. pron. är-rās'.

Arrian—är'-ī-än.

See *Arian*.

arsenic (n.)—är'-sē-nīk.

Worcester gives ärs'-nīk as a secondary pronunciation. See *arsenic* (*adj*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

arsenious—ar-se'-ni-ŭs

Arsinot—ar sĭn'-ō-e

Artaxerxes—ar-tăks erk'-sez , Bib ăr-tăg
zĕrk zcz

Artemis—ài te mis

artemisia—ar tc mĭzh l-a or ar te mĭsh'-l â,
not ar-te mĭsh -a

Artemisia—ar-tc-mĭsh'-l a.

Artemus (Ward)—ar'-tc-mŭs, *not* ăr-tĕ'-
mŭs

artery—ar'-tĕr-l

artesian—ar tc'-zhăn , ăr-tĕ'-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.),
not ar-tĕ'-zĭ-ăn

arthropoda—ar-thröp'-o-da.

artiad—ăr'-shĭ-ăd or ar -tĭ ăd

artificer—ar-tĭf'-ĭs-ĕr, *not* ăr'-tĭf-ĭs-ĕr.

artisan—ar'-tĭz-ăn.

Worcester gives ar-tĭz ăn' as a secondary
pronunciation

✓artiste—ăr-tĕst'.

✓Artois—ar-twa'.

Arundel—ăr'-ŭn-dĕl, *not* a-rŭn'-dĕl.

Arundelian—ăr'-ŭn-dĕl'-yăn ; ăr-ŭn-dĕ'-lĭ-ăn
(Wor).

"The *Arundelian* Marbles"

Aryan (Indo-European)—ăr'-j ăn or ăr -lĭ-
ăn ; ăr'-rĭ-ăn or ăr'-l-ăn (Stor.)

See *Arian*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

arytenoid—ä-rīt'-ē-noid.

asafetida—äs-ä-fēt'-īd-ä.

asbestos—äs-bēs'-tōs ; äz-bēs'-tūs (Hal.).

Ascalon—äs'-kā-lōn.

Ascham (Roger)—äs'-kām.

Asia—ä'-shī-ä, *not* ä'-zhä, *nor* ä'-zhī-ä.

Asian—ä'-shän, *not* ä'-zhän.

Asiatic—ä-shī-ät'-īk, *not* ä-zhī-ät'-īk.

ask—äsk, *not* äsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ä and ä, and which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

asked—äskt, *not* äskt, *nor* äst.

Asmodeus—äz-mō-dē'-ūs.

asp—äsp.

Stormonth says äsp.

asparagus—äs-pär'-ä-gūs.

"This word was formerly pronounced *sparrow-grass* ; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people."
—*Web.* See *cucumber*.

Aspasia—äs-pā'-shī-ä, *not* äs-pā'-zhä.

asphalt—äs-fält', *not* äs'-fält.

This is an abbreviation of the word *asphaltum* (äs-fäl'-tüm), and retains the accent of the *full* form.

asphyxia—äs-fīks'-ī-ä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

aspirant—ăs-pi'-rănt

ăs pi rănt is Worcester's secondary pronunciation

ass—as

Stormonth says ăs

assagai—ăs sa ġă , ăs-sa-ġi' (Wor), *not*
ăs-sa -ġi'

See *assegai* another spelling

assai—as sa'-e

assailant—ăs-sa'-lănt.

assegai—ăs-sê-ġa

See *assagai*

assets—ăs'-sêts, *not* ăs-sêts'.

assignat—a se-nɔ'a' or ăs'-lġ-năt.

assignee—ăs-sîn-c', *not* ăs-si'-ne.

assignor—ăs-sîn ôr', *not* ăs-si'-nôr.

Assiniboin—ăs sîn'-lġ-oin

Assizes—ăs-si'-zġz

associate—ăs-sô'-shġ-ăt, *not* ăs-sô'-sġ-ăt.

See *annunciate*

association—ăs-sô sġ-a'-shġn or ăs-sô-shġ-
a'-shġn

✓Astarte—ăs tar te

✓asthma—ăs' ma, ăz'-ma or ăst'-ma.

Lexicographers prefer ăs'-ma, but the people generally pronounce the word ăz' ma

asthmatic—ăs-măt'-ġk, ăz-măt'-ġk, or ăst-
măt'-ġk

See *asthma*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

astrakhan—äs-trä-kăn', *not* äs'-trä-kăn.

Observe the place of the accent.

✓ Astrakhan—äs-trä-kăn'.

For К, see p. 28.

Asturias—äs-tōō'-rē-äs.

Astyanax—äs-tī'-ăn-äks.

asylum—ä-sī'-lüm.

See *abdomen*.

asymptote—äs'-īm-tōt.

"Sometimes pronounced ä-simp'-tōt."—*Web.*

Atahualpa—ä-tä-hwāl'-pă.

atavism—ät'-ä-vizm.

ataxy—ät'-äks-ī, *not* ät-äks'-ī.

"Locomotor *ataxy*."

ate (preterit of eat)—ät or ët.

Ate (goddess of revenge)—ä'-tē, *not* ät.

atelier—ä-tū-lyā'.

Athanasian—äth-ā-nā'-zhăn.

"The *Athanasian Creed*."

Athanasius—äth-ā-nā'-shī-ūs.

Athelstan — äth'-ël-stăn ; äth'-ël-stăn
(Biog.).

atheneum—äth-ē-nē'-üm, *not* ä-thē'-nē-üm.

athlete—äth'-lēt, *not* äth'-l-ët.

Athos (Mount)—äth'-ös, *not* ä'-thös.

Atilla—ä-tīl'-ä.

See *Attila*.

Atlantean—ät-lăn-tē'-ăn, *not* ät-lăn'-tē-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

atoll—á-tòl' ; a'-tòl (Wor.) ; ät'-öl (Stor.)

atrium—á'-tri-üm.

Atropos—ät'-rö-pös.

✓attaché—át-tà-sha'

attacked—ät-tákt', *not* ät-ták'-téd.

attar—ät'-tar ; *not* öt'-tar, unless spelled
ollar. See *ollar*.

Attila—ät'-il-â, *not* ä-tíl'-â.

See *Atilla*

attribute(n.)—ät'-tri-büt.

attribute (vb.)—ät-trí'-büt.

" Words of more than two syllables, having the same orthography, are generally distinguished by a difference of accent. * * *

In such cases the nouns have the accent further from the end"—*Web*.

✓Aube—òb.

Auber—ò-bâr', *not* ô-bēr. .

auberge—ò-bârzh'.

Aubert—ò-bâr'.

Aubigné d'—dò-bèn-ya'. See *Daubigny*.

✓Aubusson d'—dò-bū-sôn'.

For ù and ón, see pp. 26 and 27.

✓au courant—ò kōō-rân'.

For ân, see p. 26.

auction—òk'-shün, *not* òk'-shün.

audacious—ò-dâ'-shüs, *not* ô-dâsh'-üs.

audience—ò'-dí-ěns, *not* ô'-jěns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Audran—ō-drän'.

For än, see p. 26.

Audubon—ô'-dū-bôn ; Fr. pron. ō-dü-bôn'

For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

Auerbach—ow'-ër-bāk.

For к, see p. 28.

Auerstadt—ow'-ër-stët.

✓ au fait—ō fā'.

Augean—ô-jē'-ăn, *not* ô'-jē'-ăn.

"The *Augean* Stables."

✓ Augereau—ōzh-rō'.

augment (n.)—ôg'-mënt.

augment (vb.)—ôg'-mënt'.

See *absent*.

Augsburg—ôgs'-bûrg ; Ger. pron. owgs'-
boorg.

For g, see p. 28.

August (n.)—ô'-güst.

august (adj.)—ô-güst'.

See *adept*.

aumonière—ō-môn-yâr'.

aunt—änt, *not* änt, *nor* änt.

See *craunch*.

aureola—ô-rē'-ō-lâ, *not* ô-rē'-ô'-lâ.

au revoir—ō rüv-wâr'.

Auriga—ôr-î'-gâ.

aurist—ô'-rist.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

aurora borealis—ô-rô'-ra bô-rê-a'-lîs

Aurungzebe—ô rung zâb'

Ausable—ô-sa -bl

√Austerlitz—ô-s'-têr-lîts, Ger pron ous'
têr-lîts

Australasia—ô-strâl a -shî-a, *not* ô-strâl â
zha

autochthon—ô-tôk -thôn

√autochthonous—ô-tôk -thô-nûs

auto-da fe—ô-tô-da fa'

autopsy—ô tôp-sî, ô-tôp'-sî (Stor.)

Auvergne—ô-vâr'n'-yû

See Boulogne

Auxerre—ô-sâr

auxiliary—ô-g-zîl'-yâ rî

√avalanche—âv'-a lânch or âv-a lánsh', *not*
âv-a lánch'

The first pronunciation is Webster's, and
the second, Worcester's

avatar—âv-a târ'; â-vâ'-tar (Cull).

avaunt—â-vônt' or â vant'.

Analogy justifies the pronunciation a vant',
which is the form preferred by Haldeman

See craunch

/ Ave Maria—â'-vâ ma rî'-â

Worcester anglicizes the phrase, â'-vê mârî' â.

avenue—âv'-ûn-yû, *not* âv-û-nûô

Averroes—â-vêr'-ô-êz

aversion—â-vêr'-shûn, *not* â-vêr'-zhûn.

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Avesnes—ā-vān'.

aviary—ā'-vī-ā-rī.

Avignon—ā-vèn-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Avogadro—ā-vō-gā'-drō.

"The Law of *Avogadro*."

avoirdupois—āv-ěr-dū-poiz', *not* āv-ěr-du-poi'.

Avon—ā'-vōn, *not* āv'-ōn.

"Stratford-on-*Avon*."

awry—ā-rī'.

axes (plural of axis)—āks'-ēz, *not* āks'-ēz.

axillary—āks'-īl-ā-rī, *not* āks'-īl'-ā-rī.

See *capillary*.

axiom—āks'-ī-ŭm; āks'-yŭm (Wor.); āks'-yŭm or āks'-ī-ŭm (Hal.).

Do not say āk'-shī-ŭm.

axiomatic—āks'-ī-ō-măt'-īk; āk-shē-ō-măt'-īk (Wor.).

axolotl—āks'-ō-lōt-l

ay (yes)—ī. See *ay* (*always*).

aye (yes)—ī.

aye (always)—ā.

"For *aye*."

Aytoun—ā'-tōon.

Azof (sea)—ā-zōv'; āz'-ōf (Gaz.).

See *Azov*, another spelling.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Azores (islands)—ăz-ôrz'.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers ăz'-ôr.

azote—ăz'-ôt or a-zôt'.

Azov (sea)—a-zöv'; ăz'-öv (Gaz.).

See *Azof*

azure—ăzh'-ôr or a'-zhûr; a'-zhûr (Imp.)

The dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

B

Baalbec—bal-bék'; bâl'-bék (Gaz.).

Bab-el-Mandeb—bâb-êl-man'-deb.

baccalaureate—bâk-ka-lôr'-ê-at.

baccara—bâk-ka-ra'.

See *baccarat*

baccarat—bâk-ka-râ'.

See *baccara*

bachante—bâk'-kânt or bâ-kânt'.

bachantes—bâk-kân'-têz, *not* bâk-kânts'.

Bach—bak.

For *x*, see p. 28.

bacillus—bâ-sîl'-ûs.

backgammon—bâk'-gām-ôn, *not* bâk-gām'-ôn.

backsheesh—bâk'-shêsh.

Also spelled *backshish* and pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 31.)

bacteria—băk-tē'-rĭ-ă.

bacterium—băk-tē'-rĭ-ŭm.

Badajos—bă-dă-hōs'.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable.

bade—băd, *not* bād.

Baden—bă'-dĕn.

badinage—băd'-ĭn-ăj; Fr. pron. bă-dĕ-năzh'.

This is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation. Worcester's Dictionary accents the *last* syllable.

Baedeker—bâ'-dĕk-ĕr.

Commonly pronounced bă'-dĕk-ĕr.

Bagdad—băg-dăd'.

Bagshot—băj'-ŏt.

bagnio—băn'-yō, *not* băg'-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bahamas—bâ-hă'-măz.

Bahia—bă-ĕ'-ă.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

baignoire—băn-ywăr'.

Gn in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baillie (Joanna)—bă'-lē.

Bailly—bă'-lē; Fr. pron. bă-yĕ'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Baireuth—bī'-rūth , Ger. pron. bī'-roit.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *or* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*

Bajazet—bāj-ā-zēt', *not* bā-jāz'-ēt.

Balaklava—ba-la-klá'-vā.

Balboa de—da bal-bō'-a.

Balbriggan—bāl-brīg'-ān.

balcony—bāl'-kō-nī, formerly pronounced bāl-ko'-nī.

This last pronunciation is still authorized by Worcester, as a secondary form

baldacchino—bāl-da-kē'-nō.

See *baldachin* .

baldachin—bāl'-da-kīn.

ch and *ch* in Italian words, are used to express the sound of *k*, before *e* and *i*

balderdash—bōl'-dēr-dāsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā'-rēz.

Balearic (Islands)—bāl-ē-ār'-īk, *not* bāl-ē'-rīk.

Balfe—bālf.

Baliol de—dū bā'-lī-ōl or bāl'-yōl.

Also spelled *Balliol*, and pronounced bāl'-lī-ōl.

Balize—bā-lēz'.

Balkan (Mountains)—bal-kan', *not* bōl'-kān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

✓ ballet—băl'-ā or bāl-ā'.

Webster and Worcester give also the pronunciation bāl'-ēt, a form very rarely heard.
See *valet*.

Balliol (College at Oxford)—băl'-yēl.

balm—bām, *not* bām.

✓ balmoral—băl-mör'-äl or bäl-mō'-räl.

Balmoral (Castle)—băl-mör'-äl or bäl-mō'-räl.

balsam—bôl'-sām.

balsamic—bôl-sām'-ik or bäl-sām'-ik.

Balthasar—băl'-tā-zār.

Balzac de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā' dū bäl-zāk'.

Anglicized, bäl'-zāk.

bambino—bām-bē'-nō.

banana—bā-nā'-nā, *not* bān-ān'-ā.

Worcester prefers bā-nā'-nā, and cites several authorities for this pronunciation. It is scarcely ever heard.

Bancroft (George)—bān'-krōft, *not* bāng'-krōft.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply: "Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

banderillero—bān-dā-rēl-yā'-rō.

✓ bandoline—bān'-dō-līn, *not* bān-dō-lēn'.

See *aniline*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bangkok—bǎng-kǒk'.

Bangor (Wales)—bǎng'-gēr.

Bangor (Maine)—bǎn'-gôr

banquet—bǎng'-kwët, *not* bǎn'-kwët.

Banquo—bǎng'-kwô, bǎn'-kwô (Biog.).

bantam—bǎn'-tām.

Bantam (Java)—bǎn-tām'.

banyan (tree)—bǎn'-yǎn or bǎn-yǎn', bǎn'
i-ǎn (Imp.).

baobab (tree)—bǎ'-o-báb or bǎ'-ô-báb.

baptism—bǎp'-tizm, *not* bǎp'-tiz-üm.

baptistery—bǎp'-tis-těr-i, *not* bǎp'-tis-tri.

Barabbas—bǎ-rǎb'-ās, *not* bǎr'-áb-ās.

Barbados—bar-bǎ'-dôz.

barbarous—bǎr'-bar-üs.

Barbault (Mrs.)—bǎr'-bôld; Fr. pron
bar-bô'.

Barberini (palace)—bǎr-bǎ-ré'-nē.

barége—bǎ-rǎzh'.

Barmecide—bar'-me-sid.

barouche—bǎ-rôôsh'.

Barras de—dū bǎ-rās' or dū ba-rá'.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot, Dumas, Genlis, Guise, Guizot, Sieys*.

Barthélemy—bar-tāl-mē'.

Bartholdi—bǎr-tôl-dě', *not* bǎr-thôl'-dē.

Th in French is pronounced like *t*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bartimeus—bär-tīm-ē'-ūs, *not* bär-tīm'-ē-ūs.

Baruch—bā'-rūk.

baryta—bā-rī'-tā.

basalt—bā-sôlt', *not* bā-zôlt'.

bas-bleu—bā-blē' ; Fr. pron. bā-blô'.

For ö, see p. 25.

bashaw—bā-shô'.

Basil—bā'-sīl, *not* bā'-zīl.

basilica—bā-zīl'-īk-ā, *not* bā-sīl'-īk-ā.

basilisk—bāz'-īl-isk, *not* bās'-īl-isk.

basin—bā'-sn, *not* bā'-sīn.

basket—bās'-kēt, *not* bās'-kēt.

See *ask*.

✓bas-relief—bā-rē-lēf'.

See *bass-relief*.

bass (fish)—bās, *not* bās.

See *ask*.

bass (music)—bās.

Bassanio—bās-sā'-nē-ō.

✓basso-rilievo—bās'-sō rē-lē-ā'-vō.

bass-relief—bās'-rē-lēf'.

See *bas-relief*.

Bastile—bās-tēl' or bās'-tēl.

bastinado—bās-tīn-ā'-dō, *not* bās-tīn-ā'-dō.

bath—bāth, *not* bāth.

See *ask*.

baths—bāthz, *not* bāthz.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Bathsheba—băth-shē'-bā or băth'-shē-bā.

bathybius—ba-thīb'-i-ūs.

baton — băt'-ūn ; ba-tōng' or băt'-ūn
(Wor.); Fr. pron. bā-tōn'.

For ôv, see p 27

Baton Rouge—băt'-ūn rōōzh; Fr. pron
bā-tōn' rōōzh.

For ôN, see p 27.

Battersea—băt'-ēr-sē.

See *Anglesea*.

bayadere—bā-yā-dēr'.

Bayard de—dū bā'-ard ; Fr. pron. dū ba-
yār'.

Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī'-ard, *not* bā'-ard.

This pronunciation is authorized by him-
self.

Bayle—bāl.

bayonet—bā'-ō-nēt, *not* bā'-nēt.

✓ Bayonne (France)—bī'-yūn ; Fr. pron.
bā-yōn'.

bayou—bī'-ōō or bī'-ō ; bā'-yōō (Hal.).

Bayreuth—bī'-rūth ; Ger. pron. bī'-roit.

See *Bairuth*. The two spellings have the
same pronunciation

bazaar—ba-zar'.

Spelled also *bazar*, but pronounced as
above.

bdellium—dēl'-yūm.

The *b* is silent.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 31.)

Beaconsfield—bē'-kūnz-fēld, *not* bēk'-ūnz-fēld.

A letter written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is the one given above. Still, the erroneous pronunciation is given in many books.

Beatrice—bē'-ā-trīs, *not* bē-ā'-trīs, *nor* bē-āt'-rīs.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ā-trē'-chā chēn'-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beattie—bē'-tī; Scotch pron. bā'-tī.

✓ Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē'-chām.

"The *Beauchamp* Tower."

beaufet—bō'-fēt.

Beauharnais de—dū bō-ār-nā'.

See *amende honorable*.

beau idéal—bō ī-dē'-āl.

Worcester prefers the French pronunciation bō ē-dā-āl'.

beau monde—bō-mōnd' or bō-mōnd'; Fr. pron. bō-mōnd'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

beauteous—bū'-te-ūs, *not* bū'-chūs.

beaux-esprits—bo-ʒēs-pre'.

Becher—běk'-ēr

For κ, see p. 28

bedizen—be-dī'-zn or be-dīz'-n.

bedouin—béd-ōō-en or béd'-ōō-in, *not* héd'-wīn.

bedstead—béd'-stěd, *not* bčd'-stíd.

Beelzebub—be-él'-ze-būb, *not* běl'-ze-būb.

been—bīn, ben or bīn (Stor.), ben (Imp.).

ben is a pronunciation heard in England, but one that has never obtained, to any extent in this country. Stormonth now says bīn

Beersheba—bě'-ēr-she-bà or bē-ēr'-shē-bà.

The last pronunciation is the one generally heard. Do not say bē-r-shē'-bà. "From Dan to *Beersheba*"

Beethoven van—vān bā'-tō-vēn.

begone—bē-gōn'.

See *acost*

behalf—bé-haf', *not* bē-hǎf'.

behemoth—bé'-hē-mōth, *not* bē-hē'-mōth.

Behring (strait)—bě'-rīng; Danish pron bā'-rīng.

bel-esprit—běl-ēs-prē'.

Belfast (Ireland)—běl-fāst'; bēl-fāst' (Gaz.); *not* bēl'-fāst.

Belfast (Maine)—běl'-fast; bēl-fāst' (Gaz.)

Belial—bě'-lī-āl, *not* bē-lī'-āl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

believe—bē-lēv', *not* blēv.

Belisarius—běl-īs-ā'-rī-ūs.

Bellerophon—běl-ēr'-ō-fōn.

belles-lettres—běl-lēt'-tēr.

Bellini—běl-lē'-nē.

bellows—běl'-ūs.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The New Imperial and Jameson say běl'-ōz. Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*." See *gallows*.

Beloochistan—běl-ōo-chīs-tān'.

"General use appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound. Even the French pronounce the name in this manner."—*Gaz.*

beloved (adj.)—bē-lūv'-ēd.

beloved (part.)—bē-lūvd'.

See *learned*.

belvedere—běl-vē-dēr' or běl'-vē-dēr.

Benares—běn-ār'-ēz.

✓ Ben-Cruachan—běn-kroō'-kān.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth' or bē-nēth'.

The first pronunciation is preferred by careful speakers.

Bengal—běn-gōl', *not* běn'-gōl.

Benguela—běn-gā'-lā.

Benicia—bē-nīsh'-ī-ā, *not* bē-nē'-shā.

benignant—bē-nīg'-nānt, *not* bē-nī'-nānt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

benison—bĕn'-iz-ŭn, bĕn' iz n (Stor).

Ben-Nevis—b n nĕv'-is or bĕn ne'-vĭs

Bentham (Jeremy) —bĕn' tām or bĕn -thām

Bentivoglio—bĕn-te-vol'-yo

gli in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*

benzine—bĕn zĭn or bĕn-zĕn, bĕn -zĭn or
bĕn zĕn (Imp)

benzoin—bĕn-zoin'

Stormonth says bĕn zō in

benzole—bĕn' zōl or bĕn-zōl'

bequeath—bĕ kwĕth', *not* bĕ-kwĕth'

'Béranger de—dŏ bā-ran-zhā'.

For an, see p 26

Berenice—bĕr-ĕ-nĭ'-sĕ.

See *Bernice*

Berkeley—bĕrk'-lĭ, formerly bārk'-lĭ

Berlin (Prussia)—bĕr'-lĭn, Ger. pron bĕr-
len'. See *berlin*.

Berlioz (Hector)—bĕr-lĕ-ōz'.

Bermoothes—bĕr-mŏō'-thēz

This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*. We find in "The Tempest," Act I, Scene 2, the words "The still vex'd *Bermoothes*"

Bernadotte—bĕr-na-dŏt' or bĕr-na-dŏt'.

Bernard (Claude)—bĕr-nār'.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Bernice—bēr-nī'-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

✓ Bertuccio—bār-tōō'-chō.

cci, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

✓ Berwick (Scotland)—bēr'-rīk, *not* bē'r'-wīk.
See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bēr'-īl.

Berzelius—bēr-zē'-lī-ūs ; Swedish pron. bē'r-zīl'-ī-ōōs.

See *Bremer*.

Besançon—büz-ăn'-sôn.

The first syllable is to be touched very lightly. For *ăn* and *ôn*, see pp. 26 and 27.

besique—bā-zēk'.

Also spelled *bezique*, and pronounced as above.

besom—bē'-zūm.

bestial—bēst'-yāl.

bestiality—bēst-yāl'-īt-ī or bēst-yē-āl'-īt-ī.

bestrew—bē-strū' or bē-strō'.

Bechuanaland—bēk-ū-ăn'-ā-lānd.

betel (nut)—bē'-tl, *not* bēt'-l.

Betelguese—bēt'-ēl-gēz.

bête-noire—bāt-nwār'.

Bethesda—bē-thēz'-dā, *not* bē-thēs'-dā.

Bethlehem—bēth'-lē-hēm.

Bethphage—bēth'-fā-je, *not* bēth'-fāj.

Walker says 'This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth page*'

Bethsaida—bēth-sa'-īd-a

Bethuel—bē-thu'-ēl.

bētise—ba-tez'.

betroth—be-trōth', *not* bē-trōth'.

To give to this word and to the two succeeding ones the long sound of *o* in the second syllable is an almost universal mispronunciation for which no authority whatever seems to exist

betrothal—be-trōth'-āl, *not* bē-trō'-thāl.

See *betroth*

betrothment—bē-trōth'-mēnt, *not* bē-trōth'-mēnt.

See *betroth*

Beulah—bū'-lā or bē-ū'-lā.

"The land of *Beulah*"

Beust von—fōn boist.

eu, in German, is pronounced *oi*.

√ Bewick—bū'-īk, *not* bē'-wīk.

See *Alnwick*.

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā'-rōot, *not* bā-rōot'; Turkish pron. bī'-rōot.

Beza (Theodore)—bē'-zā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 31)

bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.

bibelot—bē-blō'.

bibliography—bīb-lī-ōg'-rā-fl.

bibliophile—bīb'-lī-ō-fil.

bicycle—bī'-sik-l, *not* bī'-sī-kl.

The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ī).

biennial—bī-ēn'-ī-āl.

Bierstadt—bēr'-stät, *not* bēr'-städ.

bifurcate—bī-fūr'-kāt.

bijou—bē-zhōō'.

billet-doux—bīl'-ā-dōō ; Fr. pron. bē-yā-dōō'.

The singular and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced exactly alike in French.

binary—bī'-nā-rī.

bindery—bīnd'-ēr-ī, *not* bīnd'-rī.

Bingen—bīng'-ēn, *not* bīng'-gēn.

"*Bingen-on-the-Rhine.*"

binomial—bī-nō'-mī-āl.

biographer—bī-ōg'-rā-fēr.

In this and the four words following, the first syllable is pronounced *bī*, *not* *bī*. See *direct*.

biographical—bī-ō-g-rāf'-īk-āl.

See *biographer*.

biography—bī-ōg'-rā-fl.

See *biographer*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

biology—bī ōl ō jī *not* bī ōl ō-jī

See direct

bioplasm—bī ō-plāzm *not* bī ō plāzm

Biot—be ō or byō bē ō or bē ōt (Biog)

See Barras

bipartite—bīp ar tit or bī par' tit

Webster's is the only authority for the second pronunciation

biscuit—bīs kīt

Bismarck—bīz mark

This is the marking of the dictionaries and the form universally heard and yet in German *s* unless at the beginning of a word or between two vowels is pronounced sharply as in *is*. The New Imperial Dictionary says bīs mark or bīz mark

bismuth—bīz mūth *not* bīs muth

bison—bī sun Worcester gives in addition bīz tūn bī zūn (Hal)

bisque—bīsk or bēsk

'bissextile—bīs sēks tīl

Biton—bī tōn

Cleobis and Biton

bitumen—bī tū mēn *not* bīt yū mēn

See abdo men

bivouac—bīv wāk bīv ōō āk is a second pronunciation of Webster's

bizarre—bē zār'

√ Bizet—bē zā

Björnson (Björnstjerne)—bē-örn-stē-ēr'-ně
bē-yörn'-sön.

For ö, see p. 25.

blackguard—bläḡ'-ḡärd, *not* bläk'-ḡärd, a
pronunciation that the spelling
seems to suggest.

/ Blackstone—bläk'-stün, *not* bläk'-stön.

See *Gladstone*.

blanch—blänch, *not* blänch.

See *ask*.

blanc mange—blä-mönj' ; Fr. pron. blän-
mänzh'.

For än, see p. 26.

blasé—blä-zā'.

blaspheme—bläs-fēm', *not* bläs'-fēm.

blasphemer—bläs-fē'-mēr, *not* bläs'-fē-mēr.

blasphemous—bläs'-fē-mūs, *not* bläs-fē'-
mūs.

blasphemy—bläs'-fē-mī.

blast—bläst, *not* bläst.

See *ask*.

blatant—blä'-tänt, *not* blät'-änt.

bleat—blēt.

Blenheim—blën'-īm, *not* blën'-hīm.

blessed (adj.)—blēs'-əd.

blessed (part.)—bläst.

See *learned*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

blithe—blith, *not* blith.

The *th* is sub vocal in this word.

Blois —blwa.

"Blois, or more correctly, blwa."—*Gaz.*

blouse—blowz, Fr pron. blōōz

✓ Blucher von—fon blōō'-kēr; Ger. pron
fon blu'-kēr.

For u and k, see pp 26 and 28 Common
ly but erroneously pronounced blōō'-chēr.
"Although in America we very frequently
hear this word pronounced *Blu-cher* by in-
telligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestiona-
bly be hard"—*Gaz*

Blumenbach—blōō'-mén-bák; Ger. pron
blōō'-mén-bák.

For k, see p. 28.

boa—bō'-ā.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ād-īs-ē'-ā.

Boanerges—bō-ān-ēr'-jēz.

boatswain—bōt'-swān or bōs'-n.

This last is a colloquial pronunciation, and
is commonly heard among seafaring men. It
has the sanction of most lexicographers as
well.

✓ Boccaccio—bō-ka' chō, *not* bō-kā'-chī-ō.

See *Bertuccio*

✓ Bode—bō'-dē, *not* bōd.

"*Bodé's Law.*"

bodega—bō-da'-gā.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37.)

Bodleian (Library)—böd'-lē-än, *not* böd'-lē-än.

Boerhaave—bör'-häv ; Dutch pron. bōor'-hä-vě.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced *ōo* ; and *aa* has the sound of the Italian *a* (*ā*).

Boethius—bō-ē'-thī-ūs.

Bogota—bō-gō-tä'.

bohea—bō-hē'.

Boieldieu—bō-yěl-dē-ö' ; bwäl-dyö' (Biog.).

For ö, see p. 25.

Boileau—bwä-lō'.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers boi'-lō, a very rare pronunciation.

boisterous—bois'-tēr-ūs, *not* bois'-trūs.

Bokhara—böK-ä'-rä.

For K, see p. 28.

bolero—bō-lä'-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bööl'-in.

bolide—bö'-līd or bö'-līd.

Bolingbroke—böl'-ing-bröök, formerly bööl'-ing-bröök, *not* bö'-līng-brök.

Bolivar—böl'-iv-är ; Sp. pron. bō-lē'-vär.

Bologna—bō-lōn'-yā, *not* bō-lō'-nä.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

bomb—böm or büm ; böm (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

bombard—böm-bard' or büm-bard' ; böm-bard' (Stor and Imp).

See *bombardier*

bombast —böm bást or büm'-bást , böm'-bást (Imp)

bombastic—böm-bás'-tik or büm-bás'-tik.

Bombay böm-bá'.

bombazine---büm-bá-zén'.

Also spelled *bombasine*, but pronounced as above See *amber-gris*

bomb-shell—böm'-shél or büm'-shél

bona fide—bo'-na fi'-dé, *not* bö'-ná fid.

bonbon—bôn'-bôn

For ôN, see p 27

Bonheur (Rosa)—bö-nör', *not* bön'-ür.

For o, see p 25

Boniface—bön'-ë-fäs ; Fr. pron bö-në-fäs'
'bon marché—bôn mar-shá'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonn—bön.

bonne—bön ; Fr. pron. bön.

bonnet—bön'-et, *not* bün'-ët.

Bonnivard de—dü-bö-në-vär'.

Bonpland—bôn-plan'.

For ân and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

bon-ton—bôn-tôn'.

For ôN, see p 27.

bon-vivant—bôn-vë-vän'.

For ân and ôN, see pp 26 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Boötes—bō-ō'-tēz.

booth—bōōth, *not* bōoth.

Booth (Edwin)—bōōth, *not* bōoth.

boracic—bō-rās'-ik.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō'.

“The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima.”—*Gaz.*

Borghese—bôr-ġā'-zā.

Borromean (islands)—bôr-rō-mē'-ăn.

Borromeo—bôr-rō-mā'-ō, *not* bôr-rō'-mē-ō.

bosom—bōōz'-ŭm.

bōō'-zŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Bosphorus—bös'-fō-rŭs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bös'-pō-rŭs.

See *Bosphorus*.

Bossuet—bò-sü-ā', *almost* bō-swā'.

According to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the *t* in this word was sounded in the early part of the last century (bō-sü-āt'). For *ti*, see p. 26.

Boston—bôs'-tön, *not* bös'-tön *nor* bôs'-tön.

See *accost*.

Boswell—böz'-wěl.

Bothwell—böth'-wěl, *not* böth'-wěl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

- Boucher de Perthes—bōō-shā' dū pārt.
 Boucicault—bōō-se ko' *not* bōō'-sē-kōlt
 boudoir—bōō-dwōr', Fr. pron. bōō-dwār'.
 bouffe (opera)—bōōf
 Bouguereau—bōō-gēr-o', *not* bōō-zhēr-ō'.
 bouillon—bōō-yōN' or bōōl yōN'

Often pronounced bōōl' yōn For ōN, see
 p 27

Bouillon de (Godfrey)—dū bōō-yōN'.

For ov, see p 27

Bou langer—bōō-lan-zhā'.

For an, see p 26

boulevard—bōō'-lē-var or bōō'-lē-vard.

Worcester says bōō-lē-vārd'

Boulogne—bōō-lōn'; Fr. pron. bōō-lōn'-yū.

The syllable yū is to be very lightly pronounced

bounteous—bown'-tē-ūs, *not* bown'-chūs.

bouquet—bōō-kā' or bōō'-ka, *not* bō-kā'.

Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bōōr'-būn,

Fr. pron. bōōr-bōv'.

For ōv, see p 27

Bourbon (Kentucky)—būr'-būn, *not* bōōr'-būn.

"Bourbon whiskey"

bourgeois (type)—būr-jois'.

bourgeois (citizen)—bōōr-zhwa'.

See *bourgeois* (type)

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

bourne—börn ; bōrn (Imp.). See *bourne*.

The pronunciation given by the New Imperial is allowed by Webster as a secondary form.

Bouvier—bōō-vēr' ; Fr. pron. bōov-yā'.

bovine—bō'-vīn, *not* bō'-vēn.

Bowditch—bow'-dīsh, *not* bō'-dīch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō'-dn.

bowie-knife—bō'-ē-nīf, *not* bōō'-ē-nīf.

bow-legged—bō'-lēḡd, *not* bō'-lēḡ-ēd.
See *three-legged*.

bowline—bō'-līn or bow'-līn.

bowsprit—bō'-sprīt or bōō'-sprīt.

Boz—bōz.

"By some pronounced bōz."—*Web*. "The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens*.

Bozzaris—bōt'-sār-īs.

"Popularly pronounced bōz-zār'-īs."—*Web*.
Also spelled *Botzaris*, and pronounced as above.

brachial—brāk'-ī-āl or brā'-kī-āl.

Worcester says brāk'-yāl or brā'-kī-āl.

braggadocio—brāḡ-ḡā-dō'-shō.

Brahe (Tycho)—tī'-kō brā or brā ; Danish
pron. brā'-ē.

Brahma—brā'-mā.

Also spelled *Brama*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Brahmin—bra'-mĭn.

Also spelled *Bramin*, but pronounced as above

Brahminism—bra'-mĭn-ĭzm.

Also spelled *Braminism*, but pronounced as above

braise—brāz

Also spelled *braize*, but pronounced as above

bramah (press)—brā'-ma.

brand-new—brānd'-nū, *not* brān'-nū.

brasier—brā'-zhĕr, *not* brā'-zĭ-ĕr.

brass—brās, *not* brās.

See *ask*

bravado—bra-vā'-dō ; brā-vā'-dō is often heard.

bravo (n.)—bra'-vō or brā'-vō.

The first is the pronunciation given by almost all orthoepists. Webster gives brā'-vō only

bravo (interj.)—bra'-vō.

brā'-vō is a secondary form of Worcester's, and one rarely heard

bravura—bra-vōō'-rā.

Brazil—brāz-il' ; Sp. and Port. pron. brāzel' or brā-sĕl'.

See *amber-gris*

Brazos—brā'-zōs.

breccia—brĕt'-chā ; brĕk'-shĭ-ĭ (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

breeches—brīch'-ĕz.

The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē); the two principal exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.

breeching—brīch'-īng.

See note under *breeches*.

Bremen—brēm'-ĕn; Ger. pron. brā'-mĕn.

Bremer (Fredrika)—frĕd-rĕ'-kā brĕ'-mĕr;

Swedish pron. brīm'-ĕr.

In the Swedish pronunciation of this word, the *ī* in the first syllable should be slightly prolonged.

Brescia—brĕsh'-ī-ă or brĕsh'-ă.

Breslau—brĕs'-low.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers brĕs'-lô.

Bretagne—brĕ-tăn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne*. brīt'-ăn is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

brethren—brĕth'-rĕn, *not* brĕth'-ĕrn.

Breton (Jules)—zhŭl brā-tôn'.

For ŭ and ô, see pp. 26 and 27.

Breton (Cape)—brĕt'-ŭn.

bretzel—brĕt'-sĕl.

Also spelled *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n. and adj.)—brĕ-vĕt'.

brĕv'-ĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

brevet (vb.)—brĕ-vĕt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

breviary—bre'-vī ā rī , brev'-yā rī (Wor)

brevier (type)—bre-vēr', *not* bre'-vī-ēr

Briareus—brī ā -rē-ūs or bri'-ā rūš, *not* brī
ā re'-ūs

' The hundred handed *Briareus*

brigand—brīg'-ānd, *not* brīg-ānd

brigantine—brīg'-ān - tīn , brīg' - ān - tīn
(Stor)

brillante—brel lan tā

Brindisi—bren'-de-sē, *not* brēn-dē'-ze.

Briseis—brī se'-is

Brissot—bre-so'

bristle—brīs'-l, *not* brīst'-l

Britannia—brīt ān'-ī ā, *not* brīt-ān'-ya.

britzsha—brīs'-ka, *not* brīts'-ka

Brobdingnag—brōb'-dīng nāg

"Commonly but incorrectly written *Brob
dignag* —Web

Brobdingnagian—brōb - dīng - nāg' - ī - ān ;
brōb dīng nā'-jī ān (Wor)

brochure—brō shōor

Brockhaus—brök'-hows

Broglie de—dū brō'-ī , dū brōg'-le' (Biog)

bromide—brō'-mīd or brō' mīd

The New Imperial prefers *bro mid* ' Ac
cording to Smart and Cull chemical terms
ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc) should
be pronounced with *i* long , but all other
orthoepists are unanimous in making the

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

vowel short ; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*."—*Web*.

bromine—brō'-mīn or brō'-mēn ; brō'-mīn or brō'-mīn (Imp.).

See *aniline*.

Bromley—brūm'-lī, *not* brōm'-lī.

bronchial—brōng'-kī-āl ; brōn'-kī-āl is Worcester's marking.

bronchitis — brōn-kī'-tīs ; brōng-kī'-tīs (Stor.) ; *not* brōn-kē'-tīs.

See *itis*.

broncho—brōng'-kō.

Worcester says brōn'-kō.

Brontë (Charlotte)—brōn'-tē.

bronze—brōnz or brōnz.

The last pronunciation, though authorized by many orthoëpists, is never heard.

brooch—brōch, *not* brōoch.

broom—brōom.

"Often pronounced *brōom*."—*Wor*. "The following words, *room*, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *food* ; but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot*. New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rōom*, *rōom* ; *rōot*, *rōot* ; *rōof*, *rōof* ; *rōod*, *rōod* ; *brōom*, *brōom* ; and *sōon*, *sōon*."—*Web*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

broth—brôth *not* brôth

See *accost*

brothel—brôth ěl brôth ěl (Stor)

Brough—brûf

brougham—brôo âm or brôom

Brougham—brôo âm or brôom

See *Alum k*

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow tön *not* brô'
tön

Brown Sequard (Dr)—brown sâ kar'

Brueys—bru a

For ū see p 26

Bruges—brū jēz Fr pron bruzh.

For ū see p 26

Brugsch Bei—brôosh bâ.

bruit—brût

Brunehild—brôo ně hilt.

See *Brunch lde*

Bruneilde—brôo ně hīl -dē

See *Brunchild*

Brunelleschi—brôo něl lēs kē

brusque—brôosk

brutal—brū tāl *not* brôo tāl

brute—brût *not* brôot

Brydges—brīj, ěz

buccaneer—būk ăn er *not* bô kăn er'

Bucclough—būk klū

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Buch von—fōn böök.

For κ, see p. 28.

Buchanan—bük-ăn'-ăn or bū-kăn'-ăn.

Bucharest—bū-kā-rěst'.

Büchner—bük'-nēr.

For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28.

bucolic—bū-köl'-ik. See *Bucolics*.

Buda-Pesth—bū'-dà-pěst; Hungarian pron.
bōō'-dō-pēsht.

Buddha—bööd'-à; bōō'-dà (Web.); būd'-à
(Smart).

Buddhism—bööd'-izm; bōō'-dizm (Web.);
būd'-izm (Smart).

Buddhist—bööd'-ist; bōō'-dīst (Web.);
būd'-ist (Smart).

Buena Vista—bwā'-nā vēs'-tā or bō'-nā
vīs'-tā.

Buenos Ayres—bō'-nūs â'-rīz or ârz; Sp.
pron. bwā-nōs ī'-rēs.

buffet (cupboard)—bööf-ā'.

The Standard Dictionary says būf'-ět or
bū-fā'. For ü, see p. 26.

Buffon de—dū būf'-ün; Fr. pron. dū bū-
fôn'.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Bulgaria—bööl-ġā'-rī-à, *not* būl-ġā'-rī-à.

bulletin—bööl'-ē-tīn.

Worcester gives this as a secondary form,
but prefers bööl'-ē-tēn, which is Stormonth's
pronunciation also.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Bulow von—fon bu lõ

For u see p 26

bulwark—bööl wurk.

bungalow—bung ga lõ

Bunsen von—fon böön sën

Buonaparte—böō ō nà par tá.

Buonarroti—böō ō nar röt ē

Michael Angelo Buonarroti See *Michael Angelo*

buoy—bwoi or boi bwoi or boi (Wor)

boi (Stor) boi or bwoi (Imp)

This word is often pronounced böū for which there is no dictionary authority

buoyancy—bwoi ǎn sī or boi ǎn-sī bwoi

ǎn sī or boi ǎn sī (Wor) boi ǎn

sī (Stor)

buoyant—bwoi ǎnt or boi ǎnt, boi ǎnt

(Wor and Stor)

Burdett Coutts—bur dēt kōōts

bureaucracy—bu ro kra sī

Burgoyne—bur goin

Burgundy—bur gūn dī *not* bûr gūn-dī

burin—bū rin *not* bur in

burlesque—bur lěsk *not* bûr' lěsk

burthen—burth n

bushel—böōsh -čl

business—bīz nēs *not* bīz ī nēs

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

bustle—būs'-l, *not* būst'-l.

butcher—böoch'-êr, *not* bōō'-chêr.

butterine—büt'-êr-îa.

See *aniline*.

butyric (acid)—bū-tîr'-îk.

Bysshe—bîsh.

"Percy *Bysshe* Shelley."

byzantine (coin)—bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Byzantine (adj.)—bî-zăn'-tîn or bîz'-ăn-tîn.

Also spelled *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bîz'-ăn'-shî-üm, *not* bîz'-ăn'-tî-üm.

C

Caaba—kā-ā'-bā ; kâ'-ā-bā (Wor.).

See *Kaaba*.

cabal (junto)—kā-bāl'.

cabal (tradition)—kā-bāl' ; kâ'-bāl (Wor.).

cabala—kăb'-â-lâ.

Spelled also *kabala* and pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb'-âl-îst.

Cabanis—kā-bā-nēs'.

cabaret—kăb'-â-rêt.

Worcester prefers kăb'-â-râ.

cabochon—kā-bō-shôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cabool—ko bul

Cabot—káb'-öt, *not* káb-öt'

cabriolet—káb-ri-o la, *not* káb-ri-o-lët'.

cacao—ka ka'-o or ka ko

Worcester gives the second only

Caceres—ka thā-rēs

In Spanish *c* before *e* and *i* has the sound
of *th* in *thin*

cachalot—kăsh'-a-löt

cachet—kash' a

cachinnatory—ka kîn' a-tō-rī.

cachou—ka-shōō'

cacique—ka-sčk'

cacœthes scribendi—kăk-ō-ē' thez skrīb-
ēn'-dī

cacophony—kă-kōf'-ō-nī

cadaver—ka-dă'-vēr, *not* ka-dăv'-ēr.

cadı—ka'-dī, Turkish pron kâ'-de

See *kıdı*

Cadız—kă' dīz, *not* ka dīz', Sp pron ka'-
thēth See *Guadalquivir*

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*

Cadoudal—ka-dōō-dal.

caduceus—kă-dū'-sē-ūs

Worcester makes it a word of *three* syl-
lables, kă dū' shūs

Cædmon—kčd'-mön or kăd'-mön

Caen—kan

Sometimes anglicized kă' ēn For an, see
p 26

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Cæsalpinus—sēs-āl-pī'-nūs.

Cæsarea—sēs-ā-rē'-ā, *not* sēz-ā-rē'-ā.

See *Cesarea*.

cæsium—sē'-zī-ŭm.

cæsura—sē-zū'-rā or sē-sū'-rā ; sē-zhōō'-rā

(Hal.).

café—kăf'-ā ; Fr. pron. kă-fā'.

caffeine—kăf-fē'-in, *not* kăf'-fē-ën.

See *aniline*.

Caiaphas—kă'-yā-fās ; kī'-ăf-ăs (Stor.).

caic—kă'-ik.

See *caïque*.

Cainan—kă-ī'-năn or kă'-năn.

caïque—kă'-êk or kă-êk'.

See *caic*.

cairn—kârn ; kârn (Stor.).

Cairo (Egypt)—kī'-rō, *not* kă'-rō.

Cairo (U. S.)—kă'-rō, *not* kī'-rō.

caisson—kă'-sōn.

There is considerable authority (Worcester included) for the pronunciation kă-sōon'.

Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēs or kēz.

cajolery—kă-jō'-lēr-ī, *not* kă-jōl'-ēr-ī.

Calais—kă-lā'.

The anglicized form kăl'-īs is seldom heard.

calash—kăl'-ăsh'.

Calaveras—kă-lă-vă'-rās.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

calcimine (n and vb)—kāl'-sīm-ŷn.

Webster says kal sīm in, the pronunciation usually heard

calcine —kāl' sin or kál -sin

Webster is the only lexicographer of importance that gives the second pronunciation

calcium—kāl -sī-um, *not* kál -shī-ŷm

Calderon de la Barca—kál -dŷr-ŷn dŷ la
bar ka, Sp pron kal-dā-rŷn' dā lā
bar ka

caldron—kol -drŷn.

See *chaldron*

calf—kaf, more properly káf.

See *ask*

calf s foot—kafs fŷot, *not* kavz fŷot.

caliph—ka'-lŷf

calisthenics—kāl-is-thŷn'-iks.

calk—kŷk

Callao—kal-la'-ŷ or kal-yā'-ŷ.

calligraphy—kāl-lŷg'-rā fŷ

Callimachus—kāl-lŷm'-a-kŷs

Calliope—kāl-lŷ'-ŷ pe, *not* kál'-lŷ-ŷp.

Callisthenes—kāl lis'-thŷ-nŷz

calm—kam, *not* kām

calophyllum—kāl-ŷ-fŷl'-ŷm

caloric—ka-lŷr'-ŷk, *not* ka lo'-rŷk.

Calvary—kāl'-va rŷ

calyx—kāl'-lŷks, *not* kál'-ŷks

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Cambacérès de—dü kăn-bā-sā-rēs'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Cambyses—kăm-bī'-sēz.

camellia—kā-měl'-i-ā or kā-měl'-yā.

camelopard—kā-měl'-ō-pärd or kăm'-ël-ō-pärd.

Camelot—kăm'-ē-lōt.

"Many-towered *Camelot*."

camera—kăm'-ē-rā, *not* kā-mē'-rā.

See *chimera*.

Camoëns—kăm'-ō-čns.

campagna—kăm-pän'-yā.

campanile—kăm-pā-nē'-lā.

Stormonth prefers kăm'-pän-īl.

Campbell—kăm'-ěl or kăm'-běl.

Campeachy—kăm-pē'-chē.

camphene—kăm-fēn' or kăm'-fīn.

Worcester accents the last syllable, and Stormonth says kăm'-fīn.

camphor—kăm'-fēr, *not* kăm'-fir, unless spelled *camphire*, an obsolete spelling

Canaan—kā'-nān or kā'-nā-ān.

"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam* which are always heard in two syllables — *Walker*

Canaanite—ka năn it or ka nă-ăn-it

See *Canaan*

canaille—ka-nal , kăn-al' (Stor) Tr pron
ka na-yu

The last syllable is to be lightly sounded

Canandaigua—kăn ăn da-ġwa, *not* kăn-
ăn dă ġu-a

canard—ka nard or ka nar'

canary (bird)—ka nă-rĭ, *not* ka năr'-ĭ

Candace—kăn da sê

Some authorities say kăn dă' se

candelabra—kăn-de-lă'-bra, *not* kăn-de-lă'-
bra, commonly heard

candelabrum—kăn-de-lă'-brŭm, *not* kăn-
de-lă brŭm, commonly heard

Canes Venatici—kă-néz vĕ-năt'-ĭs-ĭ

canine—ka-nĭn'

Almost all the dictionaries accent this word
on the *last* syllable

cannel (coal)—kăn'-ĕl.

Cannes—kan

cañon—kăn'-yŭn or kan-yŏn'

ñ (n tilde) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni*
in minion

Canopus—kăn-ŏ'-pŭs, *not* kăn'-ŏ-pŭs

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

canorous—kà-nō'-rūs.

Canorous and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous*, are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

cant (hypocrisy)—kǎnt.

can't (cannot)—kǎnt.

"The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* is broad [has its Italian sound], in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds."—*Webster*.

cantata—kǎn-tǎ'-tǎ or kǎn-tǎ'-tǎ.

cantatrice—kǎn-tǎ-trē'-chē.

This pronunciation is a compromise between the Italian (kǎn-tǎ-trē'-chā) and the anglicized form (kǎn-tǎ'-trēch).

Canton (China)—kǎn-tǒn'.

Canton (U. S.)—kǎn'-tǒn.

Canute—kā-nūt'.

canyon—kǎn'-yūn.

caoutchouc—kōō'-chōōk.

kā-ōōt'-chōōk is the pronunciation given by Craig. It is the one more nearly suggested by the spelling.

cap-a-pie—kǎp-â-pē'.

Capella—kā-pěl'-lâ.

capillary (n.)—kǎp'-îl-â-rî.

capillary (adj.)—kǎp'-îl-â-rî or kā-pîl'-â-rî.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

formation the best orthoepists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste"—
For

capital—káp'-it-ál

Capitol—káp -it-ól

Capitoline—káp'-it ól In, *not* káp'-it-ól-ēn

capitulate—kă-pit'-yu-lat, *not* kă-pích'-ōo-lat

capoch—ka-pōōch', *not* ka-pōch'.

capon—kă'-pn or kă'-pun, kă'-pōn (Stor.)

Capreæ—káp'-re-ē.

Capri—kă'-pru.

capriccio—kă-pru'-chō.

See Bertuccio

capriccioso—ka-prē-chō'-sŷ-

caprice—ka-pru's.

See amber gris

Capricornus—kăp-rí-kōr'-nūs.

capsicine—kăp'-sī-sŷn

See aniline.

captain—kăp'-tīn.

ai, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *a* in *complain*, is in unaccented syllables pronounced like *e* or *i* *See fountain, mountain*

capuchin—kăp-yū-shen', *not* kăp'-yū chīn, kăp'-yū-shēn (Stor.)

See amber gris

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

Caracci—kă-ră'-chē.

See *Carracci*.

Caractacus—kă-răk'-tă-kūs.

carbine—kăr'-bîn or kăr-bîn', *not* kăr'-bên.

carbonaceous—kăr-bō-nă'-shūs.

card—kărd, *not* kyărd.

"When *ā* or *ī* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying, *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-ind* or *k-yind*, *ske-y* or *sk-yī*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ā* or *ī*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web*.

We have heard that this affectation thrives especially in young-ladies' schools, and in the circles of the would-be elegant.

Cardan—kăr'-dăn; Fr. pron. kăr-dăn'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

carême—kă-rām'.

caret—kă'-rět or kăr'-ět.

Caribbean (Sea)—kăr-ib-ē'-ăn, *not* kăr-ib'-ē-ăn. See *Caribbees*.

caricature—kăr'-ik-ă-tūr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Carlisle—kar-lil'.

Carlovingian—kar-lō-vīn'-jī-ăn, *not* kar-lō-vīn'-ī-ăn.

Carlsruhe—karls'-rōō; Ger. pron. kárls'-rōō-ě.

Carlyle (Thomas)—kár-lil'; kár'-lil or kār-lil' (Biog).

carmine—kar'-mīn or kar-mīn'.

Carnegie (Andrew)—kar-něg'-ě.

carnelian—kár-nel'-yăn; kár-ně'-lī-ăn (Stor.)

carnivorous—kar-nīv'-ō-rūs.

Carnot—kár-nō'.

• Carolinian—kár-ō-līn'-ī-ăn, *not* kár-ō-lī-nī-ăn.

carotid—ka-rōt'-īd, *not* ká-rō'-tīd.

"The *carotid* arteries."

Carracci—kár-rá'-chě.

See *Caracci*

Carrara—ká-ra'-rá.

"*Carrara* marble."

carrousel—kā-rōō-sěl' or ka'-rōō-sěl.

Cartagena—kar-ta-jé'-ná; Sp. pron. kār-ta-há'-nā.

In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*

carte-blanc — kárt-blānsh'; Fr. pron. kárt-blānsh'.

For *ăn*, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

carte-de-visite—kärt dü vē-zēt'.

Cartesian — kār-tē'-zhān ; kār-tē'-zhī-ān
(Stor.).

Carthaginian — kār-thā-jīn'-ī-ān, *not* kār-
thā-jē'-nī-ān.

Cartier (Jaques)—zhāk kärt-yā'.

cartridge—kār'-trīj, *not* kät'-rīj.

caryatides—kār-ī-āt'-īd-ēz.

caryatids—kār-ī-āt'-īdz.

Casaubon—kā-sō'-bōn ; Fr. pron. kā-zō-
bōn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

caseine—kā'-sē-īn, *not* kā'-sē-ēn.

See *aniline*.

casement—kās'-mēnt or kāz'-mēnt.

The first pronunciation is the one generally
heard ; the second is the one given by most
orthoëpists.

caseous—kā'-sē-ūs.

Worcester gives kā'-shē-ūs as a secondary
form.

cashmere—kāsh'-mēr.

See *Cashmere*.

Cashmere—kāsh-mēr'.

"In familiar discourse we very often hear
this name accentuated on the first syllable,
e. g., in the phrase, 'a *Cashmere* shawl.'
Cashmere, in such cases, may be considered
simply as an English word, having become

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

thoroughly anglicized When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given"—*Gaz* See *Newfoundland*

casino—ka-se'-nō.

See *cassino*

cassimere—kās'-īm-ēr, *not* káz'-īm-ēr.

cassino—kās-sē'-nō.

See *casino*

Cassiopea—kās-sī-ō-pē'-ā.

Cassiopeia—kās-sī-ō-pē'-yā.

cassowary—kās'-sō-wā-rī.

castanet—kās'-ta-nēt.

Accent the first syllable.

caste—kást, *not* kást.

See *ask*

Castiglione—kas-tel-yō'-nā.

See *Bentivoglio*

castle—kās'-l, *not* kást'-l ; kās'-l (Wor.).

Castlereagh—kas-l-rā'.

Castruccio—kas-trōō'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*

casualty—kāzh'-yū-āl-tī.

casuist—kāzh'-yū-īst.

casuistry—kāzh'-yū-īs-trī.

catacomb—kāt'-ā-kōm, *not* kāt'-ā-kōmb.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

catafalque—kăt'-â-fălk.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt'-â-lěp-sĩ.

catalogue—kăt'-â-löğ, *not* kăt'-â-lôg.

catalpa—kâ-tăl'-pâ, *not* kâ-tôl'-pâ, frequently heard.

catamaran—kăt'-â-mâ-răn'.

catch—kăch.

Avoid the pronunciation kěch. "It is often wrongly so pronounced in the United States."—*Wor.*

catchup—kăch'-ŭp, *not* kěch'-ŭp.

See *catsup*.

catechetical—kăt'-ê-kět'-ik-ăl.

catechism—kăt'-ê-kizm, *not* kăt'-ê-kiz-ŭm.

catechumen—kăt'-ê-kū'-mën.

cater-cornered—kâ'-těr-kôr'-něrd or kăt'-ěr.

"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the U. S."—*Wor.*

Cathay—kâ-thâ'.

"A cycle of *Cathay*."

catheter—kăth'-ê-těr.

catsup—kăt'-sŭp.

See *catchup*.

Cattaraugus—kăt'-â-rô'-gŭs.

Caucasian—kô-kâ'-shăn, *not* kô-kâ'-zhăn,
nor kô-kăsh'-ăn.

Caucasus—kô'-kâ-sŭs, *not* kô-kâ'-sŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Caulaincourt de—dŭ kō-lān-kōōr'.

For ān, see p 26

cauliflower—ko lī-flow-cr

causerie—ko zēr-c'

caveat—ka'-vĕ-āt, *not* kāv'-c-āt.

caviar—kāv'-i ar

See *caviare*

caviare—ka-ver'.

This is Webster's pronunciation Worcester adds a secondary form, kāv-yar', which is Haldeman's as well There does not seem to be any authority for the pronunciation kāv ē a rā

Cavour di—de ka-vōōr'.

Cawnpoor—kōn-pōōr'.

cayenne—kā-ĕn' or kī-ĕn'.

Cayenne—kā-yĕn' or kī-ĕn'.

Cayuga—kā-yōō'-gā.

Cecil—sĕ'-sīl, sīs'-īl, or sēs'-īl

Cecrops—sĕ'-krōps.

See *Kekrops*.

Cedric—sĕd'-rik.

Cedron—sĕ'-drōn.

"The brook *Cedron*"

Celebes (islands)—sĕl'-ĕ-bĕz

celibacy—sĕ-līb'-ā-sī or sĕl'-ī-bā-sī

All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the second form only

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Cellini (Benvenuto)—bĕn-vā-nōō'-tō chĕl-
lē'-nē.

cello—chĕl'-lō.

See *violoncello*.

Celt—sĕlt ; kĕlt or sĕlt (Hal.).

See *Celtic*.

Celtic—sĕl'-tĭk ; kĕl'-tĭk or sĕl'-tĭk (Hal.).

There is a tendency to pronounce this word kĕl'-tĭk, as if spelled with a *k*, which spelling is the original one, and is still sometimes found.

cement (n.)—sē-mĕnt' or sĕm'-ĕnt.

The form *sĕm'-ĕnt* is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it. See *absent*.

cement (vb.)—sē-mĕnt'.

cemetery—sĕm'-ĕ-tĕr-ĭ, *not* sĕm'-ĕ-trĭ.

centenary—sĕn'-tĕ-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sĕn-tĕn'-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕn-tĕn'-yăl.

centimeter—sĕn'-tĭ-mĕ-tĕr or sĕn-tĭm'-ĕ-tĕr.

centrifugal—sĕn-trĭf'-yū-găl.

centripetal—sĕn-trĭp'-ĕ-tăl.

cephalic—sē-făl'-ĭk, *not* sĕf'-ăl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf'-ă-lō-pōd or sē-făl'-ō-pōd

Worcester gives the second only.

ceramic—sē-rām'-ĭk, *not* kē-rām'-ĭk.

cerate—sē'-rāt, *not* sĭr'-āt.

Cerberus—sĕr'-bē-rūs.

cerebral—sĕr'-ĕ-brăl, *not* sē-rĕ'-brăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

cerebric—sēr'-ē-brik or se-rēb'-rik.

cerebro-spinal—sēr-ē-brō spi'-nāl, *not* sē
re-brō spi-nāl

cerebrum—sēr-ē-brum, *not* se-rē'-brūm

The four words given above are all accent
ed on the *first* syllable

cerement—ser mēnt, *not* sēr' e-mēnt.

Ceres—sē rez

cereus—se'-rē-ūs, *not* se'-rūs.

certain—sēr'-tīn

See *captain*

cerulean—se-rū'-lē-ān.

See *European*

cerumen—sē-rū'-mēn

Cervantes de—dā sēr-vān'-tēs; Sp pron
dā thēr-vān'-tēs

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* is pronounced
like *th* in *thin*

cervical—sēr'-vik-āl

Cesarea—sēs-a-rē'-a, *not* sēz-a-rē'-ā.

See *Casarea*

Cesarean—sē-zā'-re-ān, *not* sē-zar-ē'-ān.

Also spelled *Casarian*, and pronounced as
above

Cesnola di—dē chēs-nō'-la.

cetacea—sē-tā'-she-a.

Cetus—sē'-tūs.

Cévennes—sā-vēn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Ceylon—sē-lōn' or sīl-ōn' ; sē'-lōn or sīl-ōn' (Gaz.),

chablis—shăb-lē', *not* shăb-lēs'.

Chaeronea—kēr-ō-nē'-ă.

Chagres—chă'-grēs, *not* shă'-grēs.

chagrin—shă-grīn' or shă-grēn'.

Most lexicographers prefer shă-grēn'.

chair—châr ; châr (Stor.).

chalcedony—kăl-sēd'-ō-nī or kăl'-sē-dō-nī.

There is authority for each pronunciation.

Chalcis—kăl'-sīs.

Chaldean—kăl-dē'-ăn, *not* kăl'-dē-ăn.

chaldron—chăl'-drūn or chōl'-drūn.

See *caldron*.

chalet—shă-lă'.

chalice—chăl'-īs.

Chalmers (Dr.)—chăl'-mērz ; Scotch pron. chō'-mērz.

chalybeate—kă-līb'-ē-ăt, *not* chă-līb'-ē-ăt.

Cham—kăm.

"The *Cham* of Tartary."

chameleon—kă-mē'-lē-ŭn.

chamois—shăm'-ī or shă-moi' ; Fr. pron. shăm-wă' ; shăm'-wô or shă-moi' (Imp.) ; shăm'-wă (Stor.).

chamomile—kăm'-ō-mīl.

Also spelled *camomile* and pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Chamonix—sha mo-ně'.

See *Chamouni*

Chamouni—sha mōō-ně'.

See *Chamonix*

champ—chám̐p

champaign—shám̐-pán'

Champollion—shám̐-pōl'-ě-ōn, Fr. pron
shan-pol-yōn'

For *an* and *on*, see pp 26 and 27

Champs-Élysées—shan-zā-lě-zā'.

For *an*, see p 26

chant—chant, *not* chānt.

See *ask*

chaos—kă'-ōs

chap (crack)—cháp or chōp.

chap (jaw)—chōp, *not* cháp

chapeau—sháp'-ō, sháp pō' (Stor.).

chapeau-bras—sháp-ō-brá'.

chaperon—sháp'-ēr ōn

Chapultepec—cha-pōōl-tā-pěk'.

char (job)—châr, châr (Stor.).

"A *char*-woman"

character—kăr'-ăk-tēr.

charade—shâ-răd'; shâr-ăd' (Stor.).

This last pronunciation can almost be regarded as an affectation

chargé d'affaires—shâr-zhâ' dăf-fâr'.

charivari—shar-ě-va-rē'.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Charlemagne — shär-lê-män' ; Fr. pron.
shärl-män'-yü.

charlotte-Russe—shär'-lot-rōos.

Charon—kâ'-rön, *not* chā'-rön.

chartreuse—shär-trēz' ; Fr. pron. shär-
tröz'.

For ö, see p. 25.

chary—châr'-i or chā'-rī.

Charybdis—kâ-rīb'-dis.

"Scylla and *Charybdis*."

chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz'-üm.

See *elm*.

chassepot—shäs-pō'.

Worcester says shäs'-pō.

chasten — chā'-sn, *not* chäs'-n ; chäs'-tn
(Walker and Knowles).

chastise—chäs-tīz', *not* chäs'-tīz.

chastisement—chäs'-tīz-mënt, *not* chäs-tīz'-
mënt.

chiasuble—chăz'-ū-bl.

Châteaubriand de—dü shä-tō-brē-än'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Chaucer—chô'-sēr, *not* chow'-sēr.

Chaudière (Falls)—shō-dē-âr'.

Chautauqua—shâ-tô'-kwä, *not* chà-tô'-kwä.

chauvinism—shō'-vīn-izm.

Chedorlaomer—kêd-ôr-lâ'-ō-mēr or ô'-mēr.

chef—shěf.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

chef-d'œuvre—shā dēvr , Fr pron. shā-
dovr'

For o, see p 25

Chelsea—chēl'-se, *not* chēl'-sē-ā.

See *Anglesea*

Cheops—ke'-ōps, *not* che'-ōps.

'The pyramid of *Cheops*'

Cherbourg—shēr'-būrg or shar-bōor'.

Cherbuliez—shēr-bu-le-ā'

For ū, see p 26

Chersonesus—kēr-sō-nē'-sūs.

cheroot—chē-rōot' ; shēr-ōot' (Stor.).

Chertsey—chēs'-sī, *not* chērt'-sī.

See *Alnwick*

cherub—chēr'-ūb.

See *Cherub*

Cherub (city)—ke'-rūb.

See *cherub* "Cherub (ke'-rūb), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels"—*Web*

cherubic — chē-rōo'-bīk ; chēr-ōo'-bīk
(Stor.).

cherubim—chēr'-ū bīm, *not* chēr'-ūb-īm.

Cherubini—kā-rōo-be'-nē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*

Cherubusco—chēr-ōo-bōos'-kō.

(For key of Signs, see p 37)

chestnut—chěs'-nüt, *not* chěst'-nüt.

cheval-de-frise—shē-väl-dü-frēz'.

See *amber-gris*.

chevalier—shěv-â-lēr'; Fr. pron. shěv-âl-yā'

See *chivalry*.

cheviot (cloth)—chěv'-ē-üt.

Cheviot (Hills)—chiv'-ē-üt.

chěv'-ē-üt is a secondary pronunciation in
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Cheyenne—shī-ě'n'; shē-ě'n' (Gaz.).

See *Chienne*.

Cheyne—chān or chīn, *not* chā'-nē.

chiaro-oscuro—kē-ă'-rō ōs-kōō'-rō.

chibouque—chīb-ōok'; chīb-ōok' (Stor.).

chic—shēk.

Chicago—shī-kô'-gō, *not* shī-kă'-gō, *nor*
chī-kă'-gō.

chicanery—shīk-ă'-nēr-ī.

Chichester—chīch'-ēs-tēr, *not* chī'-chēs-tēr.

chicken—chīk'-ě'n, *not* chīk'-n.

Chienne—shē-ě'n'.

See *Cheyenne*.

chiffonier—shīf-ōn-ēr'; Fr. pron. shē-fōn-
yā'.

chiffonière—shīf-ōn-yâr'; Fr. pron. shē-
fōn-yâr'.

Chihuahua—chē-wă'-wă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

childe—child.

"child in U S , child, or child, in Eng
land"—*Web* Worcester says "*Childe*, pro
nounced child, is contrary to all analogy,"

children—chil' drēn, *not* chil'-dērn.

Chili—chil'-i

Chillicothe—chil-i-kōth'-e, *not* chil-i-kō'-thē

Chillon (castle)—shē-yōn' or shil'-ōn.

For ōn, see p 27

Chimborazo — chīm-bō-ra'-zō ; Sp pron
chēm-bō-ra'-thō.

See *Cadis*

chimera—kīm-e'-rā, *not* kī-me'-rā.

See *camera*

chimerical—kīm-čr'-ik-āl.

chimney—chīm'-nī.

Avoid the gross vulgarity, chīm'-bli

chimpanzee—chīm-pān'-zē, *not* chīm-pān-
zē'.

Smart, however, is authority for the last
form Stormonth says chīm'-pān zē

chinchilla—chīn-chīl-ā. See *Chinchilla*.

Chinese—chī-nēz' or chī-nēs'.

The pronunciation of the termination of
proper names in *ese*, as *Chinese*, *Japanese*,
Portuguese, is not settled As between *ez*
and *es*, most orthoēpists favor the first

Chippewa—chīp'-č-wā ; chīp'-č-wā (Gaz.)

See *Chippeway*

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Chippeway—chĭp'-ē-wā.

See *Chippewa*.

chirography—kī-rōg'-rā-fĭ, *not* chĭr-ōg'-rā-fĭ.

In this and the six words following, from the Greek language, *ch* is pronounced like *k*.

chiromancer—kī'-rō-măn-sēr.

kĭr'-ō măn-sēr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

chiromancy—kī'-rō-măn-sĭ.

Worcester gives kĭr'-ō-măn-sĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Chiron—kī'-rōn.

chiropodist—kī-rōp'-ō-dĭst.

chirosophist—kī-rōs'-ō-fĭst.

chirurgion—kī-rŭr'-jŭn.

Chiswick—chĭz'-ĭk, *not* chĭz'-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

chitin—kī'-tĭn.

See *chitine*.

chitine—kī'-tĭn.

See *chitin*, *aniline*.

Chittim—kĭt'-ĭm, *not* chĭt'-ĭm.

chivalric—shĭv'-ăl-rĭk ; shĭv-ăl'-rĭk (Wor.).

chivalrous—shĭv'-ăl-rŭs.

chĭv'-ăl-rŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

chivalry—shĭv'-ăl-rĭ.

chĭv'-ăl-rĭ is a secondary form of Worcester's and Stormonth's. "With regard to the

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shiv'-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike"—
Wor

chloralum—klō-rāl'-üm, *not* klo-rā'-lüm.

chloride—klō-rīd or klō'-rīd

See idē

chlorine—klō' rīn or klō'-rēn, klō'-rīn or
 klō'-rīn (Imp)

See aniline

chlorite—klō'-rit.

See itē

chlorophyl—klō'-rō-fīl.

chock-full—chōk'-fōol, *not* chūk'-fōol.

chocolate—chōk'-ō-lat.

See accost

choler—kōl'-ēr, *not* kō'-lēr.

choleric—kōl'-ēr-īk.

See Arabic

Cholmondeley—chüm'-lī

See Alnwick

Chopin—shō-pān'. *See Szopin.*

For āv, see p 26

Chorazin—kō-rā'-zīn.

chord—kōrd.

chorist—kō'-rīst, *not* kōr'-īst.

chorister—kōr'-īs-tēr, *not* kō'-rīst-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Chosroes—kös'-rō-ēz.

chough—chŭf.

christen—krīs'-n, *not* krīst'-n.

Christian—krīs'-chăn.

To be preferred to krīst'-yăn.

Christiania—krīs-tē-ă'-nē-ă.

Christianity—krīs-chăn'-īt-ī or chī-ăn'-īt-ī.

Worcester says krīst-yē-ăn'-ē-tē.

Christmas—krīs'-măs, *not* krīst'-măs.

chronological—krön-ō-lŏj'-īk-ăl.

Chronos—krō'-nös or krön'-ös.

chrysalis—krīs'-ă-līs.

Chryseis—krī-sē'-īs.

chryselephantine—krīs-ěl-ē-făn'-tīn.

chrysoberyl—krīs'-ō-bēr-īl.

chrysoprase — krīs' - ō - prāz ; krīs' - ō - prās
(Wor.)

Chrysostom—krīs'-ös-töm or krīs-ös'-töm.

Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-să'-kă.

chyle—kīl.

chyme—kīm.

cicada—sīk-ă'-dă.

cicatrice—sīk'-ă-trīś.

See *cicatrix*.

cicatrices (plural of *cicatrix*)—sīk-ă-trī'-
sēz.

cicatrix—sīk-ă'-trīks ; sīk'-ă-trīks (Stor.)

See *cicatrice*.

. (For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cicerone—che cha ro -nā or sīs e-rō'-nē.
Stormonth prefers the second

ciliary—sīl ya rī or sīl i ā rī

Cilicia—sīl ish i a

Cimabue—che-ma bōō'-a.

Cimarosa—che-ma ro'-zā.

Cimon—sī mōn

cinchona—sīn ko' na, *not* sīn-chō'-nā.

Cincinnati—sīn sīn nā tī, *not* sīn-sīn-nāt'-ū

Cincinnatus—sīn-sīn-nā'-tūs

Cinque-ports—sīngk'-pōrts

Circe—sēr'-se

Circean—sēr-sē'-ān, *not* sēr'-sē-ān

circuit—sēr'-kīt, *not* sēr'-hūt.

circuitous—sēr-kō'-īt-ūs

Webster formerly said sēr'-kīt-ūs

Cirencester—sīs'-ēt-ēr or sīs'-īs-ēr

See *Almwick*

cisalpine—sīs āl' pīn or sīs īl pīn

Do not pronounce the last syllable pēn o
pūn

cithara—sīth'-ā ra.

citrate—sīt -rat

civil—sīv'-il, *not* sīv'-l

civilization—sīv-il-iz-ā'-shūn.

Civita Vecchia—che'-vē-tā vēk'-kē-ā.

clairvoyance—klar-voi'-āns

Do not accent the *first* syllable

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

clairvoyant—klâr-voi'-ănt.

See *clairvoyance*.

clandestine—klăn-dēs'-tîn.

clangor—klăng'-gēr, *not* klăng'-ēr.

clapboard—klăb'-ōrd, *not* klăp'-bōrd.

claque—klāk.

clarinet—klăr'-în-ět.

cleanly (adj.)—klěn'-lî.

cleanly (adv.)—klên'-lî.

clematis—klēm'-ă-tîs, *not* klē-mă'-tîs.

The pronunciation klē-mă'-tîs is given by Smart.

Cleobis—klē'-ō-bîs, *not* klē-ō'-bîs.

See *Biton*.

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū'-lūs, *not* klē-ōb'-yū-lūs.

Cleomenes—klē-ōm'-ē-nēz.

"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes*, incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."—*Wor.*

clench—klěnch.

See *clinch*.

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā'-tră, *not* klē-ō-pă'-tră,
nor klē-ō-păt'-ră.

clepsydra—klěp'-sî-dră or klěp-sî'-dră.

clerestory—klěr'-stō-rî ; klěr'-ě-stör-î is

Stormonth's former pronunciation.

clerk—klěr̄k.

Worcester prefers klärk, which is Stormonth's pronunciation as well. Klärk pre-

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

vails in Eng, but in the U S klēr̄k is the recognized form

climacteric — klī-māk'-tēr-ik or klīm-āk-tēr'-ik

"The grand *climacteric*" "*Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'-ic*." — *Web* See *Arabic*

climatal — klī'-māt-āl.

climatic — klī-māt'-ik.

clinch — klīnch.

See *clench*

clique — klēk, *not* klīk.

Clive — kliv.

cloisonné — klwa-zō-nā', *not* kloī'-sō-nā.

cloth — klōth.

See *accost*

clothes — klōthz, coil. klōz.

The last pronunciation is well-nigh universal

cloths — klōthz, *not* klōths.

clough (sluice) — klōf.

See *accost*

Clough (Arthur Hugh) — klōf.

Clusium — klā'-shī-ūm, *not* klā'-zī-ūm.

"Porsenna of *Clusium*"

Cnidus — nī-dūs.

"The Venus of *Cnidus*" In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

consonants, the first letter is silent. See *Psyche, Ptolemy*.

coadjutant (n.)—kō-ăd'-jū-tănt.

coadjutor—kō-ăd-jū'-tēr, *not* kō-ăd'-jū-tēr.

cobalt—kō'-bölt.

Coblentz—kō'-blěnts, *not* kōb-lěnts'.

"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz.*

cocaine—kō'-kà-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

coccygeal—kők-sĭj'-ē-ăl.

coccyx—kők'-sĭks.

cocher—kők-shā'.

Cochin China—kō'-chĭn chĭ'-nà.

cochineal—kők'-ĭn-ēl.

cochlea—kők'-lē-ă.

cockatrice—kők'-ă-trĭs; sometimes kők'-ă-trĭs.

Cockburn (Lord)—kō'-bŭrn, *not* kők'-bŭrn.

See *Alnwick*.

cockswain—kők'-swān; coll. kők'-sn.

The last pronunciation is the invariable one with nautical men.

cocoa—kō'-kō.

cocoaine—kō'-kō-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Cocytus—kô-sî'-tüs.

codeine—kô-dê'-în

See aniline.

codicil—kôd'-îs-îl.

Codrus—kô'-drüs.

Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lî'-ôn ; Fr. pron.
kôr dû lê-ôn'.

For o and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

coexist—kô-ëġ'-zîst'.

Coeymans—kwê'-mănz.

coffee—kôf'-î.

See accost.

coffin—kôf'-în.

See accost.

cognac—kôn'-yák.

Worcester accents the last syllable.

cognisor—kôġ'-nîz-ôr'.

Webster, as a secondary pronunciation, says, kôn'-îz-ôr'.

cognizable—kôġ'-nîz-â-bl or kôn'-îz-â-bl.

cognizance—kôġ'-nîz-âns or kôn'-îz-âns.

cognizant—kôġ'-nîz-ânt or kôn'-îz-ânt.

cognomen—kôġ'-nô'-mên, *not* kôġ'-nô-mên.

cohesive—kô-hê'-sîv ; kô-hê'-zîv (*Browne and Haldeman*).

Cohoes—kô-hôz', *not* kô-hôoz'.

coiffeur—kwā-fôr'.

For ô, see p. 25.

(For key of Signs, see p. 37.)

coiffure—kwä-für'.

For ü, see p. 26.

coigne—koin.

Coire—kwär.

Coke (Sir Edward)—köök or kōk.

"Always pronounced köök in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar."—*Biog.*

colander—kül'-än-dēr, *not* köl'-än-dēr.

Colbert—köl-bâr'.

colchicum—köl'-kĭ-kŭm.

Stormonth says köl'-chĭ-kŭm, which is the pronunciation almost universally heard.

cold-chisel—kōld'-chĭz-ĕl.

This compound is sometimes pronounced köl'-chĭz-ĕl, as if spelled *coal-chisel*.

Coleridge—köl'-rij.

cole-slaw—köl'-slô, *not* kōld'-slô.

See *kool-slaa*.

Colfax—köl'-fäks, *not* köl'-fäks.

Coligny de—dŭ kō-lĕn-yĕ' or dŭ kō-lĕn'-yĕ.

coliseum—köl'-ĭ-sĕ'-ŭm.

See *colosseum*.

Collatinus—köl'-ā-tĭ'-nŭs.

collation—köl'-lā'-shŭn, *not* kō-lā'-shŭn.

collect (n.)—köl'-lēkt.

collect (vb.)—köl'-lēkt'.

See *absent*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

collimator—köl līm a ter

colloid—köl loid

collusive—köl lū sīv *not* köl lū zīv

Colman—kol măn *not* köl măn

Cologne—ko lon Fr pron kō lōn yū
Pronounce the *last* syllable (yū) lightly

Colon—kō lōn See *colon*

Colorado—köl ô ra do

colorific—kul ur if ik or köl ūr if ik.

Although the preponderance of authority
favors the second pronunciation analogy
suggests the first

Colosse—kō lōs se *not* kō lōs

colosseum—köl ôs-sē ūm

See *coliseum*

colportage—köl pōrt aj, köl-pōrt aj
(Wor)

colporter—köl pōrt er

colporteur—köl pōrt er

Worcester prefers köl pōr tūr

Colquhoun—kō-hōon

See *Almu ck*

columbine—köl ūm bīn

column—köl ūm *not* köl yūm

Comanche—kō măn chē kō măn -chā
(Gaz)

comatose—kō ma tōs or kōm a tōs kōm
ă tōs (Stor)

(For Key of Signs p 37)

combat—kõm'-băt or kũm'-băt.

Worcester prefers kũm'-băt. "The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound (ũ) by many orthoëpists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, cõmbat and cõmrade."—*Web.*

combatable—kõm'-băt-â-bl or kõm-băt'-â-bl.

combatant — kõm'-băt-ânt ; kũm'-băt-ânt (Wor.).

combative—kõm'-băt-iv or kõm-băt'-iv.

combativeness—kõm'-băt-iv-nës ; kũm'-băt-iv-nës (Wor.).

Combe—kõom or kõm.

comeliness—kũm'-lĩ-nës, *not* kõm'-lĩ-nës.

comely—kũm'-lĩ, *not* kõm'-lĩ

commandant—kõm-ân-dânt' ; kõm-ân'-dânt or kõm-ân'-dânt (Imp.).

comme il faut — kũm-êl-fõ' ; kõm-êl-fõ' (Wor.).

commendable—kõm-mënd'-â-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the present century, the form kõm'-mënd-â-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

commensurable—kõm-mën'-shõõ - rà - bl ; kõm-mën'-shũr-â-bl (Hal.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

commiserate — kǝm-mǝz'-ĕr-ăt, *not* kǝm
mǝs'-ĕr-ăt

commissariat—kǝm mǝs-să'-rĭ ăt

commissure—kǝm' mǝ-shōor or kǝm-mǝsh'-
ōor

See *commissural*

commodious—kǝm-mō'-dĭ-ūs, *not* kǝm-mō'-
jūs

Commodus—kǝm'-mō-dūs, *not* kǝm-mō'-
dus

commonalty—kǝm'-ūn-ăl-tĭ

commonwealth—kǝm'-un-wĕlth

Worcester prefers this pronunciation, but
also places the accent upon the *last* syllable

commune—kǝm'-mūn

communism—kǝm'-mū-nĭzm

communist—kǝm'-mū-nĭst ; kǝm-mū'-nĭst
(*Stor.*)

Comorin (Cape)—kǝm'-ō-rĭn.

compact (n)—kǝm'-păkt

compact (adj)—kǝm-păkt'.

See *adept*

comparable—kǝm'-pă-ră-bl, *not* kǝm-păr'-
a-bl

compatriot—kǝm-pă'-trĭ-ôt, formerly pro-
nounced kǝm-păt'-rĭ-ôt.

compeer—kǝm-pĕr', *not* kǝm'-pĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

compensate—kǝm'-pĕn-sāt or kǝm-pĕn'-sāt ; kǝm-pĕn'-sāt or kǝm'-pĕn-sāt (Imp.).

Worcester gives kǝm-pĕn'-sāt only. See *contemplate*.

compensative—kǝm-pĕn'-sā-tĭv.

complaisance—kǝm'-plā-zāns.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complaisant—kǝm'-plā-zānt.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complement—kǝm'-plĕ-mĕnt.

See *compliment*.

complex—kǝm'-plĕks, *not* kǝm-plĕks'.

compliment—kǝm'-plĭm-ĕnt.

See *complement*.

component—kǝm-pō'-nĕnt.

composite—kǝm-pōz'-ĭt.

Stormonth says kǝm'-pōz-ĭt.

compost—kǝm'-pōst ; kǝm'-pōst (Stor.).

compound (n. and adj.)—kǝm'-pownd.

compound (vb.)—kǝm-pownd'.

See *absent*.

compromise—kǝm'-prō-mĭz.

comptroller—kǝn-trō'-lēr.

comrade—kǝm-rād or kǝm'-rād ; kǝm'-rād or kŭm (Wor.) ; kǝm'-rād (Stor.).

See *combat*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Comte—kônt

For ôN see p 27

con amore—kôn a mô re

concave—kông kâv or kôn kav

concentrate—kôn sên trat or kôn sên trât
kôn sên trât (Wor)

The New Imperial prefers kôn sêr trât
See *contemplate*

conch—kôngk *not* kônch

conchology—kông kôl ô jî kông kôl ô jî
(Stor and Hal)

concierge—kôn-sarj, Fr pron kôn
syârzh

For ôN see p 27

concise—kôn sis *not* kôn siz

conclave—kông klâv or kôn klav

Worcester says kông klâv

conclusive—kôn klû' sîv, kôn klû'-zîv
(Stor)

concord—kông kord *not* kôn kôrd

Concord (New Hampshire)—kông kûrd

concordance—kôn kôrd-âns *not* kông
kôrd-âns

concordat—kôn kôr-dât, Fr pron kôn
kôr-dâ

For ôN see p 27

concourse—kông' kôrs

Haldeman prefers kôn kôrs

(For *Key of Signs etc* p 37)

concrete (n. and adj.)—kǒn'-krēt.

concrete (vb.)—kǒn-krēt'.

See *absent*.

concubinage—kǒn-kū'-bīn-āj, *not* kǒn'-kū-bī-nāj.

concubine—kǒng'-kū-bīn, *not* kǒn'-kū-bīn.

Condé de—dǔ kôn-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condemner—kǒn-dēm'-nēr or kǒn-dēm'-ēr.

See *contemner*.

condemning—kǒn-dēm'-ning or kǒn-dēm'-ing.

See *contemning*.

condign—kǒn-dīn'.

Condillac de—dǔ kôn-dē-yāk'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

condolence—kǒn-dō'-lēns, *not* kǒn'-dō-lēns.

This is a common error for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet de—dǔ kôn-dōr-sā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

conduit—kǒn'-dīt or kūn'-dīt.

confessedly—kǒn-fēs'-ēd-lī.

confessor—kǒn-fēs'-ēr or kǒn'-fēs-ēr.

Although the second pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester, it is obsolescent.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

confidant—kǒn-fíd-ǎnt *not* kǒn'-fíd-ǎnt.

confidante—kǒn fíd-ǎnt

confine (n)—kǒn'-fín

confine (vb)—kǒn-fín'

See *absent*

confiscate—kǒn' fīs-kāt or kǒn-fīs'-kāt,
kǒn fīs kat (Wor)

The New Imperial prefers kǒn fīs' kāt

See *contemplate*

conflict (n)—kǒn'-fíkt

conflict (vb)—kǒn-fíkt'.

See *absent*

confluence—kǒn'-flū-ěns

confluent—kǒn' flū-ěnt.

confrère—kǒn frâr'.

For ôv, see p 27

Confucianism—kǒn-fū'-shǎn-izm

Confucius—kǒn-fū'-shē-ūs, *almost* kǒn-fū'-
shūs

conge—kǒv zhâ', Eng pron kǒn'-je

For ôv, see p 27

congenial—kǒn jen -yǎl

congeniality—kǒn je ní ǎl -i tí or jén yǎl'-
i tí

congeries—kǒn jě'-rĭ-ěz

congregate—kǒng'-ġrē-ġat.

Congress—kǒng'-ġrēs

Congressional—kǒn-ġrēsh'-ün-ǎl; kǒng
ġrēsh'-ün-ǎl (Stor.)

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

congruence—kǒng'-grū-ěns ; kǒn'-grōō-ěns
(Stor.).

congruent—kǒng'-grū-ěnt ; kǒn'-grōō-ěnt
(Stor.).

conjunctiva — kǒn-jǔngk'-tīv-à, *not* kǒn-
jǔngk-tě'-vâ.

Webster says kǒn-jǔngk-tī'-vâ.

conjure (to implore)—kǒn-jūr'.

conjure (to enchant)—kǔn'-jūr.

conjuror (one who implores)—kǒn-jū'-rēr

conjuror (a magician)—kǔn'-jūr-ēr.

conjuror—kǒn-jū'-rēr.

connate—kǒn'-nât or kǒn-nât'.

Worcester gives the *last* pronunciation only.

Connaught—kǒn'-nôt.

connoisseur—kǒn-nīs-sûr' or kǒn-nīs-sōor' ;

kǒn'-īs-sūr (Imp.). See *connaisseur*.

conquer—kǒng'-kēr, *not* kǒn'-kēr.

conqueror—kǒngk'-ēr-ēr.

conquest—kǒng'-kwěst, *not* kǒn'-kwěst.

conscientious—kǒn-shī-ěn'-shūs, *not* kǒn-
sī-ěn'-shūs.

conscientiousness—kǒn-shī-ěn'-shūs-nēs,
not kǒn-sī-ěn'-shūs-nēs.

conservator—kǒn'-sēr-vâ-tēr or kǒn'-sēr-
vâ-tôr.

considerable—kǒn-sīd'-ēr-à-bl, *not* kǒn-sīd'-
râ-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

consignee—kõn sîn ê

consignor—kõn sî ner or kôn sî nor

consistory —kõn sîs tō rî or kôn -sîs tō rî

consolatory —kõn söl a tō rî, *not* kôn sō
la to rî

console (n)—kõn söl

consols—kõn sölz or kôn sölz

A number of English orthoepists being among the uninitiated have accented this word on the first syllable as every one pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock brokers —*Webster*

consomme—kõng sòm mǎ Tr pron kôn
sō-mǎ

For ov see p 27

consort (n)—kõn -sört

consort (vb)—kõn sört'

See *absent*

conspiracy—kõn spîr'-a-sî *not* kôn spî rá
sî

constable—kôn -sta bl *not* kôn sta bl

construe—kõn'-strū *not* kôn strū

Formerly pronounced kôn ster See *mis
construe*

Consuelo—kôv sū a lō

For ti and ôv see pp 26 and 27

consummate (adj)—kõn-süm mǎt.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

consummate (vb.)—kǒn'-sǔm-māt or kǒn-sǔm'-māt ; kǒn-sǔm'-māt (Wor.).
See *contemplate*.

contemner—kǒn-těm'-něr or kǒn-těm'-ěr.
See *condemner*.

contemning—kǒn-těm'-ning or kǒn-těm'-ing.
See *condemning*.

contemplate—kǒn'-těm-plāt or kǒn-těm'-plāt ; kǒn-těm'-plāt (Wor.).

“With respect to all these words (*compensate, confiscate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate, and extirpate*) Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable: the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable.”—*Wor.*

contemplative—kǒn-těm'-plā-tiv, *not* kǒn'-těm-plā-tiv.

contemplator — kǒn'-těm-plā-těr or kǒn-těm'-plā-těr.

contemporaneity—kǒn-těm-pō-rā-nē'-it-ī.
contents—kǒn'-těnts or kǒn-těnts'.

The first is the pronunciation generally heard in the United States. The second is preferred by many orthoëpists.

contest (n.)—kǒn'-těst.

contest (vb.)—kǒn-těst'.

See *absent*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

contiguous—kǝn-tĩġ'-yũ-ũs.

contour—kǝn-tōor' ; kǝn'-tōor (Hal.).

contract (n.) —kǝn'-trăkt.

contract (vb.) —kǝn-trăkt'.

See absent

contrary—kǝn'-tră-rĩ , *never* kǝn-tră'-rĩ.

contrast (n.) —kǝn'-trast.

See ask

contrast (vb.) —kǝn-trăst'.

See absent

contretemps—kǝn-trũ-tan'.

For an and ǝn, see pp 26 and 27.

contribute—kǝn-trĩb'-yũt, *not* kǝn'-trĩb-yũt.

"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable"—
Wor

contrite—kǝn'-trĩt.

Smart says : "This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the *first* syllable, more consistently on the *last*"

contumacy—kǝn'-tũ-mă-sĩ, *not* kǝn-tũ'-mă-sĩ.

contumely—kǝn'-tũ-mě-lĩ, *not* kǝn'-tũm-lĩ ;
kǝn'-tũ-mě-l'-ĩ (Stor.).

convenience—kǝn-věn'-yěns ; kǝn-vě'-nĩ-ěns (Stor.).

convenient—kǝn-věn'-yěnt ; kǝn-vě'-nĩ-ěnt (Stor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

conversant—kǒn'-vĕr-sǎnt, *not* kǒn-vĕr'-sǎnt.

conversazione—kǒn'-vĕr-săt-sĕ-ō-nā.

Worcester places the accent on the penultimate syllable, and pronounces the *fourth* syllable "zē."

converse (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrs.

converse (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrs'.

See *absent*.

conversely—kǒn'-vĕrs-lĭ or kǒn-vĕrs'-lĭ.

Many lexicographers prefer kǒn-vĕrs'-lĭ.

convert (n.)—kǒn'-vĕrt.

convert (vb.)—kǒn-vĕrt'.

See *absent*.

convex—kǒn'-vĕks, *not* kǒn-vĕks'.

convexly—kǒn'-vĕks-lĭ or kǒn-vĕks'-lĭ.

convict (n.)—kǒn'-vĭkt.

convict (vb.)—kǒn-vĭkt'.

See *absent*.

convivial—kǒn-vĭv'-ĭ-ăl or kǒn-vĭv'-yăl.

convoy (n.)—kǒn'-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kǒn-voi'.

See *absent*.

cony—kō'-nĭ or kŭn'-ĭ.

cooper—kōöp'-ĕr.

Worcester prefers kōō'-pĕr; it is rarely heard. Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which,

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

in London at least, invariably shortens them
[as, kōōp ēr]”

copaiba — kō-pā'-ba.

Worcester says kō pē'-bā See *copaiva*

copaiva — kō-pa'-vā.

See *copaiba*

copal — kō'-pāl, *not* kō'-pēl.

Copernicus — kō-pēr'-nik-ūs.

Cophetua — kō-fet'-yū-ā.

copse — kōps, *not* kōps.

Coquelin — kōk-lān'.

For ān, see p 26

coquet — kō-kēt'.

coquetry — kō-kēt'-rī ; kō'-kēt-rī (Imp.) ;

kō'-kēt-rī (Stor.).

coquette — kō-kēt'.

coquina — kō-kē'-nā.

coral — kōr'-āl, *not* kō'-rāl.

coralline — kōr'-āl-in.

Sometimes pronounced kōr'-āl-in.

Corcyra — kōr-sī'-rā or kōr'-sīr-ā.

cordial — kōr'-jāl or kōrd'-yāl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

cordiality — kōr-jāl'-ī-tī or kōr-dī-āl'-ī-tī ;

kōrd-yē-āl'-ī-tī (Wor.)

Cordilleras — kōr-dīl'-ēr-āz ; Sp. pron. kōr-

dīl-yā'-ras.

Li, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in
million

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

cordon—kôr'-dôn ; Fr. pron. kôr-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Cordova—kôr'-dô-vă.

This word is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

Corea—kô-rē'-ă.

Corfu—kôr-fôo' or kôr-fû'.

Coriolanus—kô-rî-ô-lă'-nūs, *not* kôr-î-ô-lă' nūs.

cornea—kôr'-nē-ă, *not* kôr-nē'-ă.

Corneille—kôr-năl' ; Fr. pron. kôr-năl'-yŭ or kôr-nă'-yŭ.

See *Cologne*.

cornet—kôr'-nêt, *not* kôr-nêt'.

cornice—kôr'-nîs, *not* kôr'-nîsh.

Cornice—kôr-nē'-chă.

"The *Cornice* road."

corolla—kô-rôl'-ă.

corollary—kôr'-ôl-ă-rî or kô-rôl'-ă-rî.

See *capillary*.

coronal (n.)—kôr'-ô-năl.

coronal (adj.)—kôr'-ô-năl or kô-rô'-năl.

Corot—kô-rô'.

corporal—kôr'-pô-răl.

See *corporeal*.

corporeal—kôr-pô'-rě-ăl.

See *corporal*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

corps (military)—kôr , pl kôrz

corps d'armes—kôr dar-ma

corps diplomatique—kôr de-plo-ma-ték'.

corpuscle—kôr pus l

corral—kôr ral , kôr-ral (Wor)

Correggio da—da kôr-râ-jo

In Italian *g* or *gg* before *e*, *i*, and *y* combines with these letters to form the sound *j*

Corrèze—kô-râz'.

corridor—kôr ri-dôr or dôr

corrosive—kôr-rô-siv, *not* kôr-rô'-ziv.

corse—kors or kôrs

c before *r* has naturally the sound of *ç*

cortège—kôr tâzh'.

Cortes (Sp parliament)—kôr'-tës

Cortez (Fernando)—kôr'-tëz

coruscate—kôr'-üs-kât or kô-rüs'-kât

Corvisart-Desmarets—kôr-vç-zar' da-mâ
râ'

Corydon—kôr'-i-dôn

coryphee—kô-rê-fâ'.

cosmetic—kôz-mçt'-ik, *not* kôs-mçt'-ik

cosmogony—kôz-môg'-ô-nî, *not* kôs-môg'-
ô-nî.

cosmography—kôz-môg'-râ-fl, *not* kôs-
môg'-râ-fl.

cosmopolite—kôz-möp'-ô-lit, *not* kôs-möp'-
ô-lit

cost—kôst, *not* kôst *nor* kôst.

See *accost*.

costly—kôst'-lĭ, *not* kôst'-li *nor* kôst'-lĭ.

See *accost*.

Costa Rica—kôs'-tä rē'-kā.

côstume—kôs'-tūm or kôs-tūm'; kôs'-tūm
(Imp.).

costumer — kôs-tū'-mēr; kôs'-tū-mēr
(Wor.).

cote (n.)—kôt, *not* kôt.

"A dove-cote."

coterie—kō-tēr-ē'; kō'-tēr-ē (Stor.).

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-pāk'-sē; Sp. pron. kō-tō-
pā'-hē.

See *Don Quixote*.

cotyledon—kôt-il-ē'-dūn; kō-tĭl'-ē-dōn
(Crabb).

cotyledonous—kôt-il-ēd'-ō-nūs.

couchant (heraldry)—kow'-chănt; Fr.
pron. kōō-shăn'.

For än, see p. 26.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kôf.

See *accost*.

council—kown'-sĭl.

See *counsel*.

counsel—kown'-sĕl.

See *council*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

coup d'etat—kōō da ta'

coup de grace—kōō du ġras'

coup d'œil—kōō dēl , Fr pron kōō dō'
yu

See *Cologne* For o, see p 25

coupé—kōō pā

coupon—kōō-pōn , Fr pron kōō-pōn'.

For on, see p 27

Courbet—kōōr-bā'

courier—kōō -ri-ēr , kōō' rēr (Wor) ;
kōōr'-i-ēr (Stor) Fr pron kōōr-
yā' See *courrier*.

Courtenay—kūrt'-nā

courteous—kūrt'-ē-ūs

Worcester gives as a secondary pronuncia-
tion kōrt yūs The New Imperial says kōrt-
ē ūs

courteousness—kūrt'-ē-ūs-nčs

kōrt yus nes is a secondary pronunciation
of Worcester's

courtesan—kūrt'-ē-zān , kūrt'-ē-zān' (Wor)

courtesy (politeness)—kūrt'-ē-sī

courtesy (salutation)—kūrt'-sī

'A courtesy is the external manifestation of
courtesy' — *Wor*

courtier—kōrt'-yēr

cousin—kūz'-n , not kūz'-īn.

Cousin—kōō-zān'.

For āv, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

covenant—kŭv'-ē-nănt.

Covent (Garden)—kŭv'-ěnt, *not* kō'-vēnt
nor kōv'-ěnt.

Coventry—kŭv'-ěn-trī.

coverlet—kŭv'-ěr-lět, *not* kŭv'-ěr-lid, un-
less spelled *coverlid*.

covetous—kŭv'-ět-ŭs, *not* kŭv'-ē-chŭs,
which pronunciation is given by
Sheridan.

covey—kŭv'-ī, *not* kō'-vī.

cowardice—kow'-ărd-īs, *not* kow'-ărd-īs.

cowl—kowl.

Cowper—kow'-pěr or kōō'-pěr.

Coxsackie—kōōk-sô'-kē.

Cracow—krā'-kō.

See *Krakow*.

cranberry—krăn'-běr-ī, *not* krăm'-běr-ī.

craunch—krănch, *not* krônch.

Never say krûnch. The common sound of
au is ô ; but when the digraph is followed by
n and another consonant, the sound is changed
to that of ä.

creature—krēt'-yūr ; krēt'-yūr, often krē'-
chōor (Stor.).

Crébillon de—dŭ krā-bē-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

crèche—krāsh.

credence—krē'-děns, *not* krěd'-ěns.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

crédit foncier—krā-dē' fôn-syā'.

For ôN, see p. 27

crédit mobilier—kra-de' mo-bē-lyā'.

credulous—krĕd'-yū-lūs, *not* krěj'-ōō-lūs

creek—krek, *not* krĭk

crematorium—krēm-a-tō'-rĭ-ūm.

crematory—krēm'-a-tō-rĭ.

crept—krĕpt.

crescendo—krĕs-sĕn'-dō.

Cressida—krĕs'-sĭd-ā, *not* krĕs-sĭ'-dā.

"Troilus and Cressida."

Crete—krĕt; class. krĕ'-tē.

Creusa—krē-yū'-sā.

crevasse—krā-vas'.

Crichton—krĭ'-tōn.

Worcester prefers krĭk'-tōn "The admirable Crichton"

Crimea—krĭm-ĕ'-ā, *not* krĭ-mē'-ā.

crinoid—krĭ'-noid.

crinoline—krĭn'-ō-lĭn; krĭn'-ō-len (Stor.).

critique—krĭ-tĕk'.

See *amber-gris*.

Crito—krĭ'-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shā'.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā'.

crocodile—krōk'-ō-dĭl or krōk'-ō-dĭl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cromlech—kröm'-lěk.

Cromwell—krüm'-wěl or kröm'-wěl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krüm'-l.

crouch—krowch, *not* krōoch.

croupier—krōō'-pī-ēr; krōō-pēr' (Stor.).

Cruikshank—krōōk'-shāngk.

cruise (voyage)—krūz, *not* krūs.

cruise (bottle)—krūs; krōoz (Stor.).

See *cruse*.

crupper—krōōp'-ēr.

In England, krüp'-ēr. This last is the marking of all the dictionaries except Webster.

cruse—krūs; krōoz (Stor.).

See *cruise*.

crystalline—krīs'-tāl-in or krīs'-tāl-īn.

crystallization—krīs-tāl-īz-ā'-shūn.

cucumber—kū'-kūm-bēr.

kow'-kūm-bēr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was in Walker's time the fashionable pronunciation. Smart (1836) says: "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago." See *asparagus*.

cuirass—kwē-rās' or kwē'-rās.

cuirassier—kwē-rās-sēr'; Fr. pron. kwē-rās-yā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

cuisine—kwê-zên'.

cuish—kwis.

cul-de-sac—kul-dû-sak'.

For u, see p. 26

culinary—kû'-lin-â-rî, *not* kûl'-în-â-rî.

Frequently mispronounced

Cumæan—kû-mê'-ân.

"The *Cumæan* sibyl"

cuneiform—kû-nê'-î-fôrm, *not* kû'-nê-î-fôrm

cunning—kûn'-ning, *not* kûn'-nin.

cupola—kû'-pô-lâ, *not* kû'-pâ-lô.

Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the last two syllables

curaçoa—kôo-râ-sô', kû-râ-sô'-a (Stor.).

Stormonth now prefers kû'-râ-sô.

curassow—kû-râs'-sô.

curator—kû-râ'-têr.

See *abdomen*

curio—kû'-rî-ô.

currant—kûr'-rânt.

See *current*.

current—kûr'-rënt.

See *currant*

currier—kûr'-rî-êr.

cursed (adj.)—kûr'-sêd.

See *learned*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

cursed (part.)—kûrst.

curtail—kûr-tāl'.

curtain—kûr'-tîn.

See *captain*.

curule—kû'-rûl.

"*Curule-chair*."

cushion—kõosh'-ûn.

Cuvier—kü-vē-ā'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Cuyahoga—kî-â-hô'-gâ.

Cuyp—koip.

Cuzco—kõos'-kõ.

Cyaxares—sî-âks'-â-rēz.

Cybele—sîb'-ē-lē or sîb-ē'-lē.

Scholars generally prefer the first form,
Byron preferred the second.

Cyclades—sîk'-lā-dēz, *not* sîk'-lādz.

cyclamen—sîk'-lā-mēn.

cycle—sî'-kl, *not* sîk'-l.

Cyclopean—sî-klō-pē'-ăn or sî-klō'-pē-ăn.

Cyclopes—sî-klō'-pēz.

Cyclops—sî'-klōps.

cylindric—sîl'-în'-drîk, *not* sîl'-în-drîk.

Cymbeline—sîm'-bē-lîn or sîm'-bē-lîn.

cynosure—sî'-nō-shûr or sîn'-ō-shûr (Web.);

sî'-nō-sûr or sîn'-ō-sûr (Wor.); sî'-nō-

zhõor (Stor.); sîn'-õs-yõor (Hal.).

Webster now prefers sî'-nō-shûr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Here are seven different pronunciations authorized by five reputable authorities. Only an apt scholar could succeed in mispronouncing the above word

Cyprian—sip'-rĭ-ăn, *not* si'-prĭ-ăn.

Cyrene—si-rc'-ne, *not* si'-ren.

cyst—sĭst.

Cytherea—sith-ĕ-rĕ'-ă, *not* si-thĕ'-rĕ-ă.

Cyzicus—siz'-ĕ-kŭs

Czajkowski—chi-kövs'-kĕ.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*

Czar—zar; tsâr (Hal.).

czarevna—za-rĕv'-nă.

czarina—za-rĕ'-nă; tsa-rĕ'-nă (Hal.).

czarowitz—zar'-ô-wĭts or tsar'-ô-vĕch.

Czerny—chĕr'-nĕ.

D

dado—dă'-dô or dă'-dō.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and Haldeman, dă' dō, the form usually heard, is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial

Dædalus—dĕd'-ă-lŭs.

Daguerre—dă-gâr'.

daguerreotype—dă-gĕr'-ô-tĭp, *not* dă-gĕr'-ĕ-ô-tĭp.

dahabeah—dă-hă-bĕ'-ă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Dahlgren—däl'-grën.

dahlia—däl'-yâ or däl'-yâ; däl'-î-â (Wor. and Hal.).

The form däl'-yâ is an anglicized pronunciation. The word is derived from Dahl (däl), the Swedish botanist.

Dahomey—dä-hō'-mā or dä-hō'-mē.

Often, though less correctly, pronounced dä-hō-mā'.

dais—dā'-îs.

Dalhousie—däl-hōō'-zī, *not* däl-hōō'-sī.

damage—dām'-āj, *not* dām'-īj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White*.

Damiens—dā'-mī-ěnz; Fr. pron. dā-mē-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

damned (adj.)—dāmd; in serious discourse, dām'-nēd.

Walker remarks: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two. Thus in Shakespeare:

'But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves.' "

damned (part.)—dāmd or dām'-nēd.

"He that believeth not, shall be *damned*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

damning—dām'-īng or dām'-nīng.

Damocles—dām'-o-klez.

“The sword of *Damocles*”

Damon—da'-mōn

“*Damon* and *Pythias*”

damson—dām'-zn.

Danae—dān'-ā-e.

Danaides—da-nā'-īd-ēz.

dance—dāns, *not* dāns.

See *ask*

dandelion—dān'-dē-lī-ōn.

Worcester says dān-dē-lī' ōn Do not say
dān' dē līn

Dandolo—dān'-dō-lō.

“Blind old *Dandolo*”

Daniel—dān'-ī-ēl or dān'-yēl.

The last is the colloquial pronunciation.

Danish—dā'-nīsh, *not* dān'-īsh.

Dannecker von—fōn dān'-čk-ēr.

danseuse—dān-sōz'.

For āv and o, see pp 26 and 25

Dante—dān'-tē; It. pron. dān'-tā.

Danton—dān'-tōn; Fr. pr. dān-tōn'.

For āv and ôv, see pp 26 and 27.

Danubian—da-nū'-bī-ān.

Dardanelles—dar-dā-nčl-z'.

Darien—dā'-rč-čn; Sp. pron dā-rč-čn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37.)

Darius—dā-rī'-ūs.

data—dā'-tā, *not* dā'-tā.

datum—dā'-tūm, *not* dā'-tūm.

daub—dôb, *not* dôb.

Daubigny—dô-bên-yē'. See *Aubigné, d'*.

Daudet (Alphonse)—äl-fôns' dô-dā'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dänt ; dōnt (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

dauphin—dô'-fin ; Fr. pron. dô-fän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô'-fên ; Fr. pron. dô-fên'.

David (artist)—dä-vēd'.

davit—däv'-it or dā'-vīt.

Davoust—dä-vōo'.

More correctly spelled *Davout*, and pronounced as above.

deaf—děf or dēf.

The second pronunciation, although given by Webster, is no longer considered elegant. Worcester says : " The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *děf* by the English orthoëpists, but it is very common in the United States to pronounce it *dēf*."

This note applies also to *deafen*.

deafen—děf'-ën or dē'-fën.

See *deaf*.

De Amicis—dā ä-mē'-chēs, *not* dē ä-mē'-sīs.

debauch—dē-bôch', *not* dē-bowch'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

debauchee—děb-ō-shē' or dā-bō-shā'.

debenture—de-běn'-tūr.

debonair—děb-ō-nâr'.

Deborah—děb'-ō-rà, *not* dē-bō'-rá.

debouch—de-bōōsh'.

débris—dā-bre'.

début—dā-bū'; Fr. pron. dā-bū'.

For ū, see p 26

débutant—dā-bū-tōng'; Fr. pron. dā-bū-tan'.

For ū and an, see p 26

débutante—dā-bū-tōnt'; Fr. pron. dā-bū-tant'.

For ū and an, see p 26

decade—děk'-ād, *not* dē-kād'.

decadence—dē-kā'-dēns, *not* děk'-ā-dēns.

decatalogue—děk'-ā-lōg.

decantation—dē-kān-tā'-shūn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (děk)

decastich—děk'-ā-stīk, *not* děk'-ā-stīch.

Deccan—děk'-ān.

decease—dē-sēs'.

decemviri—dē-sēm'-vī-rī.

decennary—dē-sēn'-ā-rī.

decisive—dē-sī'-siv, *not* dē-sī'-ziv.

declivous—dē-klī'-vūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

décolleté—dā-kôl-tā', *not* dā-kôl'-tā, *nor*, as
I once heard the word pronounced,
děk-ül-ět'.

decorative—děk'-ō-rā-tīv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word
dē-kôr'-ā-tīv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō'-rūs or děk'-ō-rūs.

See *canorous*. Walker observes : " An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language ; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."

decorum—dē-kō'-rūm.

See *abdomen*.

decrepit—dē-krěp'-it, *not* dē-krěp'-id.

Almost always mispronounced.

dedecorous—dē-děk'-ō-rūs.

defalcate—dē-fāl'-kāt, *not* dē-fôl'-kāt.

Remember that the second syllable in this word is *fāl*, *not* *fôl*.

defalcation—dē-fāl-kā'-shŭn or děf-āl-kā'-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable děf.

defalcator—děf'-āl-kā-těr.

defamatory—dē-fām'-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* dē-fā'-mā-tō-rĭ.

defeasance—de fē -zāns

deficit—def is it, *not* de-fis'-it

defile (n) —de fil or dē'-fil (Web), dēf-il or de fil (Stor), de-fil' (Wor, Hal, and Imp)

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*) the pronunciation de fil should prevail. Webster, however, does not give it the preference

defile (vb) —de-fil'.

See absent

degage—dā-gā-zhā'.

deglutition—dēg-jū-tīsh'-ūn or de

dēgout—dā-gōō'.

deign—dan

Dejanira—dēj-a-nī'-rā.

Delacroix—dē-la-k-rwā'.

Delaroche—dē-la-rōsh'.

Delaunay—dē-lo-nā'.

Delft—dēlft

Commonly pronounced dēlf

Delhi (India)—dēl'-lē.

Delhi (U. S.)—dēl'-hē.

Dehlah—dēl-lā-lā or dē-lī'-lā.

Webster, however, prefers this last pronunciation; it has in addition, the sanction of general custom

delirious—dē-līr'-i-ūs, *not* dē-lē'-rī-ūs.

delirium—dē-līr'-i-ūm, *not* dē-lē'-rī-ūm

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

delivery—dē-liv'-ēr-ī, *not* dē-liv'-rī.

Delphinus—dēl-fī'-nūs.

demagogic—dēm-à-gōj'-īk.

demagogu—dēm'-à-gōj-ī ; dēm'-ă - gój - i
(*Stor.*). See *demagogue*.

Demerara—dēm-ēr-ă'-ră.

demesne—dē-mēn' ; dē-mān' (*Hal.*).

Demeter—dē-mē'-tēr.

Demetrius—dē-mē'-trī-ūs, *not* dē-mēt'-rī-ūs.

demijohn—dēm'-ī-jōn, *not* dīm'-ī-jōn.

demise—dē-mīz', *not* dē-mēz'.

demolition—dēm-ō-līsh'-ūn.

demoniacal—dēm-ō-nī'-āk-ăl, *not* dē-mō'-nī-āk-ăl.

demonstrable—dē-mōn'-strā-bl.

demonstrate—dēm'-ōn-strāt or dē-mōn'-strāt.

Worcester gives the last form only. See *contemplate*.

demonstrative—dē-mōn'-strā-tīv.

demonstrator—dēm'-ōn-strā-tēr.

dē-mōn'-strā-tōr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Demosthenic—dēm-ōs-thēn'-īk, *not* dē-mōs'-thē-nīk.

Deneb—dē'-nēb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

denier (coin)—dē-nēr' or dēn'-ī-a.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,
I do mistake my person all this while."
—*Shakespeare*

dénouement—dā-nōō-māN'.

For av, see p. 26

denudation—dēn ū-dā'-shūn or dē-nū-dā'-shūn

depends—dē-pēndz', *not* dē-pēnz'.

deplorable—dē-plō'-rā-bl, *not* dē-plōr'-ā-bl.

deposition—dēp-ō-zīsh'-ūn, dē'-pō-zīsh'-ūn
(Stor)

depot—dē'-pō or dā-po' (Web); dē-pō'
(Wor., Hal., and Imp); dēp-ō' or
dēp'-ō (Stor), Fr pron. dā-pō'.

Do not say dā-pō, which is a hybrid pronunciation

depreciate—dē-prē'-shī-at, *not* dē-prē'-sī-at.

deprivation—dēp-rīv-ā'-shūn.

Deptford—dēt'-fōrd; dēd'-fōrd (Gaz.).

See *Alnwick*

depths—dēpths, *not* dēps

The three consonant sounds occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation

deputy—dēp'-yū-tī.

De Quincey—dē-kwīn'-sī, *not* dē-kwīn'-zī.

Derby (Eng.)—dēr'-bī or dār'-bī.

The latter pronunciation was once universal.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

derelict—dēr'-ē-lik̄t.

de rigueur—dū rē-ḡör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

derisive—dē-rī'-siv ; dē-rī'-zīv (Hal.).

Desaix—dēs-sā'.

descant (n.)—dēs'-kānt.

descant (vb.)—dēs-kānt'.

See *absent*.

Descartes—dā-kārt'.

Desdemona—dēz-dē-mō'-nā, *not* dēs-dē-mō'-nā.

desert (wilderness)—dēz'-èrt.

See *desert* (*merit*), *dessert*.

deshabille—dāz-ā-bēl' ; dēs-hā-bīl' (Wor.) ;
dēz'-ā-bēl' (Stor.).

See *dishabille*, *déshabillé*.

desiccate—dēs'-īk-āt or dē-sīk'-āt.

Dictionaries generally prefer the second form, but the first is the one in common use.

desideratum—dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-tūm, *not* dē-sīd-ēr-ā'-tūm.

design—dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'.

Careful speakers and the standard dictionaries favor dē-sīn'. The Century *prefers* dē-zīn'.

designate—dēs'-īḡ-nāt, *not* dēz'-īḡ-nāt.

designator—dēs'-īḡ-nā-tēr, *not* dēz'-īḡ-nā-tēr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

desist—dê-/ist or dê-sist'.

Shendan says dê-ist

Des Moines—dê-moin

Desmoulins—dê-môo-lân'.

(*For âs see p. 26*)

desolate—dês-o-lat, *not* dêz'-ô-lat.

desolation—dês-o-la-shun, *not* dêz-o-lâ'-shun

desperado—dês-per-â'-dô

dês-per-â-dô is often heard and is the pronunciation given by Jameson

despicable—dês-pîk-â-bl, *not* dê-spîk'-â-bl

dessert—dêz-zêrt', *not* dêz'-zêrt

See *desert* (*wilderness*)

desuetude—dês'-wê-tûd

"Innocuous *desuetude*"

desultory—dês'-ûl-tô-rî

detail (n)—dê'-tal or dê-tal'.

The second is preferred by Worcester
Most *English* dictionaries prefer the pronunciation dê-tâl'

detail (vb)—dê-tal'.

See *absent*

Détaille—dâ-tâ'-yü

Last syllable to be lightly pronounced

detestation—dêt-êz-tâ-shun or dê-tês-tâ'-shun

détour—dâ-tôor'.

(*For Army of Signs see p. 37*)

detritus—dē-trī'-tūs.

de trop—dū trō'.

devastate—dēv'-ās-tāt or dē-vās'-tāt.

The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

device—dē-vīs'.

devil—dēv'-l, *not* dēv'-īl.

See *evil*.

devise—dē-vīz'.

devoir—dēv-wôr'; Fr. pron. dūv-wär'.

dexterous—dēks'-tēr-ūs, *not* dēks'-trūs.

dextrine—dēks'-trīn.

See *aniline*.

dew—dū, *not* dyū, *nor* dōō.

Dhaulagiri—dow-lä-ġē'-rē.

diabetes—dī-ā-bē'-tēz.

diable—dē-ā'-bl.

diabolism—dī-āb'-ō-līzm, *not* dē-āb'-ō-līzm.

diæresis—dī-ēr'-ē-sīs; dī-ē'-rē-sīs (Stor.),
not dī-ēr-ē'-sīs.

dialogue—dī'-ā-lōġ, *not* dī'-ā-lōġ.

diamond—dī'-ā-münd or dī'-münd.

Diana—dī-ā'-nā or dī-ān'-ā.

"The usual pronunciation is dī-ān'-ā."—
Smart.

diapason—dī-ā-pā'-zōn or dī-ā-pā'-sōn.

diaphanous—dī-āf'-ā-nūs.

diaphragm—dī'-ā-frām.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

diastole —dī-ās'-tō-lē

diathesis —dī-āth'-ē-sis, *not* dī-a-thē'-sis.

diatom —dī'-āt-ōm, *not* dī-āt'-ōm.

diatribe —dī'-a-trib or dī-āt'-rīb-ē.

Webster gives the first only, Worcester gives the two in the above order

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene — dī-klō-rō-tēt-ra-hī-drōks-i-bēn -zēn.

This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry. See *tetrabromohydroquinine*

diclinous —dik'-līn-ūs or dī-klī'-nūs.

didactic —dīd-āk'-tik, *not* dī-dāk'-tik.

Diderot —dē-drō'.

Didot —dē-dō'.

Dieppe —dē-ēp'.

dyēp is preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Dies Iræ —dī'-ez ī'-re.

dietary —dī'-ēt-ā-ri.

different —dīf'-fēr-ēnt, *not* dīf'-rēnt.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced

differentiate —dīf'-fēr-ēn'-shī-āt.

diffuse (adj.) —dīf-fūs'.

diffuse (vb.) —dīf-fūz'.

diffusive —dīf-fū'-siv, *not* dīf-fū'-zīv.

digest (n.) —dī'-jēst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

digest (vb.)—dĭj-ĕst'.

See *absent*.

digestion—dĭ-jĕs'-chŭn, *not* dĭ-jĕst'-yŭn.

digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ĭ-tā'-lĭs.

digression—dĭ-ġrĕsh'-ŭn, *not* dĭ-ġrĕsh'-ŭn.

Dijon—dĕ-zhôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

dilate—dĭl-āt' or dĭ-lāt'.

dilemma—dĭ-lĕm'-mā or dĭ-lĕm'-mā.

Worcester gives the first only.

dilettante—dĭl-ĕt-ăn'-tā or dĕ-lā-tàn'-tā.

dilettanti—dĭl-ĕt-ăn'-tĕ or dĕ-lā-tàn'-tĕ.

Dilke—dĭlk.

dinarchy—dĭn'-ār-kĭ.

dinosaur—dĭ'-nō-sôr.

diocesan—dĭ-ôs'-ĕ-săn or dĭ'-ō-sĕ-săn ; dĭ-
ôs'-ĕ-săn or dĭ-ō-sĕ'-săn (Wor.).

diocese—dĭ'-ō-sĕs or dĭ'-ō-sĕs.

Diodorus—dĭ-ō-dō'-rŭs.

Diomedē—dĭ'-ō-mĕd ; class. dĭ-ō-mĕ'-dĕ.

Diomedes—dĭ-ō-mĕ'-dĕz.

Dionysius—dĭ-ō-nĭsh'-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dĭ-ō-nĭs'-ĭ-ŭs.

Dionysus—dĭ-ō-nĭ'-sŭs.

diorama—dĭ-ō-rā'-mā or dĭ-ō-rā'-mā, *not* dĭ-
ō-rām'-ā.

diphtheria—dĭf-thĕ'-rĭ-ā (Web., Wor., and
Imp.) ; Webster (1900) says dĭf
or dĭp.

dĭp-thĕ'-rĭ-ā is the pronunciation preferred

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

by Haldeman and is a secondary form of Stormonth's

diphtheritic—dīf-thū-rīt'-ik or dīp.

See *diphtheria*

diphthong—dīf'-thōng or dīp'-thōng.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the latter pronunciation only

diploe—dīp'-lō-ē.

diploma—dī-plō'-mā, *not* dī-plō'-mā.

diplomacy—dī-plō'-mā sī

Walker says dīp' lō mǎ sī.

diplomat—dīp'-lō-māt.

See *diplomat*

diplomate—dīp'-lō-mat.

See *diplomat*

diplomatic—dīp-lō-māt'-ik.

diplomatist—dīp-lō'-mā-tīst.

direct—dī-rĕkt', *not* dī-rĕkt'.

"*I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phil-los'-o-phy, dī rect', etc." *Webster*.

disable—dīs-ā'-bl or dīz-ā'-bl.

The second is Worcester's pronunciation

disarm—dīz-ārm'; dīs-ārm' (Stor.); dīs-ārm' or dīz-ārm' (Hal)

disaster—dīz-ās'-tēr, *not* dīs-ās'-tēr.

disband—dīs-bānd'; dīz-bānd' (Wor.).

disburse—dīs-bŭrs'; dīz-bŭrs' (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

discard—dīs-kārd'.

discern—dīz-zērn', *not* dīs-sēr'n'.

See *sacrifice*.

discernment—dīz-zērn'-mēnt, *not* dīs-sēr'n'-mēnt.

discipline—dīs'-ī-plīn.

Discobolus—dīs-kōb'-ō-lūs.

discount (n.)—dīs'-kownt.

discount (vb.)—dīs'-kownt or dīs-kownt'.

The second is the pronunciation of Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman. Smart says: "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."

discourse—dīs-kōrs', *not* dīs'-kōrs.

discourteous—dīs-kûrt'-ē-ūs.

dīs-kûrt'-yūs is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

discovery—dīs-kūv'-ēr-ī or dīs-kūv'-rī.

discrepance—dīs-krěp'-āns or dīs'-krě-pāns.

The first pronunciation is Webster's, Stormonth's, and Haldeman's; the second is Worcester's. The New Imperial Dictionary says dīs'-krěp'-āns or dīs-krěp'-āns. See *discrepancy*, *discrepant*.

discrepancy — dīs-krěp'-ān-sī or dīs'-krě-pān-sī.

See *discrepance*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

discrepant—dīs-krep'-ānt or dīs'-kre-pānt.
See discrepancy

disdain—dīs dān' or dīz dān
 Holdeman and the New Imperial say dīs
 dān

disease—dīz ez *not* dīs ēz'
 disfranchise—dīs frān chīz or dīs-frān'-
 chīz
See franchise

disgrace—dīs grās , dīz grās (Wor)
 dishabille—dīs-a bil
See leshabille deshabille

dishevel—dīsh ēv l or ēl
 dishonest—dīz-ōn ēst , dīs ōn -ēst (Stor
 and Imp) , dīs ōn -ēst or dīz ōn' ēst
 (Hal) , dīs or dīz (Webster, 1900)
 dishonor—dīz ōn-ūr , dīs-ōn'-ēr (Stor) ,
 dīs-ōn ur or dīz-ōn'-ūr (Hal)

disinterested—dīs In'-tēr-ēs-tēd, *not* dīs In-
 tēr-ēs-tēd

disputable—dīs'-pū-ta-bl , dīs-pū'-ta-bl
 (Imp)

disputant—dīs'-pū-tānt, *not* dīs-pū'-tānt.
See acclimate

Disraeli—dīz rā'-lē or dīz rē'-lē ; dīz-rā'-ēl-ē
 (Biog)

dissemble—dīs-sēm'-bl, *not* dīz-zēm'-bl
 dissidence—dīs'-sīd-ēns

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

dissociate—dīs-sō'-shĭ-āt.

See *annunciate*.

dissolve—dĭz-zōlv'.

dissyllabic—dīs-sĭl-lăb'-ĭk.

distich—dīs'-tĭk, *not* dīs'-tĭch.

distingué—dēs-tăn-gā'.

For ăn, see p. 26

distrain—dīs-trā'.

distraite—dīs-trât'.

district—dīs'-trĭkt, *not* dē'-strĭkt.

divan—dĭv-ăn', *not* dī'-văn.

Haldeman says dē-wăn' or dĭv-ăn'.

divaricate—dī-văr'-ĭk-āt.

Dives—dī'-vēz, *not* dĭvz.

diverge—dĭv-ěrj', *not* dī-věrj'.

divers—dī'-vērz.

See *diverse*.

diverse—dī'-vērs or dī-vērs'.

See *divers*.

diversely—dī'-vērs-lĭ or dī-vērs'-lĭ.

divert—dĭv-ěrt', *not* dī-věrt'.

divertissement—dē-văr-tēs-măn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

divisive—dĭv-ī'-sĭv.

divorce—dĭv-ōrs', *not* dĭv-ōrs'.

Dnieper—nē'-pěr ; Russian pron. dnyĕp'
ěr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Dniester—nēs'-tēr ; Russian pron. dnyēs'-
tēr

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-bēl'.

docile—dos'-il or dō-sil (Web), dōs'-il
or dō'-sil (Stor); dō'-sil (Hal.);
dō'-sil or dō'-sil (Imp.).

doctrinaire--dōk-trē-nār.

Dodonæus—dōd-ō-nē'-ūs.

does—duz

"By some erroneously pronounced dōz."
—*For*

dog—dōg, *not* dōg, *nor* dōg.

Many persons in endeavoring to avoid the
ō sound in this word, go to the other extreme,
and shorten the o excessively. The correct
sound is midway between these. See *accost*.

doggerel—dōg'-ēr-ēl.

dogma—dōg'-mā, *not* dōg'-mā, *nor* dōg'-mā.
See *accost*

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl'-cha.

dolce far niente—dōl'-chā far nē-an'-tā.

Dolci (Carlo)—dōl'-chē.

Döllinger (Dr.)—dōl'-ling-ēr.

For o, see p. 25.

dolman—dōl'-mān, *not* dōl'-mān.

dolor—dō'-lōr.

dolorous—dōl'-ēr-ūs; dō'-lēr-ūs (Hal. and
Imp.).

domain—dō-mān', *not* dō'-mān.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Domenichino—dō-měn-ē-kē'-nō.

domicile—döm'-is-il ; döm'-is-il or döm'-is-il (Stor.) ; Stor. now says döm'-is-il.

Dominican—dō-mĭn'-ĭk-ăn.

dominie—döm'-ĭn-ĭ.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but custom has made the *o* in the first syllable long—dō'-mĭn-ē.

Don (river)—dön.

Don (title)—dön ; Sp. pron. dön.

"Don Carlos."

Doña—dön'-yâ.

"Doña Sol."

donative—dön'-â-tĭv ; dō'-nâ-tĭv or dön'-â-tĭv (Hal.).

Doncaster—döngk'-ăs-těr.

Donegal—dön-ē-ġôl', *not* dön'-ē-ġâl.

Donizetti—dō-nē-zět'-ē or dō-nēd-zět'-ē.

donjon—dün'-jün ; dön'-jön (Stor.).

Don Juan—dön jū'-ăn, *not* dön jū'-ăn' ;
Sp. pron. dön hōō-ăn'.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—döng'-kĭ, *not* dŭng'-kĭ.

Don Quixote—dön kwiks'-ôt ; Sp. pron. dön kē-hō'-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly-aspirated *h*, approximating the German *x*. See p. 28.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Doric—dör'-ik, *not* dō'-rik.

dost—düst

' Sometimes pronounced dōst '—*Wot*

dot (dowry)—dōt, I r pron dōt

The final, in French words, is generally silent.

dotage—dō'-taj, *not* dōt'-aj.

dotard—dō-tard, *not* dōt'-ard

doth—duth, *not* doth

Dotheboys' Hall—dō'-the-boiz hōl.

"Nicholas Nickleby"

Douai—dōō'-ā'.

See *Douay*.

Douay—dōō'-ā'.

"The *Douay Bible*" See *Douai*.

double entendre—dōō'-bl ān-tān'-dr.

"This is a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente*"—*Web* For ān, see p. 26. See *double entente*

double entente—dōō'-bl ān-tānt'.

See *double entendre* For ān, see p. 26.

douceur—dōō-sūr'.

For ū, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow'-tl.

Dovrefield—dō-vrū-fi-ēld'.

Also spelled *Doxrefield*, and pronounced as above.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Drachenfels—drä'-kën-fëls ; drä'-kën-fëls
(Gaz.).

For K, see p. 28.

drachm—dräm.

draft—dråft.

See *ask*. Stormonth says dråft.

dragée—drä-zhā'.

drama—drä'-må or drā'-må (Web.); drā'-
må or dräm'-å (Wor.); drä'-må
(Stor.) ; drä'-må or dräm'-å (Hal.).

dramatis personæ—dräm'-à-tis pēr-sō'-nē,
not drä-mä'-tis pēr-sō'-nē.

dramatist—dräm'-à-tist, *not* drä'-må-tist.

draught—dråft ; dråft (Stor.).

Drogheda—drö'-hëd-ä.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—drö'-lër-ï.

dromedary — drüm'-ë-dā-rï ; dröm'-ë-dër-ï
(Smart).

droschke—drös'-kï.

See *drosky*.

drosky—drös'-kï.

See *droschke*.

dross—drôs, *not* drôs, *nor* drös.

See *accost*.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

drown—drown

drowned—drownd.

drowning—drown'-ing.

Druid—drū'-id.

dryades—dri'-a-dēz.

Dryburgh—dri'-būr-ō or dri'-būrg.

"*Dryburgh Abbey*"

ducat—duk'-āt, *not* dū'-kāt.

Du Chailu—du shā-yū'.

For ū, see p. 26

Duchesne—dū-shān'.

For ū, see p. 26

ductile—dūk'-til, *not* dūk'-tel.

Dudevant (Mme.)—dūd-vān'.

For ū and aŭ, see p. 26

duke—dūk, *not* dōok, *nor* dyuk.

dulcamara—dūl-kā-mā'-rā.

dulciana—dūl-sī-ān'-ā.

Dulwich—dūl'-ij; dūl'-ich (Gaz.).

See *Almwick*

Dumas—dū-mā' or dū-mās'.

For ū, see p. 26 See *Barrat*

Dumfries—dūm-frēs', *not* dūm'-frēz.

Duncan—dūng'-kān, *not* dūn'-kān.

duodenum—dū-ō-dē'-nūm.

Duplessis—dū-plā-sē'.

For ū, see p. 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Dupuytren—dū-pwē-trăN'.

For ü and äN, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dū-kāN'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dürer (Albert)—dū'-rër.

For ü, see p. 26.

duress—dū'-rës or dū-rës'.

Dusseldorf—düs'-sël-dörf; Ger. pron. dūs'-sël-dörf.

For ü, see p. 26.

duty—dū'-tĭ, *not* dyū'-tĭ, *nor* dōō'-tĭ.

Duyckinck—dī'-kĭngk.

Dwina—dwē'-nā.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers dwī'-nā.

dynamite—dī'-nā-mĭt or dĭn'-ā-mĭt; dĭn'-ā-mĭt (Wor.).

dynamo—dĭn'-ā-mō or dī'-nā-mō.

dynasty—dī'-nās-tĭ or dĭn'-ās-tĭ.

Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

dysentery—dĭs'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, *not* dĭz'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

dyspepsia—dĭs-pĕp'-sĭ-ā or dĭs-pĕp'-shā.

dyspepsy—dĭs-pĕp'-sĭ.

dĭs'-pĕp'-sĭ is preferred by Worcester.

dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē'-ā.

E

eau de vie—ô-dü-vě'.

Ebal—c-bál

Ebal and Gerizim "

Ebers (Georg)—ġâ-orK' a'-bërs.

For K see p 28

Eboracum—éb ô rá lum

Novum Eboracum (New York) "

Ebro—c'-brô, Sp pron. a'-brô.

écarte—â kar tâ

Ecbatana—ék-bât'-a-nâ.

ecce homo—čk'-sé hō'-mō

Echo—čk'-ô, c'-hō (Biog).

éclat—ē-klâ', čk-la' (Stor), Fr. pron a-
klâ'

economic—ē-kô-nöm'-ik or čk-ô-nöm'-ik

economical—c-kô-nöm'-ik-âl or čk-ô-nöm'-
ik-âl, čk-ô-nöm'-ik-âl (Stor); c-kô-
nöm'-ik-âl (Hal)

Ecuador—čk-wá-dôr'

ecumenical—čk-yû-mčn'-ik-âl, *not* c-kâ-
mčn'-ik-âl.

eczema—čk'-zč-ma, *not* čk-zč'-mâ.

A very common error

Edam—â-dâm', *not* c'-dâm

"Edam cheese"

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

edelweiss—ā'-dl-vīs.

See *edelweisse*.

edelweisse—ā-dl-vī'-sě.

See *edelweiss*.

edile—ē'-dīl.

See *edile*.

Edinburgh—ěd'-īn-būr-ō, *not* ěd'-īn-bûrg.

education—ěd-yū-kā'-shŭn, *not* ěj-ōō-kā'-shŭn.

e'en—ēn.

e'er—ār or âr; âr (Stor.)

effrontery—ěf-frŭnt'-ěr-ĭ; ěf-frönt'-ěr-ĭ
(Hal.).

Egeus—ē-jē'-ūs.

See *Ægeus*. "Midsummer Night's Dream."

eglantine—ěg'-lăn-tīn or ěg'-lăn-tīn.

egotism—ē'-gō-tīzm or ěg'-ō-tīzm.

There is good authority for each of these pronunciations.

egotist—ē'-gō-tīst; ěg'-ō-tīst (Stor.).

egregious—ē-g-rē'-jŭs or jī-ūs.

By several orthoëpists (Stormonth included)
this word is pronounced ē-g-rē'-jī-ūs.

eh (interj.)—ā or ě.

Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rěn-brīt'-stīn.

Ehrenfels—ā'-rěn-fěls.

eider (duck)—ī'-děr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

either—e ther or i ther (Web Stor, and
Imp) e ther (Wor) e ther (Hal)

Webster says The former (e ther) is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries and is still the prevailing one in the United States the latter (i ther) has of late become so common in England. Analogy however as well as the best and most general usage is decidedly in favor of e ther.

Walker remarks *Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced i ther and ni ther that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open e, rather than that of i, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes.

Smart says 'Between *ei' ther* and *ei' ther* there is little, in point of good usage, to choose, * * * but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of e in these two words.

"For the pronunciation i ther and ni' ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers"—*R G White*

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of e' thēr, although i' thēr is the pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied "Ayther (a thēr) will do."

Elagabalus—ēl-a-gā-bā'-lūs or ēl-a-gāb'-a-lūs

See *Heliogabalus*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

élan—ā-lān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Elbe—ělb ; Ger. pron. ěl'-bě.

Elbrooz—ěl-brōōz'.

See *Elbruz*.

Elbruz—ěl-brōōz'.

See *Elbrooz*.

El Dorado—ěl dō-rā'-dō or ěl-dō-rā'-dō.

Worcester gives the second only.

Eleanor—ěl'-ē-ā-nôr.

Since, with the accent on the first syllable, this word is difficult of pronunciation, it has degenerated into ěl'-ěn-ôr.

Eleazar—ē-lē-ā'-zār or ē-lē'-ā-zār.

"*Eleazar* and Ithamar."

electricity—ē-lěk-trīs'-īt-ĭ, *not* ē-lěk-trīz'-īt-ĭ.

eleemosynary—ěl-ē-mös'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ěl-ē-mōz'-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

elegiac—ē-lē'-jĭ-āk or ěl-ē-jĭ'-āk.

The second pronunciation is preferred by most orthoëpists, Webster excepted.

elephantiasis—ěl-ē-făn-tĭ'-ā-sĭs, *not* ěl-ē-făn-tĭ-ā'-sĭs.

elephantine—ěl-ē-făn'-tĭn, *not* ěl'-ē-făn-tĕn.

eleven—ē-lěv'-n, *not* lěv'-n.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Elgin—*él'-gĭn* *not* *él'-jĭn*

The *Elgin* Marbles" The second pronunciation is almost universal

Elia—*é li-a*

The Essays of *Elia*"

elicit—*é-lis'-it*

To be distinguished from *illicit*

eligible—*él ij ib l*

Eliphalet—*é-lif -a-lét*

élite—*a lét*

elixir—*é-lik-s -r*, *not* *él'-iks-r*.

Elizabethan—*é-liz'-a-béth-ăn*.

Ellen—*él -ĕn*, *not* *él'-ăn*

ellipse—*él-lĭps'*, *é-lĭps'* (Hal).

elm—*élm*, *not* *él'-ŭm*.

éloge—*a-lôzh'*.

Elohim—*é-lô'-hĭm*, Bib *él'-ô-hĭm*.

elongate—*é-lông'-gât*, *not* *é-lôn'-gât*.

eloquence—*él'-ô kwĕns*

Elssler (Fanny)—*éls'-lĕr*, *not* *ĕs'-lĕr*.

elusive—*é-lŭ'-sĭv*; *é-lŭ'-zĭv* (Stor.)

Elysian—*é-lĭzh'-ăn* or *é-lĭzh -ĭăn*; *é-lĭzh'-ăn* (Hal)

Elysium—*é-lĭzh'-ŭm* or *é-lĭzh'-ĭ-ŭm*, *not* *é-lĭz'-ĭ-ŭm*

Elzevir—*él'-zĕ-vĕr* or *él'-zĕ-vĕr*.

emaciate—*é-mă'-shĭ-at*.

embalm—*ém-băġm'*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

embonpoint—än-bôn-pwăn'.

For än, äN, ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

embouchure—än-bōo-shür'.

For än and ü, see p. 26.

embrasure—ëm-brā'-zhūr.

Worcester prefers to accent the *last* syllable, but gives the above also. Stormonth says ëm-brā'-zhöör.

embryo—ëm'-brī-ö.

emeer—ē'-mēr.

See *ameer*.

emendation—ëm-ën-dā'-shün or ē-mën-dā'-shün.

emeritus—ē-mēr'-īt-üs.

emir—ē'-mēr or ē-mēr'.

See *amir*.

Emmaus—ëm-mā'-üs or ëm'-mā-üs.

emolliate—ē-möl'-ī-āt; ē-möl'-yē-āt (Wor.).

emollient—ē-möl'-yěnt or ē-möl'-lī-ěnt.

empiric (n.)—ëm-pīr'-īk or ëm'-pīr-īk.

empiric (adj.)—ëm-pīr'-īk.

empiricism—ëm-pīr'-ī-sīzm.

employé—ëm-ploi-ā' or än-plwä-yā'; *not* ëm-ploi-ē', unless spelled *employee*.

For än, see p. 26.

empressement—än-prës-män'.

For än, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

empyrean—ēm pīr e ān See *empyreil*
 Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation, em pīr e ān

Ems—ċms *not* ċmz
 In German *s* final is sharp as in *this*

encephalic—ċn sē fal -īk, *not* ċn-sēf -ā līk.

encephalon—ċn-sēf -ā lōn

enchant—ċn-chant', *not* ċn-chānt'.

See *ask*

enchiridion—ċn kī rīd' -ī-ōn.

Encke—ċng -kē

Encke's comet

encore—āng-kōr', Fr pron ān-kōr'.

For *an*, see p. 26

encyclopedia—ċn-sī klō-pē'-dī ā.

encyclopedia—ċn-sī klō-pēd' -īk or pē'-dīk

encyclopædist—ċn sī klō-pē'-dīst.

endive—ċn'-dīv, *not* ċn'-dīv.

endosmose—ċn'-dōz-mōs or ċn'-dōs

Worcester accents the *final* syllable See
exosmose

Endymion—ċn-dīm' -ī-ōn.

Æneid—ċ nē'-īd or ē'-nē-īd

Webster gives ē' nē īd as a secondary form.
 See *Æneid*

enema—ċn'-ē-mā or ċ-nē'-mī.

The customary pronunciation is ē nē' mā.
 Greek quantity would make it ċn' ē mā.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

enervate—ē-něr'-vāt or ěn'-ěr-vāt.

The last pronunciation, although contrary to most authority, is the one generally heard.

en famille—än fā-mē'-yŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

enfranchise—ěn-frăn'-chĭz or ěn-frăn'-chĭz.

See *disenfranchise*, *franchise*

Engadine—ěn-ġā-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien d'—dän-ġăn'; dän-ġē-ăn' (Biog.).

For än and än, see p. 26.

engine—ěn'-jĭn, *not* ěn'-jĭn.

enginery—ěn'-jĭn-rĭ, *not* ěn'-jĭn-ěr-ĭ.

England—ĭng'-ġlănd, *not* ěng'-ġlănd.

English—ĭng'-ġlĭsh, *not* ěng'-ġlĭsh.

engross—ěn-ġrōs'.

enigma—ē-nĭġ'-mă; ěn-ĭġ'-mă (Stor.).

enigmatic—ē-nĭġ'-măt'-ĭk or ěn-ĭġ'-măt'-ĭk;

ěn-ĭġ'-măt'-ĭk (Stor.).

ennui—än-wē'; Fr. pron. än-nwē'.

For än, see p. 26.

ennuyé—än-nwē-yā'; Fr. pron. än-nwē-yā'.

For än, see p. 26.

enquiry—ěn-kwĭ'-rĭ, *not* ěn'-kwĭr-ĭ.

See *inquiry*.

en rapport—än ră-pōr'.

For än, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

en route—ân rōōt'.

For ân, see p 26

ensemble—ân-sân'-bl.

For ân, see p 26

ensilage—ĕn'-sîl-āj.

en suite—ân swet'.

For ân, see p 26

entente cordiale—ân-tànt' kôr-dyāl'.

For ân, see p 26

enthusiasm—ĕn-thū'-zî-āzm.

enthymeme—ĕn'-thî-mēm.

entr'acte—ân-trăkt'.

For ân, see p 26.

entre nous—ân-trū nōō'.

For ân, see p 26.

entrée—ân-tră'.

For ân, see p 26.

entremets—ân-trū-mă'.

For ân, see p 26.

entrepôt—ân-trū-pô'.

For ân, see p 26.

entresol—ân-trū-sōl' or ĕn'-tēr-sōl.

For ân, see p 26.

enunciate—ĕ-nūn'-shî-ăt.

Stormonth prefers ĕ-nūn'-sî-ăt. See *an nunciate*

envelop (n.)—ĕn-vēl'-ūp.

envelop (vb.)—ĕn-vēl'-ūp.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

envelope—ĕn'-vēl-ōp or äN'-vē-lōp.

For äN, see p. 26.

environs—ĕn-vī'-rōnz or ĕn'-vīr-ōnz.

eocene—ĕ'-ō-sēn.

Eolian—ē-ō'-lī-än.

Epaminondas—ē-pām-in-ōn'-dās.

Epaphroditus—ē-pāf-rō-dī'-tūs.

epaulette—ĕp'-ōl-ēt. See *epaulet*.

Worcester and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

épergne—ā-pâr'n'.

Stormonth says ĕ-pĕrn'.

Epes—ĕps, *not* ē'-pēz.

"*Epes* Sargent."

ephemeral—ē-fĕm'-ēr-äl.

Sheridan says ē-fē'-mē-räl.

ephod—ĕf'-ōd.

Haldeman prefers ĕf'-ōd.

Ephphatha—ĕf'-fā-thā.

Ephraim—ē'-frā-īm, *not* ē'-frīm.

Ephratah—ĕf'-rā-tā.

Perry says ĕf-rā'-tā.

Epictetus—ĕp-ĭk-tē'-tūs.

"*Epictetus's* Manual."

Epicurean—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē'-än or ĕp-ĭ-kū'-rē-än.

The first form is the one preferred by Webster; the second is the common pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Epicureanism — ɛp i ku re ʔn ɪzm

Worcester also gives ep i kũ re ʔn ɪzm

epiglottis — ɛp-i ġlõt-ɪs

See *glottis*

epilogue — ɛp i lõġ, *not* ɛp'-i-lõġ.

Epirus — ɛ pɪ rus

episode — ɛp i-sød, *not* ɛp-i-zød.

epistle — ɛ pis-l, *not* e pɪst l

epitaph — ɛp-i táf, *not* ɛp-i taf.

epitome — ɛ-pit -õ-mê, *not* ɛp'-i-tõm.

epizootic — ɛp i zõ-õt-ɪk, *not* ɛp-i-zõo'-tɪk.

epizooty — ɛp i-zõ'-õt-i, *not* ɛp-i-zõo'-tɪ

epoch — ɛp-ðk or ɛ pðk

ɛ' pðk is Stormonth's and the New Imperial's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. Haldeman says ɛp'-ðk or ɛ'-pðk

epode — ɛp'-ød

equable — ɛ'-kwá-bl

Stormonth and Smart say ɛk'-wá bl

equanimity — ɛ-kwá-nɪm'-ɪt-i, *not* ɛk-wá-nɪm'-ɪt-i

equation — ɛ-kwá'-shũn, *not* ɛ-kwá'-zhũn.

equatorial — ɛ-kwá-tõ'-rɪ-ál

equerry — ɛk' wër-i or ɛ kwër-i; ɛk'-wë-rɪ or ɛ-kwër-i (Wor)

See *equery*

equery — ɛk'-wër i

See *equerry*

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

equinox — ē' - kwīn - ōks ; ěk' - wīn - ōks
(Smart).

equipage—ěk'-wī-pāj, *not* ē-kwīp'-ěj.

equipoise—ē'-kwī-poiz.

Smart says ěk'-wī-poiz.

equitable—ěk'-wī-tā-bl, *not* ē-kwīt'-ā-bl.

equivoque—ěk'-wī-vōk or ē'-kwī-vōk.

See *équivoque*, *equivoke*.

équivoque—ā-kē-vōk'.

See *equivoque*.

Erasmus—ē-rāz'-mūs, *not* ē-rās'-mūs.

eration—ē-rā'-zhūn, *not* ē-rā'-shūn.

erasure—ē-rā'-zhūr, *not* ē-rā'-shūr.

Erato—ěr'-ā-tō, *not* ē-rā'-tō, *nor* ěr-ā'-tō.

Eratosthenes—ěr-ā-tōs'-thē-nēz.

ere—ār or âr.

Stormonth says ār.

Erebus—ěr'-ē-būs.

"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."

—*Shakespeare*.

Erectheum—ěr-ěk-thē'-ūm, *not* ē-rěk'-thē-ūm.

Erigena—ē-rīj'-ē-nā or ěr-īj'-ē-nā.

Erin—ē'-rīn.

Craig is authority for the pronunciation ěr'-īn.

Erinnyes—ē-rīn'-ī-ēz.

Erinnys—ē-rīn'-īs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Erlangen—ēr'-lang-ën. .

ermine—čr'-mīn

Eros—ē'-rös.

Erostratus—č-rös'-tra-tūs.

err—ēr

errand—čr'-ränd.

Walker says ār'-ränd, which is a pronunciation occasionally heard among older people.

errata—čr-rä'-ta.

erratum—ēr-rä'-tūm.

erudite—čr'-ū-dīt.

Worcester gives ēr'-ū-dīt as a second pronunciation

erudition—ēr-ū-dīsh'-ūn.

erysipelas—čr-ī-sīp'-ē-lās, *not* īr-ī-sīp'-ē-lās.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced

Esaías—č-zā'-yās

escalade—ēs-ka-lād'.

escapade—čs-ká-pād', *not* ēs-ka-pād'.

eschscholtzia—čsh-shölt'-sī-ā.

Worcester says ēsh-shölt'-zī-ā. The pronunciation čs kōlt'-chā is very frequently heard.

escritoire—ēs-crīt-wār'; Fr. pron. ēs-kré-twār'.

Escurial—čs-kū'-ri-ál; Sp. pron. čs-kōō-rī-ál'. See *Escorial*.

esoteric—čs-ō-tčr'-ik.

espionage—čs'-pč-ōn-aj or čs'-pč-ōn-āzh.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

esplanade—ěs-plā-nād'.

Often pronounced ěs-plā-nād'.

esprit—ěs-prē'.

esprit de corps—ěs-prē' dů kōr.

esquimau—ěs'-kīm-ō.

Also spelled *eskimo*, and pronounced as above.

esquimaux—ěs'-kīm-ōz.

Stormonth says ěs'-kīm-ō.

essayist—ěs'-sā-ĭst or ěs-sā'-ĭst.

Essenes—ěs-sēnz' or ěs'-sē-nēz.

Estaing d'—dēs-tān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Esther—ěs'-tēr, *not* ěs'-thēr.

étagère—ā-tā-zhâr'.

ethnicism—ěth'-nĭ-sĭzm.

ethnography—ěth-nōġ'-rā-fĭ.

etiquette—ět'-ĭ-kět.

Accent the *first* syllable.

étude—ā-tōöd'.

Worcester gives the French pronunciation ā-tūd'. For ũ, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē'.

Euboea—yū-bē'-ā.

Eugène—ō-zhân'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Eugénie de Montijo—ō-zhā-nē' dů mōn-tē-zhō'.

For ö and ôñ, see pp. 25 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Euler yoo lēr Ger pron oi lēr

Eumenēs—yu mē nez

Eunice—yu nīs Bib yu nī sē or yū nīs.

Euphrates—yu fra tez

Euphrosyne—yu frōs in-ē.

Euphues—yu fū ez

Lyly & *Euphues*

Euripides—yu rīp id ēz

European—y rō-pē ān *not* yū rō pē ān.

Eurydice—yu rīd īs ē

Eustichius—y īs tā kī ūs.

Euterpe—yū tēr pē

euthanasia—yū thā nā zhī ā

Worcester says yū thān ā zhī ā

euthanasys—yū thān ā sī or yū thā nā zī

Worcester gives preference to the former pronunciation

Fuxine (Sea)—yūks īn *not* yūks īn

Ev—ē vā

evangelical—ē vān jēl īk āl or ē vān jēl īk āl

Webster gives the first only Worcester gives both pronunciations in the above order

Evangeline—ē vān jē lēn or līn

Webster pronounces the word ē vān jē līn or līn

evasive—ē vā sīv *not* ē vā zīv

(*For a y of Evān see p 37*)

evening—ē'-vn-ĭng or ēv'-nĭng.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

every—ĕv'-ĕr-ĭ, *not* ĕv'-rĭ.

See *evening*.

evident—ĕv'-ĭd-ĕnt, *not* ĕv'-ĭd-ũnt.

evil—ē'-vĭ, *not* ē'-vĭl.

Some persons desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, say ē'-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous, as to neglect one that is requisite.

exacerbate—ĕġz-ās'-ĕr-bāt or ĕks-ā-sēr'-bāt.

exact—ĕġz-ākt', *not* ĕks-ākt'.

exaggerate—ĕġz-āj'-ĕr-āt.

exalt—ĕġz-ōlt', *not* ĕks-ōlt'.

examine—ĕġz-ām'-ĭn, *not* ĕks-ām'-ĭn.

example—ĕġz-ām'-pl.

The pronunciation ĕġz-ām'-pl, given by Worcester, is considered more elegant.

exasperate—ĕġz-ās'-pĕr-āt.

ex cathedra—ĕks kà-thē'-drā. See *cathedra*.

“This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced cāth'-e-dra or ca-thē'-dra.”—*Worcester*.

excellent—ĕk'-sĕl-ĕnt.

See *evident*.

excise—ĕk'-sĭz', *not* ĕk'-sĭz, *nor* ĕk'-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

exciseman—ĕk-siz'-mān

exclusive—ĕks-klə'-siv, *not* ĕks-klə'-ziv.

excretive—ĕks-kre' tīv or ĕks kre' tīv

Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks kre'-tīv.

excretory—ĕks'-kre-to-rī

Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks kre' tō rī

excruciate—ĕks-kru'-shi-at, ĕks kru'-si-at

or ĕks kru'-shi-at (Hal)

excursion—ĕks-kūr'-shūn or ĕks-kūr'-zhūn.

excuse (n)—ĕks-kūs'

excuse (vb)—ĕks-kūz'.

executive—ĕgz-ĕk'-yū-tīv.

executor—ĕgz-ĕk'-yū-tēr or ĕks

executrix—ĕgz-ĕk'-yū-trīks.

exegesis—ĕks-ĵé'-sis

exemplar—ĕgz-ĕm'-plēr, *not* ĕks-ĕm'-plār.

exemplary—ĕgz-ĕm-plā rī, *not* ĕgz-ĕm'-plēr-l.

exempt—ĕgz-ĕmpt'.

exert—ĕgz-ĕr'.

exeunt—ĕks'-ĕ-ūnt, *not* ĕgz'-ĕ-ūnt.

exhale—ĕks-hal' or ĕgz-al'

exhaust—ĕgz-ōst'; ĕgz-hōst' (Wor.); ĕgz-ōst' or ĕgz hōst' (Hal)

exhaustible—ĕgz-ōst'-īb l; ĕgz hōst'-īb-l (Wor.)

exhibit—ĕgz īb'-īt or ĕks-hīb'-īt, ĕks-hīb'-īt or ĕgz īb'-īt (Hal)

exhibition—ěks-hīb-ish'-ŭn.

exhilarate—ěġz-īl'-ā-rāt or ěks-hīl'-ā-rāt ;
ěks-hīl'-ā-rāt or ěġz-hīl'-ā-rāt (Hal.).

exhort—ěġz-ōrt' or ěks-hōrt' ; ěġz-ōrt' or
ěks-hōrt' (Hal.).

exhortation—ěks-hōr-tā'-shŭn ; ěġz-ōr-tā'-
shŭn or ěks-hōr-tā'-shŭn (Hal.).

exhume—ěks-hŭm' or ěġz-hŭm'.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation,
and Haldeman and Stormonth the first.

exigency—ěks'-īj-ěn-sī.

exile (n.)—ěks'-īl or ěġz'-īl.

The *New Imperial* says " ěġz'-īl, formerly
pronounced ěġz-īl'.

exile (vb.)—ěks'-īl or ěġz'-īl'.

The first pronunciation is the only one
given by Webster ; Worcester gives both, but
prefers the second.

exist—ěġz-īst', *not* ěks'-īst.

exit—ěks'-īt, *not* ěġz'-īt.

exonerate—ěġz-ōn'-ěr-āt. See *exoneration*.

exorable—ěks'-ō-rā-bl.

exorbitant—ěġz-ōr'-bīt-ānt.

exorcise—ěks'-ōr-sīz.

exordium—ěġz-ōr'-dī-um, *not* ěks-ōr'-dī-ŭm.

exosmose—ěks'-ōz-mōs or ěks'-ōs.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See
endosmose.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

exoteric—čks-ō tēr'-ih.

exotic—čz-ōt'-ih, *not* čks-ōt'-ik.

expatriate—čks pa tri-īt

Webster formerly said čks | át ri át

expedient—čks-pč-dí čnt, *not* čks-pč'-jěnt.

expert (n)—čks-pčrt or čks-pčrt'.

Worcester Haldeman and the New Imperial give the second form only

expert (adj)—čks-pčrt'.

See adept

expirant—čks-pí'-ránt.

expiration—čks-pír-a'-shün.

explicative—čks'-plik-tív

explicable—čks'-plik-a-bl, *not* čks-plík'-a-bl

explicative—čks'-plik-a-tív.

exploit—čks ploít', *not* čks'-ploít.

explosive—čks-pló'-ziv, *not* čks-pló'-zív.

exponent—čks-pó'-nčnt, *not* čks'-pó-něnt.

exposé—čks-pó'-za'

expurgate—čks'-pūr-čat or čks-pūr'-čat.

See contemplate

expurgator—čks'-pūr-čá-tēr or čks-pūr'-gá
tēr

exquisite—čks'-kwiz-ít, *not* čks-kwiz'-it.

extant—čks'-tánt, *not* čks-tánt'.

ex-tempore—čks-tčm'-pó-re, *not* čks-tčm'-
pór, a gross error.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

extirpate—ěks'-těr-pāt or ěks-těr'-pāt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronounciation only. See *contem-plate*.

extirpator—ěks'-těr-pā-těr or ěks-těr'-pā-těr.

Worcester prefers the second form.

extol—ěks-tòl', *not* ěks-tòl', often heard.

extra—ěks'-trā, *not* ěks'-trǎ.

extract (n.)—ěks'-trăkt.

extract (vb.)—ěks-trăkt'.

See *absent*.

extraordinary—ěks-trór'-dĭn-ā-rĭ or ěks-trā-ór'-dĭn-ā-rĭ.

Good usage and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronounciation.

exuberant—ěks-yū'-běr-ănt or ěġz-yū'-běr-ănt.

exudation—ěks-yū-dā'-shŭn; ěks-yōō-da'-shŭn (Wor. and Hal.).

exude—ěks-yūd' or ěġz-yūd'; ěks-yūd' (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

exult—ěġz-ŭlt', *not* ěks-ŭlt'.

exultation—ěks-ŭl-tā'-shŭn or ěġz-ŭl-tā'-shŭn.

ewe—yū.

eyre—âr.

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* ĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

eyrie—ā rī or e rī ē rī or ā rī (Stor)
 eyry—ā rī or ē rī, ā r ē (Wor), ē rī or
 ā rī (Stor)

F

fabulist—fāb yū līst *not* fā bō līst.

façade—fā sād or fā sad

Worcester and Haldeman give the second
 form only C cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.

facet—fās -ēt, *not* fā sēt.

See *fauces*

facial—fā'-shāl

Worcester and The New Imperial say fā
 sh' āl

facile—fās il *not* fā' sīl

fac simile—fāk sim -il ē

factory—fāk tō-rī, *not* fāk' trī

Fahrenheit—fā rĕn hīt.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary pre-
 fers fār' ĩn hīt.

faience—fī āvs'

For an see p 26

faucant—fā nā an'. See *Faineants*.

For āv, see p 26

fakir—fā'-kēr or fā kēr'

Worcester prefers fā kēr'

(For *h* of *h*-ms see p 37)

falchion—fôl'-chŭn.

The pronunciation fôl'-shŭn is given by Worcester as a secondary form, and is the only one authorized by Stormonth and Haldeman.

falcon—fô'-kn.

fôl'-kŭn was once in general use.

Falconbridge—fô'-kn-brĭj.

falconer—fô'-kn-ēr.

Falconer—fôk'-nēr or fô'-kĕn-ēr.

falconet—făl'-kō-nĕt.

fôl'-kō-nĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

falconry—fô'-kn-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk'-lănd.

falsetto—fôl'-sĕt'-ō. It. pron. făl-săt'-tō.

Worcester says făl-sĕt'-ō.

familiarity—fă-mĭl-yăr'-ĭt-ĭ or fă-mĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-tĭ; fā-mĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭt-ĭ (Stor. and Hal.).

family—făm'-ĭl-ĭ, *not* făm'-lĭ.

Faneuil (Hall)—făn'ĕl, commonly fŭn'-ĕl.

fanfare—făn'-fâr.

fantasia—făn-tă'-zĭ-ă; It. pron. făn-tă-zĕ'-ă.

fantasie—făn-tă-zĕ'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

fantoccini—făn-tō-chĕ'-nĕ.

far—făr, *not* fŭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

farina—fa-ri'-ná or fá-rě'-ná.

The second is the pronunciation generally heard. The first is preferred by Webster.

Farnese—far-nez' ; It pron. far-ná'-zá.

faro—fár -o or fá'-rò.

Faroe (Islands)—fa'-rò or fá'-rò-ě.

I or o, see p. 25

Farquhar—far'-kwár or far kër.

Sometimes pronounced far-kár'.

farrago—fár-rá'-gò.

See *abdomen*.

fascia—fásh'-i-á.

Fata Morgana—fa'-tá mór-gá'-ná ; fá'-tá
mör-gá'-ná (Stor.).

Fatima—fát'-ě-má.

faucet—fó'-sět, *not* fás'-ět.

I frequently mispronounced. See *facet*.

Faust—fowst or fóst.

The last pronunciation, though at one time authorized by Webster, is rarely heard.

fauteuil—fó-těł' ; Fr. pron. fò-tó'-yü.

Worcester says fò-tál'. For ü, see p. 25.
See *Boulogne*.

faut pas—fó-pá', *not* fōō'-pô.

favorite—fá'-vēr-ít, *not* fá'-vēr-ít.

Favre (Jules)—zhül fáv'r.

For ü, see p. 26

Fayal—fi-ól' ; Port. pron. fi-ál'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

fealty—fē'-ăl-tĭ.

Sheridan and Jameson say fēl'-tĭ.

febrifuge—fĕb'-rĭ-fūj, *not* fē'-brĭ-fūj.

febrile—fē'-brĭl or fĕb'-rĭl.

February—fĕb'-rū-ā-rĭ, *not* fĕb'-yū-ā-rĭ.

Fechter—fĕsh'-tĕr.

fecit—fē'-sĭt, *not* fĕs'-ĭt.

fecund—fĕk'-ŭnd, *not* fē'-künd.

fecundate—fĕk'-ŭn-dāt or fē-kŭn'-dāt.

Stormonth and Haldeman give the first only.

fecundation—fĕk'-ŭn-dā'-shŭn, *not* fē-kŭn-dā'-shŭn.

Federalist—fĕd'-ĕr-ăl-ĭst, *not* fĕd'-răl-ĭst.

feline—fē'-lĭn, *not* fē-lĭn'.

Haldeman prefers fē'-lĭn.

felucca—fē-lŭk'-ā.

femineity—fĕm'-ĭn-ē'-ĭt-ĭ.

feminine—fĕm'-ĭn-ĭn, *not* fĕm'-ĭn-ĭn.

femoral—fĕm'-ō-răl, *not* fē'-mō-răl.

"The *femoral* artery."

femur—fē'-mŭr, *not* fĕm'-ŭr.

Fénelon—fā-nĕ-lôn' or fān-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē'-nĭ-ăn, *not* fĕn'-yăn.

feod—fŭd.

This is an obsolete spelling of *feud*.

feodal—fŭ'-dăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

feodality—fū-dāl'-it-l

feoff—fēf. See *feoffe*

Sometimes pronounced fēf.

ferment (n)—fēr'-mēnt.

ferment (vb)—fēr-mēnt'.

See *absent*

ferrriage—fēr'-i-aj *not* fēr'-aj

A word of *three* syllables, when pronounced correctly

ferrocyanide—fēr-rō-sī'-ā-nīd or nīd.

See *ide*

ferrule (ring)—fēr'-īl or {čr'-ōol

Stormonth gives the last pronunciation only

fertile—fēr'-tīl or fēr' tīl

fertilization—fēr-tīl-īz-ā'-shūn ; fēr-tīl-ī-zā'-shūn (Stor).

ferule (rod)—fēr'-īl or fēr'-ōol

Worcester and Stormonth give the second pronunciation only

Fesole—fēs'-ō-lā.

See *Fisole*

festina lente—fēs-tī'-nā lēn'-tē.

fête--fāt.

Haldeman prefers fāt.

fetich—fē'-tīsh.

Also spelled *fetish* and pronounced as above

(For *key of Signs*, see p. 37)

fetichism—fē'-tish-izm or fět'-ish-izm.

feticism—fē'-tis-izm or fět'-is-izm.

fetid—fět'-id or fē'-tīd.

fetor—fē'-tôr.

Feuerbach—foi'-ër-bäk.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Feuillet (Octave)—ōk-täv' fö-yä'.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fö-yě-tôn' or fwěl-tôn'.

For *ö* and *ôn*, see pp. 25 and 27.

Fezzan—fěz-zän'.

fiacre—fē-ä'-kr.

fiancé—fē-än-sä'.

For *än*, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-än-sä'.

For *än*, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-äs'-kō.

fiat—fī'-ät.

fibril—fī'-brīl, *not* fīb'-rīl.

fibrine—fī'-brīn.

See *aniline*.

Fichte—fīk'-tě.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

fidelity—fīd-ěl'-īt-ī; fī-děl'-īt-ī (Halde-
man).

fiduciary—fī-dū'-shī-ā-rī or shā-rī.

fief—fēf.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Fiesole—fÿës'-ô-la,

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers fê-ës'-ô-lê
See *Fesole*

Figaro—fē gā-ro', *not* fē-gā'-rô.

I roll the *r* slightly

figure—fīg'-yur.

"There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*, the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig' yure* — *Walker*.

filch—filch, *not* filsh.

"He that *filches* from me my good name."
—*Shakespeare*.

filial—fil'-yāl; fil'-i-āl (Stor.).

fil's—fēs.

"Dumas *fil's*"

finale—fē-nā'-lā, *not* fē-nāl'-ē.

finance—fin-āns', *not* fī'-nāns.

finances—fin-āns'-ēz, *not* fī'-nāns-ēz.

financial—fin-ān'-shāl, *not* fī'-nān'-shāl.

financier—fin-ān-sēr', *not* fī'-nān-sēr.

finesse—fē-nčs' or fin-ēs'.

finis—fī'-nīs.

Finistère—fin-īs-tār'; fin-īs-tār' (Gaz.)

finite—fī'-nit, *not* fī-nīt'.

fiord—fÿ ôrd; fē-ôrd' (Wor.).

fiacid—flāk'-sīd, *not* flās'-sīd.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

flageolet—flăj'-ō-lět or flăj'-ē-ō-lět.

flambeau—flăm'-bō ; Fr. pron. flăn-bō'.

For än, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi'-ănt.

flâneur—flă-nör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn'-ěl, *not* flăn'-ën, unless written
flannen, which is an old spelling.

flaunt—flănt or flônt.

See *craunch*.

fleur-de-lis—flör-dŭ-lě'. See *lis* (*lily*).

For ö, see p. 25. See *flower de luce*.

Flora—flō'-ră, *not* flör'-ă.

floral—flō'-răl, *not* flör'-ăl.

Florentine—flör'-ën-tên or flör'-ën-tij or
flör'-ën-tîn.

Worcester prefers the third pronunciation.

Stormonth gives the second only.

florid—flör'-id, *not* flō'-rīd.

florin—flör'-in, *not* flō'-rīn.

florist—flō'-rīst or flör'-īst.

floss—flôs, *not* flös, *nor* flôș.

See *accost*.

Flotow von—fôn flō'-tō.

flotsam—flöt'-săm.

Haldeman says flôt'-săm.

flower de luce (*lis*)—flow'-ēr dŭ lŭs.

See *fleur-de-lis*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

foliage—fō'-li-āj

fol yāj is Haldeman's pronunciation.

folio—fol yō or fō li ō

Fomalhaut—fō-māl-hôt

Fontainebleau—fôn-tân-blô'.

For ON see p 27

Fontenoy—fon te-noi', Fr pron. fônt

nwa

For ON see p 27

food—fōod, *not* fōöd

The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon* are liable to be similarly mispronounced See *broom*

for—fôr, *not* fūr.

In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error

forage—fôr'-āj

foramen—fô-râ'-mên.

foraminifera—fô-râm-in-îf'-ê-râ.

forbade—fôr-bäd', *not* fôr-bad'.

See *bade*

forecastle—fôr'-käs-l, fôr'-käs l (Wor. and Hal) Sailors say fôk'-sl

forefather—fôr'-fäth ĩr.

Worcester places the accent on the *second* syllable, and gives the form above as a secondary pronunciation

forehead—fôr'-ĕd or fôr'-hĕd; fôr'-hĕd or fôr'-ĕd (Imp)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

forensic—fō-rĕn'-sĭk, *not* fō-rĕn'-zĭk.

forge—fōrj, *not* fôrj.

forger—fōrj-ēr, *not* fôrj'-ēr.

forgery—fōrj'-ēr-ĭ.

Worcester says: "Sometimes corruptly pronounced fôrj'-ēr-ĭ."

forget—fōr-gĕt'.

formidable—fôr'-mĭd-à-bl.

forsooth—fōr-sōoth', *not* fōr-sōoth'.

Stormonth says fōr-sōoth'.

fortnight—fôrt'-nĭt or fôrt'-nĭt.

fortress—fôr'-trĕs.

Fortuny—fōr-tōō'-nĕ.

forum—fō'-rŭm, *not* fôr'-ŭm.

forward—fôr'-wĕrd.

Foscari—fös'-kă-rĕ.

"The Two *Foscari*."

Fouché—fōō-shā'.

foundery—fown'-dĕr-ĭ, *not* fown'-drĭ, unless spelled *foundry*.

fountain—fown'-tĭn, *not* fown'-tŭn *nor* fownt'-n.

Stormonth says fown'-tân. See *captain*.

Do not mumble the *final* syllable.

Fourier—fōō'-rĕ-ēr; Fr. pron: fōō-rĕ-ā'.

foyer—fwā-yā'.

fracas—frā'-kăs or fră-kă'.

"A French word, now in great measure Anglicized."—*Wor*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Fra Diavolo—fra de-a'-vô-lô.

fragile—frāj'-il, *not* frāj'-il.

fragmentary — frāj'-mēnt-ā-rī, *not* frāj'-mēnt'-ā-rī.

France—frans, *not* frāns.

Frances—frān'-sēz.

See Francis

Francesca—frān-sēs'-kā; It. pron. frān-chēs'-ka.

franchise—frān'-chīz or frān'-chīz; frān'-chīz (Imp.).

See enfranchise

Francis—frān'-sīs.

See Frances

frankincense—frāngk'-īn-sēns or frāngk'-īn'-sēns

The second is the pronunciation formerly given by Webster

fraternize—frā'-tēr-nīz or frāt'-ēr-nīz.

The first is Worcester's pronunciation.
Haldeman says frāt'-ēr-nīz.

fratricide—frāt'-rīs-īd

Perry pronounces it frā'-trīs-īd.

fräulein—froī'-līn.

Fraunhofer von—fōn frown'-hō-fēr.

Freiburg—frī'-böörġ.

For G, see p. 26

Freischütz, Der—dēr frī'-shūts.

For H, see p. 26

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Frelinghuysen—frē'-līng-hī-zēn.

frequent (adj.)—frē'-kwěnt.

frequent (vb.)—frē-kwěnt'.

See *absent*.

frequently—frē'-kwěnt-lī.

Fresenius—frā-zā'-nē-ōos.

Fresnel—frā-něl'.

Freund—froit.

Freycinet de—dū frā-sē-nā'.

fricassée—frīk-ās-ē', *not* frīg-à-zē'.

Friedland—frēt'-lānt.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers frēd'-lānd.

friends—frěndz, *not* frěnz.

Pronounce the *d*.

Friesian—frē'zhān ; frēzh'-yān (Gaz.).

See *Frisian*.

Friesic—frē'-sīk.

Frisian—frīzh'-ān.

See *Friesian*.

frivolity—frīv-ōl'-īt-ī.

Frobisher—frōb'-īsh-ēr, *not* frō'-bīsh-ēr.

Froebel—frō'-běl.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Froissart—frois'-ärt ; Fr. pron. frwä-sār'.

from—frōm, *not* frūm.

frontier—frōn'-tēr, *not* frūn'-tēr.

frontispiece—frōnt'-īs-pēs.

Haldeman prefers frūnt'-īs-pēs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

frost—frôst

See *accost*

froth—frôth

See *accost*

Froude—frōod

Fuchs von—fon fōoks

fuchsia—fōok sī a fu shī a (Wor and Stor), fu shī a or fū sha (Web)

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard. The first is allowed by the Imperial, and follows more closely the pronunciation of the name of the botanist (see *Fuchs von*), after whom the flower is named

fugue—fūg

fulcrum—fūl krūm

fulsome—fūl -sūm

Webster, in a former edition, said fōol sūm.

funeral—fū nē' brāl *not* fū-nēb'-rāl

fungi—fūn'-jī, *not* fūng -gī

fungus—fūng -gūs

fureur—fū rūr'

For ū and o see pp 26 and 25

Furioso (Orlando)—ōr lān'-dō fōō rē-ō'-sō

furniture—fūr nīt yūr

furze—furz, fērz (Stor), *not* fūz

fusel (oil)—fū' sēl; fū' zēl (Wor and Stor)

fusil—fū'-zil

fū zē is a secondar, pronunciation of Worcester's

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Fusiyama—fōō-zī-ä'-mä.

futile—fū'-tīl ; fū'-tīl or fū'-tīl (Stor.).

G

gabardine—gāb-är-dēn'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Gadarenes—gād-ä-rēnz'.

"The country of the *Gadarenes*." Perry places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Gadhelic—gād-ēl'-īk or gā'-līk.

"I have been accustomed always to say gād-ēl'-īk."—*W. D. Whitney*.

Gaelic—gā'-līk.

Smart says gā-ēl'-īk.

Gaeta—gā-ä'-tä.

gainsay—gān-sā' or gān'-sā.

Stormonth gives the second only.

Gainsborough—gānz'-brō.

Lippincott's *Biographical Dictionary* says gāns'-būr-ū.

gala—gā'-lā, *not* gāl'-ā.

Galapagos (Islands)—gāl-āp'-ā-gōs ; Sp. pron. gā-lā'-pā-gōs.

galaxy—gāl'-āks-ī.

The forms gā'-lāks-ī and gā-lāks'-ī are now seldom heard.

Galen—gā'-lēn.

Galignani—gā-lēn-yā'-nē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Galilean—gāl il-ē ān

Galileo—gāl il c ō *not* gāl il ē ō, It pron
ga le la ō

Gall—gāl Ger pron gal

gallant (n)—gāl ānt gal ānt (Wor)

gallant (brave)—gāl ānt

gallant (polite)—gāl ānt gāl ānt (Wor)

gallantly (bravely)—gāl ānt lī

gallantly (politely)—gāl ānt lī

Worcester says gāl ānt lī

gallantry—gāl ānt rī

Gallatin (Albert)—gāl-a tīn, Fr. pron.
gā la tān'

For ān see p 26

Galle (Dr)—gā lē

galleon—gāl-č ōn

gallery—gāl-čr ī, *not* gāl rī

gallows—gāl ūs or gāl-ōz.

• Stormonth and The New Imperial say gāl'
ōz See bellows

galoche—gā lōsh' See *galoshe*

Worcester and Haldeman give gā lōsh

galore—gā lōr'

Galvani—gāl vā-ne

Galway—gāl wā *not* gāl' wā.

Gama da—dā gā mā

Gambetta—gām bēt ā, Fr pron gān
bēt ā'

For āv, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

gamboge—*gām-bōōj'* or *gām-bōj'*.

Knowles says *gām-bōōzh'*.

gamin—*gām'-in* ; Fr. pron. *gā-māN'*.

For *än*, see p. 26.

gamut—*gām'-üt*, *not* *gā'-müt*.

gangrene—*gāng'-grēn*, *not* *gān'-grēn*.

Ganymede—*gān'-īm-ēd* ; class., *gān-īm-ē'-dē*.

See *Ganymedes*.

Ganymedes — *gān-īm-ē'-dēz*, *not* *gān'-īm-ēdz*.

See *Ganymede*.

gaol—*jāl*.

An obsolete spelling for *jail*.

gape—*gāp* ; *gāp* or *gāp* (Wor.) ; *gāp* (Smart).

"In England commonly pronounced *gāp*."
—*Web*. "The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (*gāp*) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a*."
—*Walker*.

garçon—*gār-sōN'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Garibaldi—*gār-īb-āl'-dī*, *not* *gār-īb-ōl'-dē* ;

It. pron. *gā-rē-bāl'-dē*.

Garnier-Pagès—*gār-nē-ā'-pā-zhēs'*.

Garonne—*gā-rōN'*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

garrote—*ḡár-rôt'*

garrulity—*ḡár-rōo'-lit-l*.

garrulous—*ḡár'-rōo-lus*.

gas—*ḡás*.

"Pronounced *gáz* to some extent"—*Webster*

gaseous—*ḡás' c-us* or *ḡáz'-e-üs*

ḡa ze üs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by the New Imperial

gasoline—*ḡás'-o-lín* or *ḡás'-o-lén*.

See *aniline*

gasometer—*ḡás-öm'-e-tēr* or *ḡáz*; *ḡás-öm'-c-tēr* (Stor.).

gasp—*ḡásp*; *ḡásp* (Stor.).

See *ask*

gather—*ḡäth'-ēr*, *not ḡëth'-ēr*.

gaucherie—*ḡôsh-ré'*.

gauge—*ḡāj*.

gaunt—*ḡánt*, *ḡônt* (Stor.).

See *craunch*

gauntlet—*ḡánt'-lët*; *ḡônt'-lët* (Stor. and Imp.). See *gantlet*.

See *craunch*

Gauss—*ḡows*.

Gautama—*ḡô'-tá-má*; Hindoo pron. *ḡow'-tá-má*.

See *Gotama*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Gautier (Théophile)—tā-ō-fel' gō-tē-ā'.
gavel—gāv'-ěl, *not* gā'-vėl.

Gawain—gō'-in.
"Sir *Gawain*."

Gay-Lussac—gā-lü-sāk'.

For ü, see p. 26.

gazetteer—gāz-ět-ēr', *not* gā-zět'-ēr.

Geber—gā'-bēr.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers gēb'-ēr.

Gehenna—gē'-hēn'-ā, *not* jē-hēn'-ā.

Geikie (James)—gē'-kē, *not* gī'-kē.

"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled gēe—hard *g* as in 'gun'—long *e*, as in 'me.'"—*James Geikie*.

gelatine—jěl'-ā-tīn.

See *aniline*.

Gemini—jēm'-in-ī, *never* jīm'-in-ē.

Gemmi (pass)—gēm'-ī.

gendarme—zhän-därm'.

For äN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jēn-ē-ā-lōj'-ik-äl.

Stormonth says jē-ne-äl-ōj'-ik-äl.

genealogy—jēn-ē-äl'-ō-jī. See *genealogist*.

Perry, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say jē-nē-äl'-ō-jī.

generally—jēn'-ēr-äl-ī, *not* jēn'-räl-ī.

generic—jē-nēr'-ik, *not* jēn'-ēr-ik.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Genesareth (Lake)—ġe-nēs'-a-rēth

See *Gennesaret*

Genevieve—jĕn-ě vĕv', Fr pron zhĕn-
vĕ-iv

Genevra—jĕ-nĕv'-rā.

Genghis Khan—jĕn'-ġis kán

This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways

genial—jĕ'-nĭ-ál or jĕn'-yál.

genie—jĕ'-nĭ, Fr pron zhā-nĕ'.

genii—jĕ'-nĭ-i.

genius (talent)—jĕn'-yūs

je nĭ ūs is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's

genius (spirit)—jĕ' nĭ-ūs.

genius loci—jĕ'-nĭ-ūs lô-sĭ.

Genlis de—dŭ zhàn-lēs' or dŭ zhàn-lĕ'.

See *Barras* For ān, see p 26

Gennesaret (Lake)—ġĕn-nēs'-ā-rĕt.

See *Genesareth*

Genoa—jĕn'-ô-a, *not* jĕ-nô'-ā.

genre—zhānr.

For āv, see p 26,

Genseric—jĕn'-sĕr-ik.

"*Genseric the Vandal*"

gentian—jĕn'-shān or jĕn'-shĭ-ān.

Gentile—jĕn'-tĭl

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

genuflection — jĕn-ŭ-flĕk'-shŭn or jĕ-nŭ-flĕk'-shŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

genuine — jĕn'-yŭ-ĭn, *not* jĕn'-yŭ-ĭn.

Geoffrey — jĕf'-rĭ.

Geoffroy — zhō-frwä'.

geography — jĕ-ŏġ'-rā-fĭ.

geometry — jĕ-ŏm'-ĕ-trĭ.

Geraldine — jĕr'-ăl-dĭn.

jĕr-ăl-dĕn' is the usual pronunciation.

Gergesenes — ġĕr-ġĕ-sĕnz'.

Gergesites — ġĕr'-ġĕ-sĭts.

Gerizim — ġĕr'-ĭz-ĭm.

See *Ebal*.

Gérôme — zhā-rōm'.

gerrymander — ġĕr-rĭ-măn'-dĕr, *not* jĕr'-rĭ-măn-dĕr. See *Gerry*.

gerund — jĕr'-ŭnd, *not* jĕ'-rŭnd.

Gesenius — ġĕ-sĕ'-nĭ-ŭs ; Ger. pron. ġā-zā'-nĕ-ŏos.

gest — jĕst.

geyser — ġĭ'-sĕr or ġĭ'-zĕr.

ġĭ'-zĕr is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial, and the one generally heard.

ghaut (a new landing) — ġôt.

Ghauts — ġôts.

"The *Ghauts* of India."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Gheezeh—gè'-zē.

See *Ghizeh* "The Pyramids at *Gheezeh*."

Ghent—gènt, *not* jént.

gherkin—gèr'-kin

Ghetto—gèt'-tō.

Ghibelline—gīb'-él-in or èn.

Ghiberti—gĕ-bēr'-te.

Ghirlandajo—gēr-lán-dā'-yā

Ghizeh—gē'-zē.

See *Gheezeh*

ghoul—gōol, *not* gowl.

giaour—jowr.

gibber—gīb'-ēr, *not* jīb'-ēr.

gibberish—gīb'-ēr-ish, *not* jīb'-ēr-ish.

gibbet—jīb'-ēt.

gibbous—gīb'-ūs, *not* jīb'-ūs.

Giesbach—gēs'-bāk.

For k, see p. 28

Gifford—gīf'-ōrd.

gigantean—jī-gān-tē'-ān, *not* jī-gān'-tē'-ān

gigantic—jī-gān'-tik, *not* jīg-ān'-tik.

Gila—hé'-lā.

Also spelled *Jila* and pronounced as above.
 "In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach*."
 —*Gaz.*

Gil Blas—zhēl blās ; Sp. pron. hēl blās.

See *Gila*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Gilboa—*gĭl-bō'-ă* or *gĭl'-bō-ă*.

Worcester prefers the second.

gillie—*gĭl'-lĭ*, *not* *jil'-li*.

gilly-flower—*jĭl'-lĭ-flow-ēr*, *not* *gĭl'-lĭ-flow-ēr*.

Ginevra—*jē-nĕv'-ră*, *not* *jĭn-ĕv'-ră*.

Gioja—*jō'-yă*.

G, in Italian, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Giordano Bruno—*jōr-dă'-nō brōō'-nō*.

See *Gioja*.

Giorgione—*jōr-jō'-nă*.

See *Gioja*.

Giotto—*jōt'-tō*.

See *Gioja*.

Giovanni—*jō-văn'-nē*.

See *Gioja*.

giraffe—*jĭr-ăf'*.

Stormonth is authority for *zhĭr-ăf'*.

girl—*gĕrl*.

The pronunciation *gyĕrl* is an affectation that is not to be tolerated in polite speech.
See *card*.

Gironde—*jē-rōnd'*; Fr. pron. *zhē-rōnd'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

gist—*jĭst*, *not* *gĭst*.

Giuseppe—*jōō-sĕp'-pă*.

See *Gioja*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gives (fetters)—*givz*, *not* *gīvz*.

See *gyve*

Gizeh—*gē'-zē*.

See *Ghizeh*

glacial—*glá'-shál* or *glá'-shí-ál*.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say *glá'-shí-ál*

glacier—*glá'-shēr* or *glás'-i-ēr*; *glá'-shí-ēr* (Imp), *glá'-shēr* or *glás'-i-ēr* (Hal.).

glacis—*glá'-sis* or *glá'-ses'*.

gladiator—*glád'-i-á-tēr*.

gladiole—*glád'-i-ól*.

gladiolus—*glá-dí'-ó-lūs*; pop. *glád-i-ó'-lūs*

Gladstone—*glád'-stūn*, *not* *glád'-stōn*.

glamour—*glá'-mōor* or *glám'-ēr*.

Stormonth says *glám'-ēr*.

glance—*gláns*, *not* *glāns*.

See *ask*

glass—*glàs*, *not* *glās*.

See *ask*

glauberite—*gló'-bēr-it*.

glenoid—*glē'-noid*.

"The *glenoid* cavity"

glisten—*glis'-n*, *not* *glīst'-ēn*.

glottis—*glót'-is*, *not* *gló'-tis*.

See *epiglottis*

Gloucester—*glōs'-tēr*.

See *Alnwick*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Glück—*glük*.

For *ü*, see p. 26. This name is sometimes written without the diæresis (· ·), and is then pronounced *glöök*.

glycerine—*glis'-ēr-in*, *not glis'-ēr-ën*.

See *aniline*.

Glyptotheca—*glip-tō-thē'-kā*.

Glyptothek—*glip-tō-tāk'*.

gneiss—*nīs*.

Knowles says *nē'-īs*.

gnomon—*nō'-mön*.

goatee—*gō-tē'*, *not gōō-tē'*.

Gobelin—*gōb'-ē-lin*; Fr. pron. *gō-blän'*.

For *än*, see p. 26.

Gobi—*gō'-bē*.

"The desert of *Gobi*."

God—*gôd*.

See *accost*.

Godavery—*gō-dä'-vēr-ī*.

Godiva (Lady)—*gō-dī'-vā*.

Goethe von—*fôn gō'-tē*.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

goitre—*gōi'-tēr*; Fr. pron. *gwä'-tr*.

Golgotha—*göl'-gō-thā*, *not göl-gō'-thā*.

Goliath—*gō-lī'-āth*, *not gō-lī'-ā*.

Generally mispronounced.

gondola—*gön'-dō-lā*, *not gön-dō'-lā*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gone—*gôn*.

See *actost*

gooseberry—*gōōz'-bēr-l* or *gōōs'-bēr-l*

Stormonth says *gōōz bērl*

gopher (wood)—*gō'-fēr*, *not gōf'-ēr*.

gorgeous—*gōr'-jūs*; *gōr'-jī-ūs* (Stor.).

gorget—*gōr'-jēt*.

Gorgias—*gōr'-jī-ās*.

Gorgon—*gōr'-gōn*; *gōr'-gōn* (Stor.).

gormand—*gōr'-mānd*; *gōr'-mānd* (Stor.)

See *gourmand*

Gortschakoff—*gōrt-cha-kōf'*.

This word is sometimes spelled without the *s* in the second syllable, but is pronounced the same as the above

goring—*gōz'-ling*, *not gōs'-ling*.

gospel—*gōs'-pēl*.

See *actost*

gossamer—*gōs'-ā-mīr*, *not gōz'-ā-mēr*.

Got (actor)—*gō*.

Gotama—*gō'-tā-mā*, *not gō-tā'-mā*.

See *Gautama*

Gotha (duchy)—*gō'-tā*.

Gotha (canal)—*gō'-tā* or *yō'-tā*.

For *ō*, see p. 25

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Gotham—gō'-thăm.

"A popular name for the city of New York."—*Webster*. The word is often mispronounced gōth'-ăm.

Göttingen—gō'-tīng-ën.

For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—gōt'-shălk, *not* gōt'-shók.

Gough—gōf.

Gounod—gōō-nō'.

gourd—gōrd or gōord; gōord (Stor.);
gōrd (Hal.).

gourmand — gōor'-mänd; gōor'-mänd
(Stor. and Hal.); Fr. pron. gōor-
măN'.

For än, see p. 26. See *gormand*.

gourmet—gōor-mă'.

gout (drop)—gōwt, *not* gōot.

"*Gouts of blood.*"—*Shakespeare*.

goût—gōō.

government—güv'-ërn-mënt, *not* güv'-ër-
mënt.

governor—güv'-ër-nër.

Gower—gōw'-ër or gōr.

gown—gōwn, *not* gōwnd.

Graefe von—fōn grā'-fě.

grail—grāl.

"*The Holy Grail.*"

gramercy—grā-mër'-sī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gramme—*grām*.

Gramont de—*dū gra-môn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27

Granada—*grā-na'-da*, Sp. pron. *grā-nā'-tha*.

See *Guadalquivir*

granary—*grān'-a-rī*; *grā'-nā-rī* (Imp.).

Walker says concerning this word. "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain*, but all our orthoepists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."

grandfather—*grānd'-fa-thēr*, *not grān'-fa-thēr*.

Pronounce the *d* in the first syllable

grandmother—*grānd'-mūth-ēr*, *not grān'-mūth-ēr*.

See *grandfather*.

Granicus—*gra-nī'-kūs*.

grant—*grānt*, *not grānt*.

See *ask*

grasp—*grāsp*, *not grāsp*.

See *ask*

Gratiano—*grā-she-ā'-nō*.

gratis—*grā'-tis*, *not grāt'-is*.

"Free, gratis, and for nothing"

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

grease (n.)—*grēs*.

grease (vb.)—*grēz* or *grēs*.

Worcester gives the first only.

greasy—*grē'-zī* or *grē'-sī*.

See note under *grease*.

Greenough—*grē'-nō*.

Greenwich (Eng.) — *grēn'-ij*; *grīn'-ij*
(Gaz.).

See *Alnwick*.

Greenwich (U. S.)—*grēn'-wīch*.

Popularly pronounced *grīn'-īch*.

grenade—*grē-nād'*.

Stormonth and Haldeman say *grēn-ād'*.

Greuze—*gröz*.

For *ö*, see p. 25.

Grévy—*grā-vē'*.

grievous—*grē'-vūs*.

grimace—*grīm-ās'*, *not grīm'-ās*.

grimalkin—*grīm-āl'-kīn*, *not grīm-ôl'-kīn*.

grimy—*grī'-mī*, *not grīm'-ī*.

Grindelwald—*grīn'-dēl-vālt*.

gripe—*grīp*, *not grīp*.

grisette—*grē-zēt'* or *grīz-ēt'*.

grisi—*grē'-zē*.

grisly—*grīz'-lī*, *not grīs'-lī*.

grisons—*grē-zôn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

gristle—g̃rīs l *not* grīs tl *nor* grīz' l

gristly—g̃rīs lī *not* grīz lī

groat—grôt or g̃rôt

grocery—grô ser l *not* grôs rī

Grosvenor—grov ner

See Almanick

Grote—grôt

Grotius—grô shī ūs

Grouchy de—du grôo shē *not* dū grôo'-
chē

grovel—grôv ēl *not* grūv -ēl

gruel—grū ēl

Gruyère—gru yar'

For ū see p 26

Guadalquivir—g̃o-dal kwīv er, Sp pron
g̃wā thāl kē vēr'

'At the end of a syllable or between two vowels *d* in Spanish sounds like the English *th* in *this* but is somewhat softer —*Gar*

Guadeloupe—g̃ô-dā lōop', Sp pron g̃wā
thā lōō' pī

See Guadalquivir

Guardiana—g̃wā-dē ā nā, Sp pron g̃wā
thē ā nā

See Guadalquivir

guano—g̃wā nā' lō

guano—g̃wā nō

gōō a nō is preferred by Stormonth

(*For Key of Signs see p 37*)

guarantee—gǎr-ăn-tē'.

See *guaranty*.

guaranty—gǎr'-ăn-tĩ.

See *guarantee*.

Guardafui (Cape)—gǃwār-dà-fwē'.

guardian—gǎr'-dĩ-ăn or gǎrd'-yăn.

Worcester gives the two pronunciations ;
Webster gives the first only. Do not say gǎr-
dēn'.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mă'-lă ; Sp. pron. gǃwā-
tā-mă'-lă.

guava—gǃwă'-vâ.

Smart says gǃwă'-vâ.

Guayaquil—gǃwĩ-ă-kēl'.

gubernatorial—gũ-běr-nâ-tō'-rĩ-ăl.

Guelph—gǃwēlf.

Also spelled *Guelf*, and pronounced as
above.

Guendolen—gǃwēn'-dō-lēn.

See *Gwendolen*.

guerdon—gǃēr'-dũn.

Smart says gǃēr'-dõn, and Sheridan, gǃwēr'-dõn.

Guericke von—fõn gǃēr'-ik-ě or fõn gǃă'-rĩk-ě.

Guernsey—gǃēr'n'-zĩ.

Guiana—gē-ă'-nă.

See *Guyana*.

Guicciardini—gǃwē-chār-dē'-nē or gǃōō-ē-
chār-dē'-nē.

See *Bertuccio*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Guiccioli—*ḡwe-chō'-le* or *ḡwe'-chō-le*.

See *Bertuccio*

Guido Reni—*ḡwe'-dō rā'-nē* or *ḡōō-ē'-dō*
rā-nē, *not* *ḡē'-dō rā-nē*.

guild—*ḡild*

Guild—*ḡild*

Guildford—*ḡil' fōrd*.

Guildhall—*ḡild'-hōl*.

guile—*ḡil*

See *card*

Guillotin—*ḡē-yō-tān'*.

For *ān*, see p. 26

guillotine—*ḡil'-ō-tēn*.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

• Guinea—*ḡin'-ē*.

Guinever—*ḡwln'-ē-vēr*.

See *Guinevere*

Guinevere—*ḡwln'-ē-vēr*.

See *Guinever*.

guipure—*ḡl-pār'*.

guise—*ḡiz*.

See *card*

Guise de—*dā ḡwēz* ; *dā ḡwēz*, *dā ḡū-ēz'*,
or *dā ḡēz* (Biog.).

See *Barras* For *ū*, see p. 26

Guizot—*ḡē-zō'* or *ḡwēl-zō'* ; *ḡwēl-zō'*, *ḡū-ē-*
zō', or *ḡē-zō'* (Biog.)

For *ū*, see p. 26 See *Barras*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

gules (heraldry)—*gŭlz*.

gum arabic—*gŭm ăr'-ăb-ik*, *not* *gŭm ā-ră'-bik*.

gums—*gŭmz*.

Günther—*gŭn'-těr*.

For *ü*, see p. 26.

gunwale—*gŭn'-wāl*.

"Commonly pronounced *gŭn'-ěl*."—*Wor*.

Gustavus—*gŭs-tă'-vŭs*, *not* *gŭs-tă'-vŭs*.

Gutenberg—*gŭo'-těn-běrġ*, *not* *gŭt'-ěn-běrġ*.

For *ġ*, see p. 28.

gutta-percha—*gŭt'-ă pěr'-chă*.

Guyana—*gē-ă'-nă*.

See *Guiana*.

Guyandotte—*gī-ăn-dôt'*.

Guyon—*gī'-ôn* ; Fr. pron. *gē-yôn'*.

For *ôn*, see p. 27.

Guyot—*gē-ō'*.

Guzman de—*dă gŭoŭth-măn'*.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Gwendolen—*gŭwěn'-dō-lěn*.

See *Guendolen*.

Gyges—*jī'-jěz*.

"*Gyges's* ring."

gymnasium—*jīm-nă'-zī-ŭm* or *jīm-nă'-zhī-ŭm*, *not* *jīm-nă'-zhŭm*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

gymnosophist—jīm nōs'-ō-fist

gypsum—jīp'-sūm

Jameson says ġīp' sūm

gyration—ji-rā'-shun *not* ġi-rā'-shūn.

gyrfalcon—jēr-fo-kn *See jerfalcon*

Stormonth accents the second syllable

gyroscope—ji-rō-skōp, *not* ġi-rō-skōp.

gyve—jiv

Sheridan says ġiv *See givers*

H

Habakkuk—hāb-āk'-ūk or hāb'-āk-ūk.

habeas corpus—hā'-bē-ās kōr'-pūs, hāb'-ē
ās kōr'-pūs (Hal)

habitué—ā-bē-tū-ā', *not* hāb-it-yā-ē'.

For 2, see p 26

Hades—hā'-dēz.

Haeckel—hčk'-l, Ger. pron hā'-kēl.

Hagar—hā'-ġār.

Hagedorn von—fōn hā'-ġč-dōrn

Haggai—hāġ'-ā-i or hāġ'-ā.

Hagiographa—hā-jī-ōġ'-rā-fā; hāġ (Stor.)

Hague—hāġ.

Hahnemann—hā'-nč-mān.

Haidee—hi-dē', *not* hā'-dē.

"Don Juan"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Haiti—hā'-tĭ; Fr. prôn. ä-ē-tē'.

See *Hayti*.

halberd—höl'-bērd; hól'-bērd or hăl'-bērd
(Wor.); hăl'-bērd (Stor.); hól'-
bērd or hăl'-bērd (Hal.).

halcyon (n.)—hăl'-sĭ-ŭn.

Worcester prefers hăl'-shĭ-ŭn.

halcyon (adj.)—hăl'-sĭ-ŭn.

"*Halcyon* days." Worcester prefers hăl'-
shĭ-ŭn.

Halcyone—hăl'-sĭ'-ō-nē.

See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—höl'-dě-măn, *not* hăl'-dě-măn.

Halévy—ä-lā-vē'.

half—hăf; more properly, hâf.

See *ask*.

halfpenny — hăf'-pĕn-ĭ, hăp'-ĕn-ĭ, or hā'-
pĕn-ĭ.

Worcester gives these three pronunciations,
but in inverse order.

halibut—höl'-ĭ-bŭt.

Stormonth, Smart, and Perry say hăl'-ĭ-bŭt.

Halle—hă'-lē.

hallelujah—hăl-lē-lŭ'-yâ.

Also spelled *halleluiah*, and pronounced as
above.

Haller von—fôn hăl'-lēr.

halloo—hăl-lōō'.

halve—hav , more nearly, hav.

See *ask*

Hamilcar Barca—ha-mil' kar bar kă

Handel—hân del , Ger pron hân'-dêl

handkerchief—hâng -k r-chîf , hân' (Stor.)

handsome—hân'-sum , hând -sûm (Stor.)

Hanover—hân'-o-vēr

In German, it is spelled Hannover, and pronounced han no vēr

Hapsburg—hâps'-bûrg , Ger. pron. hâps'-bōrg.

For o, see p 28

harass—hâr'-ās.

' This word is sometimes heard pronounced erroneously, with the accent on the second syllable, hâr'-ās' ; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists "
—*Worcester*

Hardicanute—hâr-di-ka-nût'.

harem—hâ'-rēm.

hâ'-rēm is a secondary form of Worcester's

haricot—hâr'-e-kô ; Fr. pron a re kô'.

harlequin — hâr'-lê-kin or hâr'-lê-kwîn
(Web.).

The first of the above pronunciations is Worcester's ; the second is Stormonth's

harmonica—hâr-môn'-ik-â, *not* hâr-mô'-nik-â.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rōon' āl rāsh'-id
or hä-rōon' āl rā-shēd'.

haruspice—hä-rūs'-pīs.

Harwich (Eng.)—här'-īj.

See *Alnwick*.

hasten—hās'-n ; hāst'-n (Hal.).

haunch—hānch ; hōnsh (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

haunt—hānt ; hōnt (Stor. and Imp.).

See *craunch*.

hautboy—hō'-boi.

See *oboe*.

hauteur—hō-těr' ; Fr. pron. ō-tör'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Haverhill (Eng.)—hāv'-ēr-īl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā'-vēr-īl.

Havre de Grace—hä'-vēr or ä'-vēr dū
gräs.

In the U. S., the town of the same name is
pronounced hāv'-ēr dū gräs.

Hawaii—hä-wī'-ē. See *Hawaiian*.

Haydn—hā'-dn ; Ger. pron. hī'-dn.

Hayti—hā'-tī ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē'.

See *Haiti*, *Haytian*.

Hazlitt—hāz'-līt.

heard—hērd, *not* hērd, formerly given by
Webster.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

hearth—hārth, *not* hċrth.

"The tendency to pronounce the word *hearth*, hċrth, ought to be repressed"—*Web*

heather—hċth'-ĕr.

"This is the only pronunciation in Scotland"—*Web* Worcester says hĕ thċr.

Hebe—hĕ'-bĕ, *not* heb.

Hebraist—hċ'-bra-ĭst.

Worcester gives hĕb'-rā ĭst as a secondary form

Hebrides—hċb'-rĭd-ĕz.

Hebron—hĕ'-brŏn, *not* hĕb'-rŏn.

Hecate—hĕk'-ā-tĕ or hĕk'-āt.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation

hecatomb—hċk'-ā-tŏm or hĕk'-ā-tŏm.

Hecuba—hċk'-yŭ-bā.

Hedone—hĕd'-ŏ-nĕ.

hedonism—hĕd'-ŏ-nĭzm or hċ'-dŏ-nĭzm.

Hegel—hā'-gĕl.

hegira—hĕ-jĭ'-rā or hĕj'-ĭr-ā.

The New Imperial gives the last only.

Heidelberg—hĭ'-dĕl-bĕrg.

For ċ, see p. 28

heigh-ho—hĭ'-hŏ, *not* hā'-hŏ.

height—hit, *not* hitth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Heine (Heinrich)—hīn'-rīk hī'-ně.

For *κ*, see p. 28. E final in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā'-nūs, *not* hē'-nūs.

Helen—hěl'-ěn.

Helena—hěl'-ē-nà, *not* hē-lē'-nà.

See *St. Helena*.

Helgoland—hěl'-gō-länd.

See *Heligoland*.

Heligoland—hěl'-ī-gō-länd.

See *Helgoland*.

Heliogabalus — hē-lī-ō-găb'-ā-lūs ; hē-lī-ō
gā-bā'-lūs (Biog.).

See *Elagabalus*.

Helios—hē'-lī-ōs.

hellebore—hěl'-lē-bōr.

Hellenic—hěl'-lěn'-īk or hēl-lē'-nīk.

Worcester says hēl'-lěn'-īk or hēl-lē'-nīk.

helm—hēlm, *not* hēl'-üm.

See *elm*.

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz'.

"Abélard and *Héloise*."

helot—hē'-lōt or hēl'-ōt ; hēl'-ōt (Wor.).

Helvétius—hěl'-vē'-shī-ūs ; Fr. pron. ēl-vā-
sē-ūs'.

For *ū*, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hēm'-ănz, *not* hē'-mănz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

hemistich—hčm is tik

he mis tik is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

Hengist—hěng'-gīst

"*Hengist and Horsa.*"

Hengstenberg—hčng-stěn-běrg.

I or G see p. 28

Henlopen (Cape)—hěn-lo'-pěn.

hepatitis—hčp-a-tī-tīs

See *itis*

Hephæstion—hč-fčs'-tī-ōn.

Heracitus—hčr-a-kh'-tūs, *not* hč-rāk'-hīt-tīs.

Worcester says "The name of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Heraclitus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."

heraldic—hč-rāl'-dih, *not* hčr'-al-dih.

Herat—hčr-āt'

herb—ěrb or hčrb, hčrb (Stor), hīrb or črb (Imp)

Worcester says črb, but cites six authorities for hčrb

herbaceous—hčr bā'-shūs

herbage—črb'-aj or herb'-aj.

herbarium—hčr-bā'-rī-ūm

herbivorous—hčr-biv'-ō-rūs

herby—črb' I or hčrb'-i, črb-i (Wor.)

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Herculaneum—hěr-kū-lā'-nē-ŭm.

herculean—hěr-kū'-lē-ăn, *not* hěr-kū-lē'-ăn.

hereafter—hěr-ăf'-těr, *not* hěr-ăf'-těr.

Hereford—hěr'-ē-fŭrd.

hereof—hěr-ŏf' or hěr-ŏv'.

“In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.”—*Webster*.

heresiarch—hěr'-ē-sĭ-ărk or hē-rē'-zĭ-ărk.

Worcester gives the last only.

herewith—hēr-wĭth' or hēr-wĭth'.

Worcester says *her'-wĭth*. “Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word.”—*Webster*.

hermaphrodite—hěr-măf'-rō-dīt, *not* ā-môr'-fō-dīt.

hermeneutics—hěr-mē-nū'-tĭks.

Hermes—hěr'-mēz.

Hermione—hěr-mĭ'-ō-nē.

“A Winter's Tale.”

Herodian—hē-rō'-dĭ-ăn, *not* hěr-ŏd-ē'-ăn.

Herodotus—hē-rŏd'-ō-tŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

heroine—hě́r'-ō-lń.

Worcester gives hě́-rō-lń as a secondary form.

heroism—hě́r'-ō-lzm.

The remark under *heroine* applies here also.

herring—hě́r'-lńg, *not* hě́r'-lń.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—hắr'-fórd.

Hesiod—hě́-si-ōd; hě́-shi-ōd (Biog.).

Hesperides—hěs-pě́r'-ld-ěz.

Hesse—hěs, *not* hěs'-sě.

heterodox—hět'-ěr-ō-dōks.

heteropathy—hět'-ěr-ōp'-ă-thl.

heterophemy—hět'-ěr-ōf'-ě-mł.

Heyne—hł'-ně.

Heyse—hł'-zě.

hiatus—hł-a'-tūs.

hibernate—hł'-běr-nat.

hiccough—hłk'-ōp.

hłk'-ōf is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

hideous—hłd'-ě-ūs.

Hiero—hł'-ě-rō.

hieroglyphic—hł-ě-rō-glłf'-łk.

hilarious—hł-lă'-rl-ūs or hłl-ă'-rl-ūs.

Worcester gives the first only.

hilarity—hł-lắr'-łt-l or hłl-ắr'-łt-l.

Worcester gives the first only

Hillard (George S.)—hłl'-ărd, *not* hłl-ărd'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Hilo—hē'-lō.

Himalaya—hīm-ä'-lā-yā; often pronounced
hīm-ā-lā'-yā. See *Himalayan*.

The last is the pronunciation preferred by
Lippincott's Gazetteer, and is the one gener-
ally heard. The first is Webster's preference

Hindoo—hīn'-dōō; hīn-dōō' (Wor.).

Hindoostanee—hīn-dōō-stä'-nē.

Hindustan—hīn-dō-stän'; hīn-dō-stän'
(Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan*.

Hippocrates—hīp-pök'-rā-tēz.

hippophagi—hīp-pöf'-ä-jī.

hippopotamus—hīp-pō-pöt'-ä-mūs.

hirsute—hēr-sūt'; hēr'-sūt (Stor.)

history—hīs'-tō-rī, *not* hīs'-trī.

h'm—hm.

Hoang-Ho—hō-äng-hō'.

"Pronounced almost hwäng-hō'.—*Gaz.*"

Hobbes—höbz.

Hoboken—hō'-bō-kěn.

Hoche—ösh.

Hohenlohe—hō'-ën-lō-ě.

Hohenzollern—hō'-ën-tsöl-ěrn.

hoist—hoist, *not* hīst.

hoity-toity—hoi'-tī toi'-tī.

Holbein—höl'-bīn.

Holinshed—höl'-īnz-hěd, *not* höl'-īn-shěd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

holla (interj) — hōl'-lā ; hōl'-lā' (Wor.) ;
hūl-lō' (Stor), *not* hēl-lō'.

See halloo

hollo (interj) — hōl-lō'.

hollo (vb) — hōl'-lō or hōl-lō'.

Worcester gives the second only

holloa (interj.) — hōl-lō' or hōl'-lō.

hollow — hōl'-lō.

holly-hock — hōl'-lī-hōk, *not* hōl'-lī-hōk.

holm — hōm.

Smart says hōlm

holocaust — hōl'-ō-kōst.

Holofernes — hōl-ō-fēr'-nēz.

Holstein — hōl'-stīn.

Holyhead — hōl'-ī-hēd.

Holyoke (Mount) — hōl'-yok, *not* hō'-lī-ōk.

Holyrood (palace) — hōl'-ī-rōod.

holystone — hō'-lī-stōn.

homage — hōm'-āj, *not* hōm'-īj.

See damage

homely — hōm'-lī, *not* hūm'-lī.

homestead — hōm'-stēd, *not* hōm'-stīd.

homœopathic — hō-mē-ō-pāth'-īk, *not* hō-
mē-ōp'-ā-thīk.

*Written also homtopathic, and pronounced
as above.*

homœopathist — hō-mē-ōp'-ā-thīst.

*Written also homcopathist, and pronounced
as above.*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

homœopathy—hō-mē-öp'-à-thĩ.

Written also *homeopathy*, and pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē'-īt-ĩ.

homogeneous—hō-mō-jē'-nē-ūs.

Smart says hōm-ō-jē'-nē-ūs.

honest—ön'-ěst, *not* ön'-üst.

Hong-Kong—hōng kōng.

Orthoëpists are in the habit of saying that neither syllable is accented ; but practically, one or the other is almost necessarily accented in pronouncing the word.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ō'-nē swā kē
māl ē pāns.

For än, see p. 26.

honorable—ön'-ör-à-bl, *not* ön'-rà-bl.

hoodlum—hōöd'-lūm ; hōöd'-lūm (Wor.).

The last pronunciation is the one most heard.

hoof—hōōf, *not* hōōf.

A very common error.

Hoogvliet—hōG'-vlēt.

For G, see p. 28.

hoop—hōōp or hōōp.

hoosier—hōō'-zhēr.

Horatio—hō-rā'-shĩ-ō or hō-rā'-shō.

horizon—hō-rĩ'-zōn.

See *abdomen*. hör'-ĩz-ōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

horologe—hör'-o-løj, hör'-o-løj (Wor. and Stor.)

horoscope—hör'-o-skop, *not* ho'-rō-skop.

hors de combat—or dū kon-ba'.

For ON, see p. 27

hors d'œuvre—ôr dov'-r.

For o, see p. 25

horseradish—hōrs'-rād-ish, *not* hōrs'-rēd-ish.

horse-shoe—hōrs'-shōo, *not* hōr'-shōo.

Hortense—ôr-tāns'.

For av, see p. 26

Hosea—hō-zē'-ā, *not* hō'-zē-ā, *nor* hō'-zhā

This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism

hosiery—hō'-zhēr-l.

hospitable—hōs'-pīt-ā-bl, *not* hōs-pīt'-ā-bl.

This word is very generally mispronounced

hospital—hōs'-pīt-āl, *not* hōs'-pīt-āl, *nor* hōs'-pīt-āl.

See *acost*

Some orthoëpists drop the *h* sound in this word

hostage—hōs'-tāj, *not* hōs'-tāj.

hostelry—hōs'-tēl rī; hō'-tēl-rī or hōs'-tēl-rī (Wor.).

hostile—hōs'-tīl.

Stormonth says hōs'-tīl

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hostler—hös'-lër or ös'-lër ; ös'-lër (Wor. and Stor.) ; Perry says öst'-lër.
See *ostler*.

Hôtel de Ville—ö-tël' dü vël.

Houdon—öo-dôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

hough—hök.

Jameson says höf.

hound—hownd.

houri—how'-rĭ.

The pronunciation hōō'-rĭ is preferred by Knowles.

housewife—hows'-wĭf or hüz'-wĭf ; hüz'-zĭf (Perry).

See *housewifery*, *huswife*.

housing (saddle-cloth) — how'-zĭng, *not* how'-sĭng.

Houssaye (Arsène)—är-sân' öo-sā'.

Houston (Texas)—hūs'-tön, *not* hows'-tön.

Houston (Sam)—hūs'-tön, *not* hows'-tön.

houyhnhnms—hōō-ĭnmz' or hōō'-ĭnmz.

"The word seems intended to be suggestive of the *whinnying* of a horse. It is a disyllable, * * * ; but the voice should properly be quavered in sounding the *n*."—*Webster*.

hovel—höv'-ël, *not* hŭv'-ël.

hover—hŭv'-ër ; höv'-ër (Stor. and Perry).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

howadjí —how-ăj'-î , how ăj -î (Wor)

Hudibras—hū -dī-brās *not* hū -dī bra.

Hue—hwa or hōo-ă'

Hughes (Thomas)—hūz

Huguenot—hu ġe nôt

humble—hum -bl

Worcester gives ūm bl as a secondary form.

humor—hū mēr or yū'-mēr

Smart pronounces this word *hu mur* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū mur* in its other senses —*Worcester*

humorist—hū'-mūr-ist or yū'-mūr-ist.

hundred—hun' drēd, *not* hūn'-dērd.

Hungarian—hūng-ġá'-rī ăn.

Hungary—hūng'-ġá-rī

Hunjad: Janos—hōon yă'-dē yă'-nōs

Huron (Lake)—hū'-rōn

' Formerly pronounced hū rōn' "—*Gas*

hurra—hōo-ră', *not* hōor-ă'.

See *hurrah*

hurrah—hōo ră', *not* hōor-ă'.

See *hurra*

Huss (John)—hūs ; Ger pron hōos.

hussar—hōoz-zăr' , hōo-zăr' (Wor.) ; hūz-ăr', prop hōoz ăr' (Hal).

hussy—hūz'-zī, *not* hūs'-sī

hustle—hūs'-sl, *not* hūs-tī

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

huswife—hüz'-zif or hüz'-wif; hüs'-wif
(Stor.).

See *housewife*.

Huygens—hī'-gěnz; Dutch pron. hoi'-hěnz.

In this last pronunciation, the *h* in the second syllable is strongly aspirated.

huzza—hōōz-zä'; hōō-zä' (Wor.).

Hyacinthe (Père)—pâr ě-ä-sănt'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Hyades—hī'-ă-děz.

"The rainy *Hyades*."

hydrangea—hī-drăn'-jě-ă, *not* hī-drăn'-jě-ă;
hī-drăn'-jă (Hal.).

hydraulics—hī-drô'-liks, *not* hī-dröl'-iks.

hydride—hī'-drīd or hī'-drīd.

Worcester prefers hī'-drīd. See *ide*.

hydrometer—hī-dröm'-ē-těr.

hydropathic—hī-drō-păth'-ik.

hydropathist—hī-dröp'-ă-thīst.

hydropathy—hī-dröp'-ă-thī.

hydrophobic—hī-drō-föb'-ik, *not* hī-drō-fö'-bīk.

hygiene—hī'-jī-ěn.

hī'-jěn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Webster's.

hygienic—hī-jī-ěn'-ik.

hygienist—hī'-jī-ěn-īst.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Hyksos—hīk'-sōs.

hymeneal—hī-mén-ē'-āl.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult, * * * but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult"—*Webster*.

hymnal—hīm'-nal.

hymned (part.)—hīmd.

hymning (part.)—hīm'-īng or hīm'-nīng.

Webster prefers hīm'-īng "The *hymning* choir" "The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced *hīm'-īng* and *hīmd*, but with solemnity, *hīm'-nīng* and *hīm'-nīd*"—*Smart* *Webster* says. "In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, etc., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as *contemning*, *hymning*, etc."

Hypatia—hī-pā'-shī-ā.

hyperæmia—hī-pēr-ē'-mī-ā.

hyperbaton—hī-pēr'-bā-tōn.

hyperbole—hī-pēr'-bō-lē.

hyperborean—hī-pēr-bō'-rē-ān.

Hyperion—hī-pēr'-rī-ōn.

"Pronounced hīp-ēr-rī-ōn in the classics."
—*Web*

hypnotism—hīp'-nō-tīzm.

hypochondriac—hīp-ō-kōn'-drī-āk; hī-pō-kōn'-drī-āk (Imp.).

hypochondriacal—hīp-ō-kōn-drī'-āk-āl.

The New Imperial makes the first syllable hī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

hypochondriasis — hĭp-ō-kŏn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs ; hĭ-
pō-kŏn-drĭ'-ā-sĭs (Imp.).

hypocrisy — hĭp-ŏk'-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocritical — hĭp-ō-krit'-ĭk-ăl.

hypodermic — hĭp-ō-dĕr'-mĭk.

Physicians generally say hĭ-pō-dĕr'-mĭk.

hypogastric — hĭp-ō-gās'-trĭk ; hĭ-pō-gās'-
trĭk (Stor.).

hypotenuse — hĭ-pŏt'-ĕ-nūs or hĭp-ŏt'-ĕ-nūs.

See *hypothenuse*.

hypothenuse — hĭ-pŏth'-ĕ-nūs or hĭp-ŏth'-ĕ-
nūs.

Worcester gives the first only. See *hypote-
nuse*.

hypothetical — hĭ-pō-thĕt'-ĭk-ăl or hĭp-ō-
thĕt'-ĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

hyssop — hĭs'-ŭp or hĭ'-sŭp ; hĭz'-ŭp or
hĭs'-ŭp (Wor.).

hysteria — hĭs-tĕ'-rĭ-ā.

I

Iachimo — yăk'-ĭm-ō.

Iago — ĕ-ă'-gō.

Iamblichus — ĭ-ăm'-blĭk-ŭs.

See *Iamblichus*.

ibex — ĭ'-bĕks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Icarus—ik'-a-rūs, *not* i-kā'-rūs.

Ichabod—ik'-a-böd

Perry says ik a'-böd.

Ich dien—Ik den.

For K, see p 28.

ichneumon—ik-nū'-mön.

ichor—i'-kör, *not* ik'-ör.

ichthyology—ik-thī-ōl'-o-jī.

ichthyosaurus—ik-thī-ō-sō'-rūs.

Ictinus—ik-tī'-nūs.

Idaho—i'-da-hō.

ide (chemical termination)—īd or Id (Web.); Id (Wor.). See *cyanide*.

"According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*."—*Webster*.

idea—ī-dē'-ā, *not* i'-dē-ā.

ideal—ī-dē'-āl, *not* i'-dē-āl, *nor* i-dēl'.

See *Hymeneal*

idealism—ī-dē'-āl-izm, *not* i'-dē-āl-izm.

Ides—īdz.

"The *Ides* of March"

Idumæa—īd-ū-mē'-ā, *not* i-dū'-mē-ā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

idyl—ī'-dīl or īd'-īl.

"The *Idyls* of the King." Webster and the New Imperial give the first only. Also spelled *idyll* and pronounced as above.

ignominious—īg̃-nō-mīn'-ī-ūs.

īg̃-nō-mīn'-yūs is the form given by many *English* orthoëpists.

ignoramus — īg̃-nō-rā'-mūs, *not* īg̃-nō-rā-mūs.

Thoroughly anglicized.

iguana—īg̃-wā'-nā.

iguanodon—īg̃-wā'-nō-dōn.

Worcester says īg̃-wān'-ō-dōn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē-lāng' ē-lāng', *not* īl-āng' īl-āng'.

Ik Marvel—īk mār-vēl, *not* īk mār'-vēl.

The above pronunciation is given on the authority of Donald G. Mitchell himself.

illicit—īl-līs'-īt.

See *elicit*.

Illinois—īl-līn-oī' or īl-līn-oiz'.

illusive—īl-lū'-sīv, *not* īl-lū'-zīv.

illustrate—īl-lūs'-trāt, *not* īl'-lūs-trāt.

illustrated—īl-lūs'-trā-tēd, *not* īl'-lūs-trā-tēd

illustration—īl-lūs-trā'-shūn, *not* īl-lūs'-trā shūn.

illustrative—īl-lūs'-trā-tīv, *not* īl'-lūs-trā-tīv.

imagery—īm'-āj-rī or īm'-ā-jēr-ī.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

imbecile (n)—Im be sīl or Im be sčl

Worcester gives the last only Haldeman
says Im bēs il or Im be sīl Im bē sčl (Imp)

imbecile (adj)—Im bč sīl or Im bč sčl
Im bēs il or Im bč sčl (Wor), Im
bē sčl (Imp)

imbroglio—Im brōl yō See *embroglio*
Worcester says Im brōl yē ō

imbrue—Im brū Im brōō (Stor and Hal)

immediate—Im mē dī āt *not* Im mē jat

immediately—Im me-dī āt lī, *not* Im mē'
jat lī

immersion—Im mer' shūn *not* Im mer'
zhūn

immobile—Im mō blī

See *mobile*

Imogen—Im'-ō-jčn

impartiality—Im pār-shī āl It ī or Im pār
shāl It ī

imperturbable—Im per tūr bā blī

impetus—Im pe tūs *not* Im pč tūs.

impious—Im pī ūs *not* Im pī ūs

impiously—Im pī ūs lī *not* Im pī ās-lī

impiousness—Im pī ūs nčs.

implacable—Im plā ká blī *not* Im plāk á blī

importune—Im por tūn'

Formerly accented on the second sylla
ble —*Wor*

(For *Acry of Signs* see p 37)

- impostor—ĩm-pös'-těr, *not* ĩm-pôs'-těr.
 impotence—ĩm'-pō-těns, *not* ĩm-pō'-těns.
 impotency—ĩm'-pō-těn-sĩ, *not* ĩm-pō'-těn-sĩ.
 impotent—ĩm' pō-těnt, *not* ĩm-pō'-těnt.
 imprimatur—ĩm-prĩm-ā'-tűr.
 improvisatore—ēm-prō-vē-zā-tō'-rā; ĩm-prō-
 vē-zā-tō'-ra (Stor.).
 improvisatrice—ēm-prō-vē-zā-trē'-chā; ĩm-
 prō-vēz'-ā-trĩs or ĩm-prō-vēz-ā-trē'-
 chā (Stor.). See *improvisatrice*.
 improvise — ĩm-prō-vĩz' ; ĩm-prō-vēz'
 (Wor.) ; ĩm'-prō-vēz' (Stor.).

See *inchoative*.

- impugn—ĩm-pũn'.
 inamorata—ēn-ām-ō-rā'-tā.
 inamorato—ēn-ām-ō-rā'-tō..
 inaugurate—ĩn-ō'-gũ-rāt, *not* ĩn-ō'-gűr-āt.
 incense (n.)—ĩn'-sěns.
 incense (vb.)—ĩn-sěns'.

See *absent*.

- inchoate—ĩn'-kō-āt ; ĩng'-kō-āt (Wor.).
 inchoative — ĩn-kō'-ā-tїв ; ĩng-kō'-ā-tїв
 (Wor.) ; ĩn'-kō-ā-tїв (Stor.).

It is impossible, from an inspection of Stormonth's Dictionary, to tell which accent is primary and which is secondary in this word.

- incidence—ĩn'-sĩd-ěns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

incisive—In-sī'-siv.

Stormonth says In-sī'-siv.

incisor—In-sī'-zēr ; In-sī'-sôr (Wor.).

incisure—In-sīzh'-ūr.

inclusive—In-klū'-siv ; In-klōō'-siv (Stor.)

incognito—In-kōg'-nīt-ō.

incommensurable — In-kōm-mēn'-shōō-rā-bl ;
In-kōm-mēn'-shūr-ā-bl (Hal.) ;
In-kōm-mēn'-sū-rā-bl (Wor. and Stor.).

incommensurate — In-kōm-mēn'-shōō-rāt ;
In-kōm-mēn'-sū-rāt (Wor.).

incomparable — In-kōm'-pā-rā-bl, *not* In-kōm-pār'-ā-bl.

" This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare* ? " — Walker.

incongruity—In-kōn-ġrā'-it-I or In-kōng.

incongruous—In-kōng'-ġrōō-ūs.

inconvenient—In-kōn-vēn'-yēnt.

Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, In-kōn-vē'-nī-ēnt.

increase (n.)—In'-krēs or In-krēs'.

The second pronunciation, though allowed by Webster, is contrary to analogy. See *ab-sent*.

increase (vb.)—In-krēs'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

incubus—ĩng'-kū-būs.

Worcester also says ĩng'-kū-būs.

incursion — ĩn - kūr' - shŭn ; ĩn - kēr' - shŭn
(Stor.), *not* ĩn-kūr'-zhŭn.

indecent—ĩn-dē'-sěnt.

indecisive—ĩn-dē-sī'-siv, *not* ĩn-dē-sī'-ziv.

indecorous—ĩn-dē-kō'-rŭs or ĩn-děk'-ō-rŭs.

See *decorous*.

indecorum—ĩn-dē-kō'-rŭm, *not* ĩn-děk'-ō-rŭm.

Indian—ĩn'-dī-ăn or ĩnd'-yăn.

indicative—ĩn-dik'-ă-tiv.

indicatory—ĩn'-dīk-ă-tō-rī, *not* ĩn-dīk'-ă-tō-rī.

indict—ĩn-dīt'.

"In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent."—*Worcester*.

indictment—ĩn-dīt'-měnt.

See *indict*.

indigenous—ĩn-dīj'-ē-nŭs.

indiscernible—ĩn-dīz-zěrn'-ī-bl.

indiscretion—ĩn-dīs-krěsh'-ŭn.

indisputable — ĩn-dīs'-pū-tă-bl, *not* ĩn-dīs-pū'-tă-bl.

indissoluble—ĩn-dīs'-sō-lŭ-bl.

indocile—ĩn-dōs'-il or ĩn-dō'-sīl ; ĩn-dōs'-il
or ĩn-dō'-sīl (Stor.).

Perry says ĩn-dō'-sīl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

industry—In dūs trī *not* In dus trī

See acclimate

inequitable—In ěk wīt a bl

inertia—In er shī a In-er shā (Hal)

Ines—c nčs

inexhaustible—In ěgž ost īb l , In ěgž
host ī bl (Stor)

inexorable—In ěks ō-rā bl

inexpiable—In-ěks pī ā bl

inexplicable—In ěks plīk ā bl

inexpugnable—In-ěks-pūg-nā bl or In-ěks
pū nā bl

Worcester gives the *first* only

inextricable—In-ěks trīk ī bl

infamous—In fā mūs

infantile—In fān tīl or In' fān tīl

infantine—In fān tīn or In fān tīn

infecund—In fĕk-ūnd.

Perry and Knowles say In fĕ kūnd

inferable—In fer' a bl or In fĕr'-ī bl

See inferrible

inference—In fer ěns *not* In fer'-ěns.

inferrible—In fer īb-l or In fĕr' īb-l

See inferable

infidel—In fīd-īl

infinite—In fīn īt *not* In fī nīt

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

infinitesimal—ĩn-fĩn-ĩt-ěs'-ĩm-ăl, *not* ĩn-fĩn-ĩt-ěz'-ĩm-ăl.

inflatus—ĩn-flā'-tūs.

infusoria—ĩn-fū-sō'-rĩ-ă, *not* ĩn-fū-zō'-rĩ-ă.

Ingelow (Jean)—jěn ĩn'-jē-lō.

ingenious—ĩn-jěn'-yūs.

ĩn-jē'-nĩ-ūs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

ingénue—ăN-zhā-nũ'.

For ăN and ũ, see p. 26.

ingenuous—ĩn-jěn'-yū-ūs.

ingratiate—ĩn-ġrā'-shĩ-ăt.

inhospitable—ĩn-hōs'-pĩt-ă-bl, *not* ĩn-hōs-pĩt'-ă-bl.

Inkerman—ĩng-kěr-măn'.

innate—ĩn'-nāt or ĩn-nāt'.

innocuous—ĩn-nők'-yū-ūs.

innocuous—ĩn-nők'-shūs ; ĩn-nők'-shĩ-ūs
(Stor.).

Innsbruck—ĩns'-prōök.

Also spelled *Innsbruck*, and pronounced as above.

inopportune—ĩn-öp-ôr-tũn'.

Stormonth gives ĩn-öp'-ôr-tũn.

inquiry—ĩn-kwĩ'-rĩ, *not* ĩn'-kwĩr-ĩ.

See *enquiry*.

insatiable—ĩn-sā'-shà-bl or ĩn-sā'-shĩ-ă-bl.

insatiety—ĩn-sā-tĩ'-ē-tĩ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

inscrutable—in skrə tə bl

insect—in sɛkt *not* In sɛk.

insidious—in sɪd I us

insition—in sɪsh ũn or In sɪzh ũn

Worcester gives the preference to the second pronunciation

instead—in stɛd *not* In stɪd

Walker remarks A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London as if it were written *instid* This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States — *Worcester*

instinct {n}—In -stɪŋkt

instinct {adj}—In stɪŋkt'.

See *adept*

institution—in-stɪ tɔ'-shŭn, *not* In stɪ tɔɔ'-shŭn

insult {n}—In sŭlt

insult {vb}—In-sŭlt'.

See *absent*

intaglio—in tál yō, In tál-yō (Wor and Stor) It pron ɛn tál yō

integer—in tɛ jɛr *not* In tɛ-ʒɛr

integral—in tɛ-grál *not* In tɛg-rál

intercalary—in tɛr ká lá rɪ sometimes In-tɛr kál a rɪ

intercalation—in tɛr kál lá shŭn

interest {n and vb}—In tɛr-ɛst.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

interested—*in'-těr-ěst-ěd*, *not in-těr-ěs'-əd*.

interesting—*in'-těr-ěst-ing*, *not in-těi ă:t'-ing*.

Interlachen—*in-těr-lăk'-ăn*, *not in'-těi-lăk-ăn*.

For *k*, see p. 28. Also spelled *Interlaken*, and pronounced as above.

interlocutor—*in-těr-lők'-yū-těr*.

The pronunciation *in-těr-lō-kū'-tôr*, though authorized by Worcester, is rarely heard.

international—*in-těr-năsh'-ün-ăl*, *not in-těr-nă'-shün-ăl*.

See *national*.

internecine — *in-těr-ně'-sîn* or *in-těr-ně'-sîn*.

interpolate—*in-těr'-pō-lăt*.

See *acclimate*. *in'-těr-pō-lăt* is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

interstice—*in-těr'-stis* or *in'-těr-stis*.

The first is the only pronunciation given in the New Imperial.

intestine—*in-těs'-tîn*, *not in-těs'-tîn*.

intrigue—*in-trēg'*, *not in'-trēg*.

See *amber-gris*.

intrusive—*in-trū'-siv*.

In-troo'-siv is Stormonth's marking.

inundate—*in-ün'-dăt*, *not in'-ün-dăt*.

inure—*in-yūr'*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

invalid (n) —in-vá-líd , in-vá-léd or in'-vá-líd (Hal)

Worcester Stormonth and the New Imperial say in va léd

invalid (void)—in-vál-íd

invalid (infirm)—in'-va-líd , in-vá-léd or in-vá líd (Hal)

Invalides (Hôtel des)—ô-tél daz an-vál-ed'.
For ân, see p 26

inveigh—in vá'.

inveigle—in-âç'-gîl, *not* in-vá'-gîl.

inventory—in'-vén tô-ri.

involute—in'-vô-lô-kēr.

iodide—I'-ô-díd or I'-ô-díd , I'-ô-díd (Wor, Stor., and Imp)

See ide

iodine—I'-ô-dîn or I'-ô-dên , I'-ô-dîn or I'-ô-dîn (Imp).

See aniline

Iowa—I'-ô-wa, *not* I ô'-wá

ipecac—Ip'-ç-kāk, *not* çp'-ç-kāk.

ipecacuanha—Ip-ç-kāk-yô-ân'-â.

Iphigenia—I-I-jç-ni-â, *not* I-I-jç'-ni-â.

Iran—ç-rân'.

See Iran in, Kurdistan

irascible—I-rás'-îb-l, *not* Ir-ás'-îb-l.

irate—I-rat' ; I'-rat (Wor)

Irenæus—Ir-ç-nç'-ûs, *not* I-ré'-nç-ûs.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Irene—ī-rē'-nē.

As a Christian name, it is often pronounced ī-rēn'.

iridium—ī-rīd'-ī-ŭm, *not* īr-id'-ī-ŭm.

iris—ī'-rīs.

Iris—ī'-rīs.

iritis—ī-rī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

iron—ī'-ŭrn.

Haldeman says ī'-ŭrn or ī'-rŭn.

"Ah me, what perils do environ

The man that meddles with cold *iron*."

—*Hudibras*.

irony (made of iron)—ī'-ŭrn-ī.

irony (ridicule)—ī'-rŭn-ī.

Iroquois—īr-ō-kwoi'.

irrational—īr-rāsh'-ŭn-āl.

irrecognizable—īr-rēk'-ōg-nī-zā-bl or īr-rē-kōg'-nīz-ā-bl.

irrefragable—īr-rēf'-rā-gā-bl.

īr-rē-frāg'-ā-bl is the pronunciation given by Perry and Cull.

irrefutable—īr-rē-fū'-tā-bl or īr-rēf'-yū-tā-bl.

"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation īr-re-fu'-ta-bl, he says that analogy is in favor of īr-rēf'-yū-tā-bl."—S. & W. See *refutable*.

irrelevant—īr-rēl'-ē-vānt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

irremediable—Ir-rē-mē'-dī-a-bl

Perry says Ir re med ī ā-bl

irreparable—Ir-rēp'-a-ra-bl, *not* Ir-rē-pār'-ā-bl

irrespirable—Ir-rēs'-pīr-a bl or Ir-rē-spl'-ra-bl

irrevocable—Ir-rév'-ō-kā-bl, *not* Ir-rē-vō'-kā-bl.

Ischia—Is'-kē-ā.

ischiatric—Is-kī-āt'-īk.

Iser—ē'-zēr, *not* ī-zēr.

"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Isham—I'-shām.

isinglass—I'-zīng-ġlās, *not* ī'-zīn-ġlās.

See *ask*

Isis—I'-sīs

Islam—Iz'-lām, *not* Is'-lām.

Ismail—Iṣ-mā-ġī'. See *Ismailia*.

isochronal—I-sōk'-rō-nāl.

isochronism—I-sōk'-rō-nīzm.

isochronous—I-sōk'-rō-nūs.

Isocrates—I-sōk'-rā-tēz.

Isola—ġ'-sō-lā.

isolate—Is'-ō-lāt, Iz'-ō-lāt, or ī'-sō-lāt.

Webster gives the first, Worcester, Walker, and Smart the second; Stormonth and Knowles the third. Webster (1900) says ī'-sō lāt or Is' ō-lāt

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

isolation—ī-sō-lā'-shŭn, īs-ō-lā'-shŭn, or īz-ō-lā'-shun.

The first is Webster's and Stormonth's; the second is Webster's; the third is Worcester's.

Isolde—ē-söl'-dā or ī-söld'. See *Iseult*.

isomerism—ī-söm'-ēr-izm.

isosceles—ī-sös'-ē-lēz.

isotherm—ī'-sō-thĕrm, *not* īz'-ō-thĕrm.

isothermal—ī-sō-thĕrm'-āl, *not* īz-ō-thĕrm'-āl.

Ispahan—īs-pă-hăn'.

See *Kurdistan*.

Israel—īz'-rā-ĕl, *not* īs'-rā-ĕl.

issue—īsh'-shū, *not* īs'-yū.

Isthmian—īs'-mī-ăn or īst'-mī-ăn.

"The *Isthmian Games*."

isthmus—īs'-mŭs or īst'-mŭs.

Worcester gives the last pronunciation only. Webster says that the great majority of speakers in the U. S. suppress the *th*, pronouncing the word īs'-mŭs or īz'-mŭs.

Italian—ī-tāl'-yăn, *not* ī-tāl'-yăn.

italic—ī-tāl'-ik, *not* ī-tāl'-ik.

itch—īch, *not* ēch.

ite (chemical termination)—īt.

"In composition, often pronounced *yt*."—*Wor.*

Ithuriel—ī-thū'-rī-ĕl.

"*Ithuriel's spear*."

- (For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

itinerant—I tīn -er ānt

itinerary—I tīn -er ā rī

itis (termination)—I tīs

See *bronchitis laryngitis tonsillitis* This
end ng (itis) is very often pronounced ē tīs

Ituræa—I tū rē ɹ *not* I tū rē ā.

Ivan—ē vān

Ivan the Terrible

ivory—I vō-rī *not* I vrī

Ivry—Iv rī, *Fr* pron ē vrē'.

Ixion—Iks I ōn, *not* Iks I-ōn

See *Arion*

Iztaccihuatl—ts-tāk-sē hwāt' L

J

jackal—jāk'-ōl

Walker and Perry say jāk-ōl

Jacob—jā' kub *not* jā kūr

Jacobean—jāk-ō bē ān or jā' kō' bē ān.

Jacobi—jā kō bē

Jacquard—zhā kār'

Jacques—zhak.

See *Jaques*

jaguar—jā' wār' or jāḡ'-wār

Jaḥ—jā

Jairus—jā i rūś in New Testament, jā'-īr
ūs in Apocrypha

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Jakutsk—yă-kōōtsk'.

See *Yakootsk*.

jalap—jăl'-ăp.

Sheridan and Knowles say jöl'-ăp.

jalousie—zhà-lōō-zē'.

Jamblichus—jăm'-blík-űs.

See *Iamblichus*.

Janaushek—yă'-now-shěk.

janizary—jăn'-iz-ă-rĭ.

January—jăn'-yū-ă-rĭ.

Japanese—jăp-ăn-ēz' or ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Japheth—jă'-fěth, *not* jă'-fět.

A common error.

Jaques—zhăk or jă'-kwēz.

"As You Like It."

"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book*.

jasmine—jăs'-mĭn or jăz'-mĭn; jăs'-mĭn
(Imp.).

Sheridan and Knowles say jēs'-mĭn.

jaundice—jăn'-dĭs.

See *craunch*.

jaunt—jănt; jônt (Stor.).

See *craunch*.

jaunty—jănt'-ĭ; jônt'-ĭ (Stor.).

See *craunch*, *janty*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Java—jā va or ja'-va, *not* jāv'-ā.

javelin—jāv' līn , jāv -ēl-in (Hal).

jean—jān, *not* jēn

Jean Paul—zhan pōl or jēn pōl

See *Richter* For av, see p 26

Jean Valjean—zhan vāl-zhan'

Generally pronounced by those unfamiliar with French jēn vāl jēn For av, see p 26

Jeanne d'Arc—zhan dārk'.

See *Foan of Arc*

Jeddo—yēd'-dō.

See *Yeddo*

jeune—jē-jūn', jē-jōon' (Hal)

Jemima—jē-mī'-mā, Bib jē-mī'-mā or jēm'-im ā.

Jena—jēn'-a; Ger. pron yā'-nā.

Jephthah—jēf'-thā, *not* jēp'-thā.

jeremiad—jēr-ē-mī'-ād

jeremiade—jēr-ē-mī'-ād

Jerusalem—jē-rū'-sā-lēm

Jesuit—jēz'-yū-īt, *not* jēzh'-yū-īt.

Jethro—jē'-thō or jēth'-rō

jeu d'esprit—zhē dēs-prē'; Fr. pron. zhō-dēs-prē'.

For o, see p 25

Jevons—jēv'-ōnz, *not* jē'-vōnz.

Jew—jū or jōō

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

jew's-harp—jūz'-härp or jōoz'-härp ; jōos'-härp or jōoz'-härp (Hal.).

Joachim—jō'-â-kīm ; Ger. pron. yō'-â-kīm.
For κ, see p. 28.

Joan of Arc—jōn öv ärk or jō-än' öv ärk.

jocose—jō-kös'.

jocund—jök'-ünd.

Joinville de—dū join'-vīl ; Fr. pron. dū
zhwǎN-vēl'.

For ǎN, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

jonquil—jōn'-kwīl.

See *jonquille*.

jonquille—jōn'-kwīl.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *jonquil*.

Jordaens—yōr'-däns.

Jorullo—hō-rōol'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōō'-yō." — *Gaz*.
See *Xorullo*, an old spelling. In Spanish, *j*
before every vowel, is pronounced like a
strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *κ*.
See p. 28.

Joseffy—yō-sěf'-ī.

jostle—jös'-l, *not* jöst'-l.

jostling—jös'-līng, *not* jöst'-līng.

Joubert—zhōo-bâr'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Joule—jool, *not* zhool

'*Joule's law*'

joust—jüst ; jōost or just (Stor.).

Journey and joust

joyial—jō'-vi-āl , jōv-yāl (Hal.).

Jowett—jow-ēt, *not* jō'-ēt.

jowl—jol, *not* jowl

"*Cheek by jou!*"

Juarez—jōō-ā'-rēz ; Sp. pron. hōō-ā'-rēth

See Forullo

Jubilate—jū-bil ā'-tē or ā'-tē

Stormonth says jū bil-ā'-tē

Judaic—jū-dā'-ik.

Juggernaut—jūg'-ēr-nōt.

jugular—jū'-gū-lēr, *not* jūg'-yū-lēr.

"*The jugular veins*"

jujube—jū'-jūb ; jōō'-jōōb (Stor.)

Juliet—jū'-li-ēt.

Jungfrau—yōōng'-frow.

Juniata—jū-nī-āt'-ā.

Junot—zhū-nō'.

For ū, see p 26

Jupiter—jū'-plīt-ēr, *not* jū'-blīt-ēr.

Jurgensen—yōōr'-gēn-sēn.

In Danish, j is pronounced like y (consonant) in English, and g is always hard.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Jussieu de—dŭ jŭs-sŭ' ; Fr. pron. dŭ zhŭ-sē-ö'.

For ŭ and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

justificatory—jŭs-tif'-ik-â-tō-rĭ ; jŭs-tif'-ik-â-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

juvenile—jŭ'-vē-nĭl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say jŭ'-vē-nĭl.

K

Kaaba—kâ-â'-bâ.

See *Caaba*.

Kaaterskill—kâ'-těr-skĭl, *not* kô'-těr-skĭl, unless spelled *Cauterskill*.

kabala—kăb'-â-lâ.

See *cabala*.

kaleidoscope—kâ-lĭ'-dō-skōp.

Kamchatka—kăm-chăt'-kâ.

See *Kamtchatka*.

Kamtchatka—kăm-chăt'-kâ.

See *Kamchatka* and *Kamtschatka*.

Kamtschatka—kăm-chăt'-kâ.

"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsh* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Kăm-chăt'-kâ*."—*Gaz.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Kanawha—ka-nô'-wâ.

kangaroo—kânġ-ġá-rōo'.

Kansas—kân'-sās, *not* kân'-zās.

Kant—kant

Katahdin (Mount)—ká ta -dĭn

Kavanagh (Julia)—kāv -ān-ā, *not* kāv
ān ā.

kayah—ka'-yāk.

Kearney—kār'-nĭ, *not* kĕr'-nĭ.

Kearsarge (Mount)—kĕr'-sārġ

Keble (John)—kĕ'-bl, *not* kĕb' l,

keelson—kĕl'-sūn or kcl'-sūn

Kekrops—kĕ'-krōps.

See Cecrops

Kenelm—kĕn'-ĕlm, *not* kĕn-ĕlm'.

Kennebec—kĕn-ĕ-bĕk', *not* kĕn'-ĕ-bĕk.

Keokuk—kĕ'-ō-kūk, *not* kĕ-ō'-kūk

kept—kĕpt, *not* kĕp.

Kerguelen—kĕr'-ġĕl-ĕn ; Fr. pron kĕr-ġā
lōn'.

For ōn, see p 27

kettle—kĕt'-l, *not* kĭt'-l.

khan (chief)—kân

khan (inn)—kan.

Worcester gives kōn the preference

Khartoom—kār-tōom'.

The k̄ is slightly aspirated

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

khedive—kā-dēv' or kē'-dīv ; kā-dē'-vā or
kē-dīv' (Wor.) ; kēd-ēv' (Stor. and
Hal.).

Khiva—kē'-vā.

See *Kharloom*.

Khorassan—kō-rās-sān'.

For k, see p. 28. See *Kharloom*.

Kief—kē-ěf'.

See *Kiev*.

Kiel—kēl.

Kiev—kē-ěf'.

See *Kief*.

Kilauea—kē-low-ā'-ā.

kiln—kīl, *not* kīln.

Kinchin-Jinga—kīn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

See *Kunchain-Funga*, et seq., for other
spellings.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.

See *card*.

kindergarten—kīn'-dēr-gār-tēn, *not* kīn'-
dēr-gār-dēn.

kinematics—kīn-ē-măt'-īks or kī-nē-măt'-
īks.

kinetics—kīn-ēt'-īks or kī-nēt'-īks.

kiosk—kē-ōsk'.

kirschwasser—kērsh'-vās-sēr.

Worcester says kērsh'-vās-ēr, which more
nearly approaches the German pronunciation.

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37.)

Kissingen—kĭs'-sing-čn.

Commonly pronounced kĭs sĭn jĕn

kitchen—kĭch -čn, *not* kĭch'-n.

See *damage*

Klamath—kla -măt

Klaus (Peter)—klows

Kléber—klé' bčr or klá'-băr, Fr. pron
klá-băr'

knoll—nól, *not* nöl.

Knollys—nólz

knout—nowt or nōwt.

knowledge—nól'-čj, nó'-lěj is obsolete.

kool-slaa—kól'-slá.

See *cole slaw*

Köln—kólĭn.

For ū, see p 25

Königsberg—kčn'-ĭgž-bčrgč; Ger pron.
kŏ'-nĭcs-bčrgč.

For o and o, see pp 25 and 28

koran—kŏ'-rān or kŏ-rān', Arabic pron
kŏor'-ān (Hal)

Sometimes pronounced kŏ-rān'.

Kordofan—kŏr-do-fān'.

Kosciusko—kŏs-sĭ-ŭs'-kŏ

Kosciuszko—kŏsh-chŏŏ'-skŏ.

Kossuth—kŏsh'-ŏwt.

Kotzebue von—fŏn kŏt'-sĭ-bŏŏ.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

kraal—kräl or krôl.

“Pronounced *krä'-al* by Smart, Clarke, and Worcester, but *kräl* or *krawl* is the pronunciation of the English residents of Cape Colony.”—*Webster*.

“The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume.”—*S. & W.*

Krakow—krä'-kōōf.

See *Cracow*.

Krause—krow'-zě.

kreutzer—krüt'-sēr or kroit'-sēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Krupp—krōōp.

Kunchain-Junga—kūn-chīn-jūng'-gā.

Kunchin-Ginga—kōōn-chīn-jīng'-gā.

Kunchin-Junga—kōōn-chīn-jōōng'-gā.

Kurdistan—kōōr-dīs-tān'.

Also spelled *Koordistan*, and pronounced as above. Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the last syllable, as *Hindostan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Teheran*, *Turkestan*, etc.

Kurile (Islands)—kōō'-rīl.

Also spelled *Koorile*, and pronounced as above.

kyrie eleison—kīr'-ī-ē ē-lī'-sūn.

The last word is sometimes spelled *eleeson*, and is then pronounced ē-lē'-ē-sūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

L

laboratory—láb'-o-ra-to-rí, *not* lăb'-ră-to-rí

Laboulaye—la-bōō-la'.

Labrador—lăb-ra-dôr', *not* lăb'-ră dôr
which is the common pronuncia
tion.

La Bruyère de—dă la brū-ē-yăr' or dă la
bru-yăr'.

For ū, see p. 26

Lacedæmon—lās-ē-dē'-mōn.

Lachesis—lăk'-ē-sīs, *not* lăk-č'-sīs.

Lachine (rapids)—lă-shēn'.

lachrymose—lăk'-rī-mōs. See *lacrymose*.
Worcester accents the final syllable.

lackadaisical—lăk-a-dă'-zīk-ăl.

laconism—lăk'-ō-nīzm.

Webster formerly said lă'-kōn-īzm.

lactometer—lăk-tōm'-č-tēr.

lacustrine—la-kūs'-trīn.

Ladoga (Lake)—lăd'-ō-gă, *not* lăd-ō'-gă.

Ladrones (Islands)—lă-drōnz'; Sp. pron.
lă-drō'-nčs.

Laertes—lă-ēr'-tēr.

Lafayette de—dă lă-fa-čt'.

Laffitte—lă-fčt'.

Lafontaine de—dă la-fōn-tăn'; Fr. pron.
dă la fōn-tăn'.

For ôv, see p. 27

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

La Fourche—lä föörsh'.

Lagado—lä-gā'-dō.

Lagrange de—dū lä-grānzh'.

For än, see p. 26.

La Guayra—lä gwi'-rä.

Lahore—lä-hör'.

Lalla Rookh—lä'-lä-rōok, *not* lä-lä-rōok'.

L'Allegro—lä-lä'-grō.

Lamech—lä'-mèk, *not* lām'-èk.

lamentable—lām'-ènt-à-bl, *not* lā-mènt'-à-bl.

Frequently mispronounced.

Lancaster—längk'-äs-tër, *not* län'-käs-tër.

Lancelot du Lac—län'-sē-lōt dū lāk.

landau—län'-dō ; län-dō' (Worcester), *not* län'-dō.

landwehr—länt'-vâr or länd'-wâr ; länt'-vâr (Wor) ; länt'-vâr (Stor.).

Lange—läng'-ë.

lang-syne — läng-sîn' ; läng-sîn' (Wor.) ,
läng-sîn' (Stor.), *not* läng-zîn'.

language—läng'-gŵāj, *not* läng'-gŵij.

Languedoc—län'-gŭ-dōk.

For än, see p. 26.

languid—läng'-gŵid, *not* län'-gŵid.

languish—läng'-gŵish, *not* län'-gŵish.

languor—läng'-gŵēr.

Lannes—län or län.

Laocoön—lä-ök'-ō-ön, *not* lā-ō-kōon'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Laodamia—lā-ōd-ā-mī'-ā.

Laodicea—lā-ōd-is-e'-a.

lapel—lā-pél'.

lapis-lazuli—lā'-pīs lāz'-yū-lī

Laplace de—dū la-plas'.

Laputa—la-pū'-tā.

Lara—lā'-rā.

Lares—lā'-rēz.

"Lares and Penates."

larghetto—lar-ġēt'-tō.

lariat—lār'-ī-āt.

La Rochefoucauld de—dū lā rōsh-fōō-kō'.

Larrey (Baron)—lā-rā'.

larum—lār'-ūm.

lā'-rūm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

laryngeal—lār-īn-jé'-āl or lā-rīn'-jē-āl.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation only

laryngitis—lār-īn-jī'-tīs, *not* lār-īn-jē'-tīs.

See this

laryngoscope—lā-rīng'-ġō-skōp, *not* lā-rīn'-jō-skōp.

The g is hard in the third syllable.

larynx—lār'-īngks or lā'-rīngks.

Do not pronounce the word lār'-nīks.

Las Cases, de—dū lās kās'.

See Las Casas, de.

lasso—lās'-sō, *not* lās-sō'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Latakia—lä-tä-kē'-ä.

This is the modern name of the ancient
Laodicea.

latent—lä'-tēnt, *not* lä't-ēnt.

lath—läth.

Worcester also says läth.

lathe (machinē)—läth.

laths—läthz.

See *cloths*.

Latin—lä't'-in.

Do not obscure the *i* in the *final* syllable.

See *damage*.

lattice—lä't'-is, *not* lä't'-üs.

See *damage*.

laudanum—lô'-dä-nüm.

löd'-ä-nüm is a secondary pronunciation
of Worcester's, and the form in common use.

laugh—läf.

See *craunch*.

launch—länch.

See *craunch*. In this word, and the three
succeeding ones, Stormonth makes the vowel-
sound in the *first* syllable ä.

launder—län'-dēr.

See *craunch*. It is a common error to use
the expression "to laundry," meaning "to
launder." There is no verb "to laundry."

laundress—län'-drēs.

See *craunch*.

laundry—län'-drī.

See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

laurel—lô'-rĕl.

Worcester prefers lôr'-ĕl

Lausanne—lo-zan'

lava—la'-va or lâ'-va, *not* lāv'-ă.

Lavater—la fa'-tēr or la-va-târ' (Web.),
lâ'-va-tĕr or la-va-târ' (Biog)

laver—lâ'-vĕr, *not* lāv'-ĕr.

Lavoisier—la-vwâ-zĕ-ă'.

The last two syllables should be pronounced
in quick succession.

Layard—lâ'-ĕrd.

lazar—lâ'-zâr.

lazzaroni—lâz-ă-rô'-nĭ; It pron lât-sâ-rô'-
nĭ.

Leamington—lĕm'-ĭng-tŏn.

leaped—lēpt. See *leapt*.

Worcester gives *lept* the preference. Smart
says: "The preterite and participle are regu-
lar in spelling, *i e*, *leaped*, but are pronounced
lept"

learned (adj.)—lĕr'-nĕd.

learned (part.)—lĕrnd.

. Although *ed* final is generally silent in
preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should
be sounded in the adjectives, *aged, beloved,*
blessed, crabbed, crooked, cursed, deuced, dogged,
learned, rugged, wicked, winged, wretched, etc.
When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*,
it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit, com-*
mitted; found, founded

Webster says "Some persons, chiefly
among the clergy, make it a practice to pro-

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel.
 * * * This usage * * * is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

lease (to let)—lēś.

lease (to glean)—lēz.

leash—lēsh, *not* lësh.

Lebbeus—lēb-bē'-ūs.

Lebrun—lŭ-brŭn'.

For ŭN, see p. 27.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr', *not* lŭ-klârk'.

Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drŭ'-rō-lăn'.

For ŭ and ăn, see p. 26.

leeward—lē'-wērd or lŭ'-ērd.

* The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fāvr'.

Lefèvre—lŭ-fāvr'.

Legaré—lŭ-ġrē'.

legate—lēġ'-āt, *not* lē'-ġāt.

Perry says lēġ'-āt.

legato—lā-ġā'-tō ; lēġ-ā'-tō (Stor.).

legend—lēj'-ēnd or lē'-jēnd ; lēj'-ēnd (Stor., Hal., and Imp.).

legendary—lēj'-ēn-dā-rĭ.

Legendre—lŭ-zhāndr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Leghorn—lēg'-hörn or lēg'-hörn', *not* lak'-hörn

See *Newfoundland*

legislative—lēj'-is-lā-tiv, *not* le-jis'-lā-tiv.

Webster says ' In this word and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables ; and *e* in the third has its first or long sound "

See *legislature*

legislator—lēj'-is-lā-tēr.

See *legislatrice*

legislature—lēj'-is-lā-yūr.

See *legislatrice* Worcester remarks " We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis'-lature (also *legislatrice*, legislative) a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists "

legume—lēg'-yam or lē-gām'.

Worcester gives the first only

Leibnitz von—fōn lip'-nits.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers the pronunciation fōn lib' nits

Leicester—lē's'-tēr.

See *Almwick*

Leigh (Aurora)—lē, *not* la.

Leila—lē'-lā, *not* li'-la.

Leinster—līn'-stēr or lēn'-stēr, *not* līn'-stēr.

Leipsic—lip'-sik.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Leipzig—līp'-tsīg.

For G, see p. 28.

leisure — lē'-zhūr; lē'-zhūr or lēzh'-ūr
(Hal.).

"Sometimes, but less properly, pronounced *lēzh'-ur*."—*Webster*. Smart says: "Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lēzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."

Leith—lēth.

Lely (Sir Peter)—lē'-lī.

Leman (Lake)—lē'-măn. See *leman*.

Lemprière—lēm-prēr'.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers lēm'-prē-ēr.

Lena—lē'-nă; Russian pron. lă'-nă.

Lenape—lěn'-ă-pē.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "The Lenape Stone."

L'Enclos, de (Ninon)—nē-nôn' dŭ lăN-klō'.

For ôN and ân, see pp. 27 and 26.

length—lěngth, *not* lěnth.

lenient—lē'-nī-ěnt or lěn'-yěnt.

lenitive—lěn'-īt-īv.

Leominster—lēm'-īn-stēr, *not* lē'-ō-mīn-stēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Leonato—lē-ō-nă'-tō.

"Much Ado about Nothing."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

leonine—lē -ō-nīn

Haldeman prefers le ō nīn

leper—lēp er

Leroux—lu rōō'

Le Sage—lū-sazh

Lesseps de—du là sēps', dū là-sēp (Biog)

lessor—lēś sōr or lēs sōr

lēś sōr' is Worcester's secondary pronunciation It is pronounced lēs sōr, when contrasted with *les see* —S & W

Le Sueur—lū sū-ōr

For ū and o, see pp 26 and 25

lethal—lē'-thāl

lethargic—lē-thar-jik, *not* lēth'-ār-jik.

lethargy—lēth' ár-jī

Lethe—lē'-thē

Lethean—lē the' ān *not* lē' the-ān

lettuce—lēť-īs, *not* lēť'-ūs.

Leucophryne—lū kō-frī'-nē, *not* lū-kōf' rīn-ē.

Leuk—loik.

"The Baths of *Leuk*"

Leutze—loit'-sč

Leuwenhoeck van—vān lō-wēn-hōók.

For ō, see p 25

Levant—lē-vānt'

levantine—lē-vān' tīn or lēv'-ān tīn.

levator—lē-vā'-tōr

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

levee (embankment)—lěv'-ē, *not* lē-vě'.

levee (reception)—lěv'-ē.

“When used to signify an evening party or assembly, it is often pronounced, in the U. S., lē-vě'.”—*S. & W.*

level—lěv'-ěl, *not* lěv'-l.

lever—lē'-vēr or lěv'-ēr.

Of *seventeen* authorities consulted, Webster alone gives lěv'-ēr, and this as a secondary pronunciation only.

Lever (Charles)—lē'-vēr, *not* lěv'-ēr.

leverage—lěv'-ēr-āj or lē'-vēr-āj; lē'-vēr-āj (Stor. and Imp.).

Leverrier—lŭ-vēr'-ĭ-ēr; Fr. pron. lŭ-vā-rē-ā'.

Lewes (George Henry)—lŭ'-ĭs, *not* lŭz.

leyden (jar)—lĭ'-dĕn or lā'-dĕn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second only.

Leyden—lĭ'-dĕn.

liaison—lē-ā-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

liard (coin)—lyär.

Libanus—lĭb'-ā-nŭs.

See *Anti-Libanus*.

libertine—lĭb'-ēr-tĭn; lĭb'-ēr-tĭn (Stor.).

licentiate—lĭ-sĕn'-shĭ-āt or lĭ-sĕn'-shāt.

lichen—lĭ'-kĕn or lĭch'-ĕn.

“As a medical word, Smart pronounces it

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

li' lĕn, but as a botanical term, *lĕh-lĕn'*—*Webster*

The pronunciation of *li kĕn* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists — *Worcester*

licorice—*lik'-o-ris*, *not* *lik-ō-rish*, *lik'-ēr-ĭs*
(Hal)

Also spelled *liquorice*, and pronounced as above

Liddell—*lid'-ĕl*, *not* *lid-ĕl'*

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell* (as Lyell, Parnell, etc.) with the accent on the *last* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable

Lieber—*lĕ'-bĕr*.

Liebig von—*fōn lĕ'-bĭg*.

For *o*, see p. 28

lief—*lĕf*, *not* *lĕv*.

Liège—*lĕj*; Fr. pron. *lĕ-azh'*.

lien—*lĕn* or *lĕ'-ĕn*.

This word is by most persons pronounced *lĕn*

lieutenant—*lō-tĕn'-ānt*, *lĕf-tĕn'-ānt* or *lĕv-tĕn'-ānt*.

The pronunciations *lĕf* and *lĕv* are passing out of use

lignine—*lĭg'-nĭn*, *not* *lĭg'-nĕn*.

See *aniline*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

lilac—lī'-lăk.

Stormonth says līl'-ăk.

Lima (Peru)—lē'-mā.

Lima (U. S.)—lī'-mā.

limner—līm'-nēr.

Limoges—lē-mōzh'.

Lincoln—līng'-kūn, *not* līn'-kūn.

lineament—līn'-ē-ă-měnt.

See *liniment*.

lingual—līn'-g-wăl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say līng'-g-wăl.

linguist—līn'-g-wīst.

Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, līng'-g-wīst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics—līng-g-wīs'-tīks ; līng-g-wīs'-tīks
(Hal.).

See *linguist*.

liniment—līn'-īm-ěnt.

See *lineament*.

Linlithgow—līn-līth'-gō.

Linnæan—līn-ē'-ăn.

Also spelled *Linnean*, and pronounced as above.

Linnæus von—fōn līn-ē'-ūs, *not* fōn līn'-ē-ūs.

Linné von—fōn līn'-ā.

The *ā* in the last syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (von Linné) is the *Swedish* spelling and pronunciation.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

linoleum—lín ò lè ùm *not* lín ò lè ùm

linsey woolsey—lín sī wōōl sī, lín' zī
wool zī (Stor)

Lipari (Islands)—līp a re *not* līp a re

The pronunciations given in Lippincott's
Pronouncing Gazetteer are līp a re or lè
pa re

liqueur—lè ker Fr pron le kōr'

Worcester says le kōr, and Stormonth lè
kēr For ò see p 25

Lisle—līl, Fr pron lēl

listen—līs' n *not* līst' n

Liszt (Franz)—frānts līst.

literati—līt-ēr ā' tī

Often pronounced līt ēr ā tē

literature—līt'-ēr a tōr

litharge—līth'-arj

lithe—līth

Stormonth said līth formerly

lithesome—līth' sūm

lithographer—līth-ōg' rà-fēr, *not* līth'-ō
grāf-ēr

lithography—līth-ōg'-ra fī *not* līth-ō-grāf-ī

litigious—lītj ūs

litre (measure)—lē tēr or lī tēr

Worcester gives the first only See *liter*
(treasure)

litterateur—lē tā rī ter

In French the last syllable is pronounced
tōr For ò see p 25

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

livelong—lĭv'-lǒng, *not* lĭv'-lǒng.

livery—lĭv'-ĕr-ĭ.

Haldeman prefers lĭv'-rĭ.

livre—lē'-vĕr; Fr. pron. lē'-vrŭ.

llama—lă'-mă or lă'-mă; Sp. pron. lyă'-mă.

Worcester gives the second only.

llano (prairie)—lă'-nō.

Worcester says lyă'-nō, which is the Spanish pronunciation. *Ll* in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

Llewellyn—lōō-ĕl'-ĭn. See *Llywelyn*.

loath—lōth.

Webster formerly said lōth.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth'-sŭm, *not* lōth'-sŭm.

lobelia—lō-bē'-lĭ-ă or lō-bēl'-yă.

Loch Eil—lök ēl.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lök kăt'-rĭn.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lök lō'-mōnd.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (lake)—lök-ĭn'-văr.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (Scott's Marmion)—lök-ĭn-văr'.

Lodi—lō'-dē.

"The bridge of *Lodi*."

Lodovico—lō-dōv'-ē-kō, *not* lō-dō-vē'-kō.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Loffoden (Islands)—lōf-fō'-dēn.

loggia—lod'-ja, lod'-je-a (Wor.).

loggie—lōd jā

Worcester says lod je a

logomachy—lo-gōm'-ā-ki

Loire—lwar

Lombardy—lōm'-bar-di, *not* lūm'-bār-dī.

Longimanus—lōn-jīm'-ā-nūs.

long-lived—lōng'-līvd, *not* lōng'-līvd.

Lopé de Vega—lo'-pa dā vā'-gā.

Lopez—lo'-pēs, Sp pron. lo'-pēth.

Z, in Spanish, is pronounced like *th* in *thin*

Los Angeles—lōs ān'-jēl-ēz; Sp. pron. lōs
āng'-hēl ēs.

loth—lōth.

See *loath*, a more correct spelling

Lothario—lō-thā'-rī-ō, *not* lō-thā'-rī-ō.

Lotophagi—lō-tōf'-a-ji

Lotze (Hermann)—lōt'-sē.

Louisiana—lōō-ē-zē-ā'-nā, *not* lōō-ē-zē-ān'-ā.

Louisville—lōō'-īs-vīl or lōō'-ī-vīl

lower (to threaten)—low'-ēr.

lower (to let down)—lō'-ēr.

Loyola de—dā loi-ō'-lā; Sp pron dā lō
ō'-lā

lozenge—lōz'-ēnj.

Lubke—lūp'-kē.

For ū, see p 26

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Lucknow—lŭk'-now.

lucre—lŭ'-kēr ; lōō'-kēr (Stor.).

Lucrezia Borgia—lōō-krāt'-sē-ä bōr'-jä.

ludicrous—lŭ'-dī-krŭs ; lōō'-dī-krŭs (Stor.).

Ludwig—lōōd'-vīg.

For G, see p. 28.

Lugano (Lake)—lōō-ġä'-nō.

Luigi—lōō-ē'-jē.

Luis—lōō-ēs'.

lukewarm—lŭk'-wōrm ; lōōk'-wōrm (Stor.).

lullaby—lŭl'-ä-bī.

Lupercal—lŭ-pēr'-käl or lŭ'-pēr-käl.

"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu'-per-cal*."—*Webb*. See *Andronicus*, *Dunsinane*.

lute—lŭt ; lōōt (Stor.).

Luther—lŭ'-thēr ; Gr. pron. lōō'-tēr.

In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Luxembourg—lŭks-än-bōōr'.

For ü, än, see p. 26. See *Luxemburg*.

Luxor—lŭks'-ôr or lōōks'-ôr.

luxuriance—lŭġz-yŭ'-rī-äns or lŭks-yŭ'-rī-äns.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭġ-zŭ'-rī-äns. Haldeman says lŭk-shōō'-rī-äns or lŭġ-zhōō'-rī-äns.

luxuriant—lŭġz-yŭ'-rī-änt or lŭks-yŭ'-rī-änt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭġ-zŭ'-rī-änt. Haldeman says lŭk-shōō'-rī-änt or lŭġ-zhōō'-rī-änt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

luxurious—lūz yū rī us or luks yū rī ūs.

Worcest r Storn ontl and the New Im
r et al say līg zū rī us

luxury—lūk shū rī luks yī rī (Stor)
lūg zu rī (Imp) lūk shur ī (Hal)

Lycaon—lī ka ōn

Lyceum—lī se ūm *not* lī se um

Almost universally mispronounced See
abdomen

Lycidas—līs ī-dās

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī -ēl

See *Laddell*

Lyly (John)—līl ī

Lyon (France)—lē ōn'

For ōn see p 27 See *Lions*

Lyonnaise—lī ōn āz l r pron lē-ōn āz'

Lyons (France)—lī ōnz

See *Lyon*

lyricism—līr' īs-īzm

lyrist—līr īst

Stormonth says l īst

Lysias—līs ī ās līsh ī ās (Biog)

Lysippus—lī-sīp ūs.

M

miam—mām or mām

Mabel—mā bēl *not* māb -ēl

Macao—mā kā ō or mā kow

(For A of Sgnt see p 37)

Macbeth—mäk-běth', *not* mäk'-běth.

Maccabæus (Judas)—mäk-ä-bě'-üs.

Maccabean—mäk-kä-bě'-än.

Maccabees—mäk'-kä-běz.

Machiavel—mäk'-i-ä-věl.

Machiavelian—mäk-i-ä-věl'-yän ; mäk-i-ä-vě'-li-än (Stor.).

Machiavelism—mäk'-i-ä-věl-izm.

Machiavelli de—dä mäk-ē-ä-věl'-ē.

machination—mäk-in-ä'-shün.

Machpelah—mäk-pě'-lä.

"The Cave of *Machpelah*." Perry accents the *first* syllable.

Mackay (Charles)—mäk-i' or mäk-ä'.

mackerel—mäk'-ēr-ěl, *not* mäk'-rěl.

Macleod—mäk-lowd'.

Maclise—mäk-lēs', *not* mäk-liz'.

Macready—mäk-rē'-dī, *not* mäk-rā'-dī.

macrocosm — mäk'-rō-közm or mā'-krō-közm.

madam—mäd'-äm.

See *madame*.

madame—mä-däm'.

See *madam*.

madeira (wine)—mä-dē'-rā' or mä-dā'-rā,

The second is the pronunciation in general use. Port. pron. mä-dā'-ē-rā.

Madeira (Islands)—mä-dē'-rā ; Port. pron. mä-dā'-ē-rā or mä-dā'-rā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mademoiselle — mād-mwáz-ěł' ; mād-ěm
wà-zěl' (Wor).

Madras — mād-rās'

Madrid — mād-rid' , Sp pron. ma-thrēth'.

See Guadalquivir

maelstrom — māl'-strūm.

Stormonth says mal'-strōm

maestro — ma-ās'-trō, *not* mā'-strō.

Magdala — mǎġ'-dā-lā.

Magdalen — mǎġ'-dā-lēn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford) — mōd'-līn.

See Alnwick

Magdalene — mǎġ'-dā-le'-nē ; mǎġ'-dā-lēn
(Biog.).

Magellian — mā-jěl'-ān ; Sp. pron. mā-hěl-yān'.

See Ilano, Magalhaens

Magendie — mā-zhān-dē'.

For āv, see p 26

Magenta — mā-jĕn'-tā.

Maggiore (Lake) — mād-jō'-rā.

magi — mā'-jī.

magian — mā'-jī-ān.

magna charta — mǎġ'-nā kār'-tā.

The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in
all Greek and Latin words

magnesia — mǎġ'-nē'-zhī-ā or mǎġ'-nē'-shī-ā,
not mǎġ'-nē'-shā.

Worcester gives the first only, and Stor-
month says mǎġ nē'-shī-ā *See Magnesia*

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

magnificent—mäḡ-nīf'-īs-ěnt.

Magyar—mäḡ'-yär; Hung. pron. möd-yör'; mäd'-yär (Stor.).

Mahabarata—mä-hä-bä'-rä-tä.

Also spelled *Mahabharata*, and pronounced as above.

Mahaleel—mä-hä'-lē-ěl.

Mahomet — mä-höm'-ět, mā'-hō-mět or mā'-hō-mět.

“Mā-höm'-ět is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic.”—*Biog.* See *Mohammed*.

Mahopac (Lake)—mä-hō'-pāk.

The pronunciation mā'-hō-pāk is very frequently heard.

Mahratta—mä-rä'-tä.

“The *Mahratta* States.”

Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron. mīn.

“Frankfort-on-the-*Main*.”

maintain—mān-tān'.

maintenance—mān'-těn-āns.

Maintenon de—du mǎn-tű-nôn'.

For ǎn and ôñ, see pp. 26 and 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence*.

maiolica—mī-öl'-īk-ā.

See *majolica*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

majolica—ma jöl ik ä

See *matolica* Haldeman says ma jöl ik ä

Malabar—mäl ä bar *not* mäl ä bär

mal apropos—mäl äp rô pò

malaria—ma là rī ä.

Haldeman gives mäl ar I ä as a secondary pronunciation

Malay—ma là *no'* mā là.

Malaysia — mā là shī a, *not* ma là'-zhī ä
not mā là zhá

Malcolm—mäl kŭm

Malebranche—mäl brānsh'

For av see p 26

Malesherbes de—dŭ mal zarb'

malseasance—mäl fē zāns

Stormonth and Smart say mäl fā zāns
Haldeman gives mäl fā zāns or mäl fē zāns

Malibran—mā lē brān', anglicized, mäl I
brān

For av see p 26

malic (acid)—mā'-lik.

Stormonth says mäl ik

malign—ma lin'

maligner—ma li nēr

malinger—ma ling'-jēr

mall (mallet)—möl

Stormonth says möl mäl or mēl. Walker
and Smart say mäl.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

mall (walk)—măl.

Stormonth gives môl, mäl, or mël. See *pall-mall*.

mallecho—măl'-ē-chō, *not* mäl-ē'-chō.

"Miching *mallecho*."—*Shakespeare*.

mallow (marsh)—măl'-ō, *not* mël'-ō.

Malmesbury—mămz'-bēr-ĭ, *not* mômz'-bēr-ĭ.

Malpighi—mäl-pē'-gē.

malpractice—mäl-prăk'-tīs, *not* mäl'-prăk-tīs.

Malta—môl'-tă; It. pron. mäl'-tă.

See *Melita*.

Malthus—măl'-thūs.

maltster—môlt'-stēr, *not* môl'-stēr.

Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.

Malvolio—mäl-vō'-lĭ-ō.

Mambrino—măm-brē'-nō.

mamma—mă-mă' or mǎ'-mă.

The note under *papa* applies to this word also.

mammillary—măm'-ĭl-â-rĭ.

See *capillary*.

Mamre—măm'-rē.

"The plain of *Mamre*."

mandamus—măn-dă'-mūs, *not* măn-dăm'-ūs.

mandarin—măn-dă-rēn', *not* măn'-dă-rĭn.

manes—mă'-nēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Manetho—măn ê-thô

manganese—măng-ġa nēs

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

mange—manj *not* mănj

mangel wurzel—măng ġl wur-zl

manginess—măn jl nēs

mango—măng -ġô

mangy—măn -jl, *not* măn'-jl

maniacal—mă nī -ăk-ăl, *not* mǎ'-nī-ăk-ăl.

Manilla—mă-nīl a.

Also spelled *Manila*, and pronounced mǎ nē la.

Manitoba—măn -ī -tô -bǎ', măn -ī -tô' -bǎ
(Gaz)

The second pronunciation is perhaps most frequently heard

manœuvre—ma nōō vɾ

manœuvring—mǎ nōō -vrīng, *not* mǎ nōō'-
vēr īng

manor—măn'-ôɾ, măn -ċɾ (Web, 1900)

Worcester marks the vowel sound, in the last syllable, obscure, Webster, 84, left it open to conjecture, I have made it *ôɾ*

mansard (roof)—măn'-sǎɾd

Mansard—măn sar', anglicized măn'-sǎɾd

For av, see p 26

mantua—măn'-tô-a or măn'-tô

mantua maker—măn'-tô â or măn'-tô mǎ'-
kċɾ

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

manufactory—măn-yū-făk'-tō-rǐ, *not* măn-yū-făk'-tū-rǐ.

Maori—mă'-ō-rē.

Maracaybo—mă-rā-kī'-bō.

Marah—mă'-râ, *not* mă'-rà.

“The waters of *Marah*.”

maraschino—măr-ăs-kē'-nō.

marasmus—mă-răz'-mūs, *not* mă-răs'-mūs.

Marat—mă-ră', *not* măr-ăt'.

marchioness—măr'-shŭn-ēs.

Mardigras—măr-dē-ġră'.

marguerite—măr'-ġā-rēt.

Maria Theresa—mă-rī'-â tē-rē'-să.

Marian—mă'-rī-ăn.

Marie Antoinette—mă-rē' än-twă-nět'.

For än, see p. 26.

marigold—măr'-ĭ-ġöld.

Knowles says mă'-rī-ġöld.

mariolatry—mă-rī-öl'-â-trī.

Marion—măr'-ē-ŏn.

Mariotte—mă-rē-ŏt'.

“*Mariotte's law*.”

marital—măr'-ĭt-ăl.

Smart says mă-rī'-tăl.

maritime—măr'-ĭt-ĭm.

The New Imperial says măr'-ĭt-ĭm.

Marius—mă'-rī-ŭs, *not* măr'-ĭ-ŭs.

marjoram—măr'-jō-răm, *not* măr-jō'-răm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Marjoribanks—mārch'-bāngks.

See Alnwick

market —mar'-kēt, *not* mar'-kīt.

See damage

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—mārl'-brō
or mōl'-brō.

Marlborough (Duke) — mōl'-brō ; mōl'
būr-ō (Biog.).

marmalade—mār'-mā-lad.

Marmora (sea)—mār'-mō-rā, *not* mār-mō'
rā.

Marochetti—mā-rō-kēt'-ē.

marquee—mār-ké'.

Marquesas (Islands)—mār-ka'-sās or mār
kwē'-sās.

marquetry—mār'-kēt-rī.

Marquette—mār-kēt'.

marquis—mār'-kwis ; Fr. pron. mār-ké'

Marseillaise (hymn)—mār-sā-yāz'.

Marseille (Fr.)—mār-sāl'.

marseilles—mār-sālz'.

Marseilles (Fr.)—mār-sālz'.

Marshalsea—mār'-shāl-sē.

See Anglesea

Marsyas—mār'-sī-ās.

Martinique—mār-tīn-ēk'.

Marullus—mā-rūl'-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Marylebone—măr'-ĭ-bŭn or mǎ'-rĭ-lŭ-bōn.

See *Alnwick*.

Masaccio—mǎ-zǎ'-chō.

See *Bertuccio*.

Masaniello—mǎ-sǎ-nē-ĕl'-lō.

The *s* in the second syllable approaches the sound of *z*.

masculine—mǎs'-kŭ-lĭn, *not* mǎs'-kŭ-lĭn.

mask—mǎsk, *not* mǎsk.

See *ask*.

Maskelyne—mǎs'-kē-lĭn.

masque—mǎsk, *not* mǎsk.

See *ask*.

massacre—mǎs'-sǎ-kēr.

massacred—mǎs'-sǎ-kērd.

massacring—mǎs'-sǎ-křing.

Massasoit—mǎs'-sǎ-soit.

massage—mǎs'-āj ; mǎ-sǎzh' (Wor.).

Masséna—mǎ-sǎ'-nǎ, *not* mǎs-sē'-nǎ.

masseter (muscle)—mǎs'-sē-tēr.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary says mǎs-sē'-tēr.

Massillon—mǎs'-ĭl-ōn ; Fr. pron. mǎ-sē-yōN'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Massinger—mǎs'-sĭn-jēr.

master—mǎs'-tēr, *not* mǎs'-tēr.

See *ask*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

masticatory—măs tik á tò rí *not* măs-tík
a tò rí

matadore—măt a dör Sp pron măt tá
dör

Worcester says măt ä dör'

Matapan (Cape)—măt tá pan'

maté—ma tá.

Mater Dolorosa—ma tēr dō lo-rō sã.

Mather (Cotton)—măth-er

Mathilde—ma teld

matin—măt in

matricide—măt rí síd

matrix—mă trîks

Haldeman prefers măt rîks

matron—mă trôn *not* măt rôn

matronage—măt rôn aj or mă trôn aj

matronal—măt rôn al or mă trôn al

matronize—măt rôn iz or mă trôn iz

matronly—mă trôn li

Matsys (Quentin)—kwčn tîn măt sîs'

Matthew—măth yō Bib măth o

Matthias—măth i äs *not* măth i äs

mattress—măt rēs.

It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced
măt räs — Worcester

matutinal—măt y ū tî năl

Knowles says măt tū tîn al

Mauch Chunk—môk-chũngk'

maugre—mô-ger

(For Key of Signs see p 31)

Mauna Loa—mow'-uä lō'-ä.

Maupertuis de—dŭ mō-pâr-twē'.

Mauritius—mô-rîsh'-î-ŭs.

mausoleum—mô-sō-lē'-ŭm.

Mausolus—mô-sō'-lŭs.

mauve—mōv.

maxillary—mäks'-îl-ä-rî.

See *capillary*, *maxillar*.

Maximilian (Emperor)—mäks'-î-mîl'-yăn.

As a Christian name, it is pronounced
mäks'-î-mîl'-î-ăn.

Mayence—mä-yäns'.

See *Mainz*. For än, see p. 26.

mayonnaise — mâ - yō - nâz' ; mâ - yōn - âz'
(Wor.).

mayor—mä'-ēr.

"Colloquially, mâr."—*Web*.

mayoralty—mä'-ēr-äl-tî.

"Colloquially, mâr'-äl-tî."—*Web*.

Mazarin—mäz-är-ên' ; Fr. pron. mä-zä-răn'

For än, see p. 26.

mazarine—mäz-ä-rên'.

Mazzini—mât-sē'-nē.

measure—mězh'-ūr.

Meaux—mō.

meaw—mū, *not* mî-ow'.

mechanist—mėk'-ăn-îst.

Mechlin—mėk'-lîn ; Dutch pron. mėk'-lîn

For κ, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mediæval—me-dī-ē'-vāl

Worcester and the New Imperial say mēd
ī ē vāl

medicament—mēd'-ī-ka-mēnt

Webster says "*me dic a ment* would be
more analogical, but *med i ca ment* is more
common "

Medici de'—dā mēd'-ē-chē or dā mā'-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de Medici* "

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*,
speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who
expressed the desire, while at Florence, to
see the "*Medical Venus* "

Médicis de—dū mā dē-sēs'

"*Catherine de Médicis* "

medicinal—mē-dis'-īn-āl

In poetry, this word is sometimes pro-
nounced mēd īs ī-nāl

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum "

—Shakespeare

medicine—mēd-īs-īn ; coll mēd'-sīn or
mēd'-sn

The New Imperial says mēd'-sīn or mēd'-
īs īn

Medina—mā-dē'-nā, *not* mē-dī'-nā

mediocre—mē'-dī-ō-kr, *not* mēd'-ī-ō-kr.

meerschau — mēr'-shōm , mēr'-showm
(Wor.)

Mefistofele — mā-fēs-tō-fā'-la, *not* mēf-īs-
tōf'-ē-lē

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

megrin—mē'-gřim.

Mehemet Ali—mā'-hēm-ět ä'-lē.

Méhul—mā-ül'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Meissonier—mā-sō-nē-ä'.

Pronounce the last two syllables in quick succession.

meistersinger—mī'-stēr-sing-ēr.

Melanchthon—mē-längk'-thön; Ger. pron.

mē-länk'-tön.

For k, see p. 28.

mélange—mā-länzh'.

For äñ, see p. 26.

Melchisedek—mēl-chīz'-ē-dēk.

Meleager—mē-lē-ä'-jēr or mē-lē'-ä-jēr.

mêlée—mā-lā'.

Melita—mēl'-it-ä, *not* mēl-ē'-tä.

See *Malta*.

melodrama—mēl-ō-drä'-mā or drä'-mā.

The common pronunciation is mēl-ō-drä'-mä.

Melpomene—mēl-pöm'-ē-nē.

membraneous—mēm-brā'-nē-ūs.

membranous—mēm'-brā-nūs.

memoir—mēm'-wör or mē'-mwör.

Worcester says mē-moir' or mēm'-wôr. The New Imperial gives mēm'-oir or mēm'-wôr.

memory—mēm'-ō-rĭ, *not* mēm'-rĭ.

ménage—mā-nāzh'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

menagerie—mĕn āzh'-ĕr-ĭ, mĕ-nā-zhĕ-rĭ
(Wor.); *also* mĕn-āj'-ĕr-ĭ

Menai (Straits)—mĕn'-i, *not* mĕ'-nĭ.

Mencius—mĕn'-shĭ-ŭs

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—mĕn'-dĕl-sŏn
bar-tol-dĕ.

Mendocino (Cape)—mĕn-dŏ-sĕ'-nŏ.

meningitis—mĕn-in-jĭ'-tis.

See its

menu—mĕ-nŏŏ'; Fr. pron. mĕ-nŭ.

For ŭ, see p. 26

mercantile—mĕr'-kăn-tĭl.

Smart and the New Imperial say mer'-kăn-tĭl. Worcester remarks: "This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mĕr-kăn-tĭl* and *mĕr'-kăn-tĕl'*, but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."

mĕ-ringue—mĕ-răng', Fr. pron. mĕ-răn'-gŭ.

For ăn, see p. 26

Meroë—mĕr'-ŏ-ĕ.

Merom (Lake)—mĕ'-rŏm.

Merope—mĕr'-ŏ-pĕ.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr'-ĭl-ĕz, *not* mĕr'-ĭl-ĭz.

Mersey—mĕr'-zĭ, *not* mĕr'-sĭ.

mĕsalliance—măz-ăl-yăns'.

For ăn, see p. 26

mesdames—mă-dăm'.

Worcester says mă-dăm'.

mesdemoiselles—măd-mwŏz-ĕl'.

Meshach—mē'-shăk.

Mesmer (Dr.)—mēs'-mēr.

mesmerize—měz'-mēr-iz.

mesmerism—měz'-mēr-izm.

mesne—mēn.

Messalina—mēs-sā-lī'-nā.

Messianic—mēs-sī'-ăn'-ik, *not* mēs-sī'-ăn'-ik

messieurs—mēsh'-yērz ; Fr. pron. mās-yò'.

Worcester gives mēsh'-ūrz or mēs'-yērz.

For ö, see p. 25.

metallurgist—mēt'-ăl-ûr-jist.

metallurgy—mēt'-ăl-ûr-jī.

metamorphose — mēt-â-môr'-fôs : mēt-â-môr'-fôs (Stor.).

metamorphosis — mēt-â-môr'-fô-sīs, *not* mēt-â-môr-fô'-sīs.

See *apotheosis*.

Metastasio—mā-tās-tä'-zē-ö.

metathesis—mē-tăth'-ē-sīs.

metempsychosis—mē-těmp-sī-kō'-sīs.

meteorolite —mē-tē-ör'-ö-līt.

Haldeman and Smart accent the *first* syllable.

Methuselah — mē-thū'-sē-lā, *not* mē-thū'-zē-lā.

metonymy—mē-tŭn'-īm-ī or mēt'-ō-nīm-ī.

metope—mēt'-ō-pē.

metric—mēt'-rīk, *not* mē'-trīk.

(For Key of Signs see p. 37.)

metropolitan—mět-rō-pòl'-lĭ-ăn.

Smart says me trō-pòl'-lĭ ăn

Metternich von—fôn mět'-ĕr-nĭk.

For k, see p. 28

Meuse—mūz ; Fr. pron. mōz.

For o, see p. 25

Meyer—mĭ'-ĕr.

Meyerbeer—mĭ'-ĕr-bar.

mezzanine—mēz'-ā-nĭn.

Worcester says mēz' ā-nĭn

Dr. Thomas says that in Italian *ss* is generally pronounced like *ʃs* ; but that to this rule there are a number of exceptions.

mezzo—mēd'-zō or mēt'-sō.

Mezzofanti — mēd'-zō-fān'-tē ; mēt'-sō-fān'-tē (Biog.).

mezzotint—mēz'-zō-tĭnt or mēd'-zō-tĭnt.

Miami—mĭ-ā'-mĭ.

Longley says mĭ-ām'-ĭ This is the common pronunciation in Ohio

miasma—mĭ-āz'-mā.

Stormonth says mĭ-ās'-mā.

mi-carême—mĭ-kā-rām'.

Michael—mĭ'-ka-ĕl ; coll. mĭ'-kēl.

Michael Angelo—mĭ'-ka-ĕl ān'-ja-lō.

See *Bonarotti*

Michaelmas—mĭk'-ĕl-mās, *not* mĭ'-kēl-mās.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-kēl'-ānzĥ.

For ā, see p. 26

(For *Ky of ūgus*, see p. 37.)

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kěl-ān'-jā-lō.

microbe—mī'-krōb or mīk'-rōb.

microscope—mī'-krō-skōp or mīk'.

microscopic—mī-krō-skōp'-ik or mīk.

microscopist—mī-krōs'-kō-pīst or mī'-krō-skō-pīst.

Worcester gives the *second* pronunciation only.

microscopy—mī-krōs'-kō-pī or mīk.

Midas—mī'-dās.

midwifery—mīd'-wīf-rī or mīd'-wīf-rī.

mien—mēn.

Mikado—mī-kā'-dō.

Milan—mīl'-ān' or mīl-ān', *not* mī-lān'.

Webster says: "The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer remarks: "All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."

mīlch—mīlch, *not* mīlk.

Millais—mīl-lā'.

Millet—mē-yā'. See *Millet* (F. D.).

millionaire—mīl-yūn-ār'.

Worcester also accents the *last* syllable, but spells the word *millionnaire*.

Milnes—mīlnz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

minaret—mĭn a rĕt, *not* mĭn ʼ rĕtʼ

mineralogy—mĭn-ĕr-ăl -o jĭ, *not* mĭn ĕr-ðlʼ
o jĭ

A common error

miniature—mĭn i a tur or mĭn i tur

minnesinger—mĭn nĕ sing er

minotaur—mĭn -ð-tor

minuet—mĭnʼ-yū-ĕt, *not* mĭn-yū-ĕtʼ.

minus—mĭ-nŭs

Haldeman gives mĭnʼ-ŭs as a secondary form

minute (n)—mĭnʼ-ĭt

Worcester prefers mĭnʼ-ŭt.

minute (adj)—mĭ-nŭtʼ.

Worcester gives mĭ nŭt as a secondary form

minutely—mĭ-nŭtʼ-lĭ

minuteness—mĭ nŭtʼ-nĕs

minutia—mĭ nŭʼ-shĭ-a, *not* mĭ nŭʼ-shā.

minutiæ—mĭ-nŭʼ-shĭ ĕ, *not* mĭ-nŭʼ-shē

miocene—mĭʼ-ð-sĕn

Mirabeau de—dŭ mĕ-ra-bŏʼ, anglicized
mĭrʼ-ă-bŏ

miraculous—mĭr-ăkʼ-yū-lŭs.

mirage—mĕ razhʼ, mĕ-răzhʼ (Wor)

Mirandola—mĕ-rănʼ-dŏ-lă, *not* mĕ-răn-dŏʼ
lă.

This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

misanthrope—mīs'-än-thrōp, *not* mīz'-än-thrōp.

miscegenation—mīs-ē-jē-nā'-shūn.

mischievous—mīs'-chē-vūs, *not* mīs-chē'-vūs.

Smart says: "Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous*."

mischievously—mīs'-chē-vūs-lī, *not* mīs-chē'-vūs-lī.

mischievousness—mīs'-chē-vūs-nēs, *not* mīs-chē'-vūs-nēs.

misconstrue—mīs-kōn'-strū, *not* mīs-kōn-strū'.

See *construe*.

mise-en-scène—mēz-än-sān'.

For äN, see p. 26.

miserere—mīz-ē-rē'-rē.

misnomer—mīs-nō'-mēr, *not* mīz-nō'-mēr.

misogynist—mīs-ōj'-īn-īst.

misogyny—mīs-ōj'-īn-ī; mīs-ōg'-īn-ī (Stor.).

Mississippi—mīs-sīs-sīp'-pī.

Missouri—mīs-sōō'-rī, *not* mīz-zōō'-rī.

mistletoe—mīz'-l-tō, *not* mīs'-l-tō.

mistrial—mīs-trī'-äl.

mistura—mīs-tū'-rà.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mitrailleuse — mċ - tra - yċz' , mċ - tră - yôz'
(Wor) , Fr pron mē-tră-yôz'.

For o, see p 25

Mitylene — mĭt - ĭl - ě' - nĕ

See *Mitylene*

Mivart (St George) — mĭv' - ârt.

Mizraim — mĭz - rā - ĭm or mĭz - rā' - ĭm.

mnemonics — nċ - mōn - ĭks.

M is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable

Mnemosyne — nĕ - mōs' - ĭn - ě.

See *mnemonics*

mobile — mō' - bĭl ; mō - bĕl' or mōb' - ĭl (Wor.).

See *immobile*

Mobile — mō - bĕl'.

Mocha — mō' - ħa, *not* mōk' - à ; Arabic pron
mō' - ħa.

For *κ*, see p. 28.

mock — mōk.

See *attest*

model — mōd' - ěl, *not* mōd' - ĭ.

See *damage*

Modena — mōd' - a - nâ.

See *Mirandola*

modiste — mō - dĕst'.

Mœris (Lake) — mĕ' - rĭs.

Mohammed — mō - hăm' - ěd.

See *Mahomet*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

moiety—moi'-ē-tī or mô'-ē-tī.

Worcester gives the first only.

moire antique—mwär än-tēk', *not* mō'-rē
än-tēk'.

For än, see p. 26.

moisten—mois'-n, *not* moist'-n.

molecular—mō-lēk'-yū-lēr.

molecule—mōl'-ē-kūl, *not* mōl'-kūl.

molestation—mōl-ēs-tā'-shūn or mō-lēs-
tā'-shūn.

Molière—mō-lē-âr'; Fr. pron. mōl-yâr'.

Móloch—mō'-lök.

Moltke von—fōn mōlt'-kě.

Moluccas—mō-lük'-áz, *not* mō-lū'-káz.

molybdenum—mōl-īb-dē'-nūm.

momentary—mō'-mēnt-ā-rī.

Monaco—mōn'-ā-kō.

monad—mōn'-äd.

Knowles says mō'-näd.

monadic—mō-näd'-ik.

monarchic—mō-när'-kīk, *not* mōn'-är-kīk.

monastery—mōn'-äs-tēr-ī; coll. mōn'-äs-trī.

monetary—mūn'-ē-tēr-ī.

Worcester prefers mōn'-ē-tēr-ī.

moneyed—mūn'-īd.

mongrel—mūng'-grēl, *not* mōng'-grēl.

monocotyledon—mōn-ō-kōt-īl-ē'-dūn.

monogamy—mō-nōg'-ā-mī.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

monogram—mǒn'-ô-ġrām, *not* mǒ'-nô-
ġrām.

monograph—mǒn'-ô-ġrāf, *not* mǒ'-nô-ġrāf.

monologue—mǒn'-ô-lōġ, *not* mǒ'-nô-lōġ.

monomania—mǒn-ô-mā'-nī-ā, *not* mǒ-nô-
mā'-nī-ā.

monomaniac—mǒn-ô-mā'-nī-āk, *not* mǒ-nô-
mā'-nī-āk.

monosyllabic—mǒn-ô-sīl-āb'-īk, *not* mǒ-nô-
sīl-āb'-īk.

monsieur—mǒ-syĉ' or mǒ-sĉr' (Web.);
mǒs-yŭr' or mǒn-sĉr' (Wor.); mǒs'-
sŭ (Stor.); Fr. pron. mŭs-yŏ.

For ô, see p. 25.

Montaigne de—dŭ mǒn-tan'; Fr. pron. dŭ
mǒn-tān'-yŭ.

Pronounce the syllable yŭ, lightly. For ôN,
see p. 27.

Montauk (Point)—mǒn-tók', *not* mǒn'-tòk.

Mont-Blanc—mǒn-blān'; often anglicized
mǒnt-blāngk'.

For ôN and āN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montcalm de—dŭ mǒnt-kām'; Fr. pron.
dŭ mǒn-kālm'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont-Cenis—mǒn-sŭ-nĉ'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Montenegro—mǒn-tā-nā'-ġrô.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Montespan de—dŭ mŏn-tēs-păn'; Fr. pron.
dŭ mŏN-tēs-păn'.

For ōN and än, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montesquieu de—dŭ mŏn-tēs-kŭ'; Fr.
pron. dŭ mŏN-tēs-kyô'.

For ōN and ō, see pp. 27 and 25.

Montevideo—mŏn-tā-vē'-dā-ō; Sp. pron.
mŏn-tā-vē-thā'-ō.

Commonly pronounced mŏn-tē-vīd'-ē-ō.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Montgolfier—mŏnt-gŏl'-fī-ēr; Fr. pron.
mŏN-gŏl-fē-ā'.

For ōN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mŏn-tē-chěl'-ō.

Montpensier de—dŭ mŏN-pāns-yā'.

For ōN and än, see pp. 27 and 26.

moor—mōor.

Moore (Thomas)—mōr or mōor.

morale—mō-rāl'.

Mordecai—mōr'-dē-kā, *not* mōr-dēk'-ī.

Morghen—mōr'-gĕn.

moribund—mōr'-īb-ünd, *not* mō'-rīb-ünd.

morion—mō'-rī-ŏn or mōr'-ī-ŏn.

Morpheus—mōr'-fē-ūs or mōr'-fūs.

The first pronunciation is the popular one,
and the second the classical one.

morphine—mōr'-fīn or mōr'-fĕn.

The New Imperial says mōr'-fīn. See *aniline*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Morrisania—mör-ris-ä'-nī-ä, *not* mör-ris-ē'
nī-ä.

Moscheles—mösh'-ēl-ēs.

Moscow—möś'-kō.

Mosenthal—mö'-zēn-tal. See *Luther*.

Moses—mö'-zēz.

Mosheim von—fōn möś'-hīm

Moskva—mösk'-va ; Russian pron. mösk'
va'.

moslem—möz'-lēm.

Worcester and Stormonth say möś'-lēm.

moss—möś.

See *acrost*.

moths—mōthz, *not* mōthz, *nor* mōths.

See *cloths*.

Moultrie—mōō'-trī or mōōl'-trī.

mountain—mown'-tīn.

Stormonth and New Imperial say mown'
tīn or mown'-tān See *captain*

mountainous—mown'-tīn-ūs.

See *mountain* Never mōw-n-tā'-nī-ūs

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zērt' or dēz'-ērt

"Everybody now seems to say *Mount De-*
sert (dē-zērt')"—*Boston Globe*.

mouths—mowthz.

See *cloths*

mow (heap)—mow.

Stormonth says mow or mō "A hay-mow."

(*Far Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

mow (mouth)—mow.

Mozambique—mō-zām-bēk'.

Mozart—mō-zärt'; Ger. pron. mōt'-särt.

Mrs.—mīs'-sīs, *not* mīs'-siz.

Msta—mstä.

muezzin—mū-ěz'-zīn.

Mühlbach—mül'-bäk.

For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

Müller (Max)—mül'-ēr.

For ü, see p. 26.

multiplicand—mül'-tī-plīk-änd.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

multiplication—mül'-tī-plīk-ā'-shūn.

Munchausen—mūn-chō'-sēn.

See *Münchhausen*.

München—mūn'-kēn.

For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28. See *Munich*.

Münchhausen von—fōn mūnk'-how-zēn.

See *Munchausen*. For ü and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

Munich—mū'-nīk.

See *München*.

municipal—mū-nīs'-īp-āl, *not* mū-nīs-īp'-āl.

Munkacsy de—dū mōon'-käch-ē.

In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Murat—mū-rät'; Fr. pron. mū-rä'.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Murchison—mûr kîs-ôn, *not* mûr'-chîs-ôn.
murderer—mûr der-er

Murillo—mu ril -lô, Sp pron môo rêl -yo
See Ilano

murrain—mûr rîn, mur' rân (Stor)
See captain

muscovado—mûs kô-vâ'-dô, *not* mûs-kô-
va dô

museum—mû-zê'-ûm
Worcester remarks "Erroneously mû' zê
ûm

mushroom—mûsh'-rôom, *not* mûsh'-rôon

muskallonge—mûs -kâl lônj

Muskingum—mûs-kîng'-ûm

muskmelon — mûsk'-mêl ãn, *not* mûsh'
mêl ãn

Musset de—dû mû sâ'.

For û, see p 26

mussulman—mûs'-ûl măn, *not* mûz'-ûl măn.

mustache—mûs-tâsh' *See mustachio*

Worcester gives mûs tâsh' as a secondary
form,—a pronunciation scarcely ever heard

Mustafa—môos'-tâ fâ.

my—mî or mĭ

When this word is emphasized, it is pro-
nounced mî, but when unemphatic, it de-
generates into mĭ

Mycenæ—mî-sĕ'-nĕ.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

myrmidon—mēr'-mīd-ŏn.

Mysore—mī-sōr'.

mystery—mīs'-tēr-ĭ, *not* mīs'-trĭ.

mythological—mĭth-ō-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl.

Perry and Knowles say mī-thō-lŏj'-ĭk-ăl.

mythology—mĭth-ŏl'-ō-jĭ, *not* mī-thŏl'-ō-jĭ.

Mytilene—mīt-ĭl-ē'-nē.

See *Mitylene*.

N

nabob—nā'-bŏb.

nacreous—nā'-krē-ŭs.

nadir—nā'-dēr.

Haldeman prefers nā'-dēr.

Nahant—nă-hănt'.

naiad—nā'-yăd.

Haldeman prefers nā'-yăd.

naiades—nā-ĭ'-ă-dēz or nā'-yă-dēz.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.

naïf—nă'-ēf.

naïve—nă'-ēv.

naïvely—nă'-ēv-lĭ.

naïveté—nă'-ēv-tă ; nă-ēv-tă' (Stor.).

naked—nă'-kĕd.

See *learned*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Nankin—nàn-kín' or năn-kên'.

See Nanking

Nanking—nàn-kíng'.

See Nankin

Nantes—nānts ; Fr. pron. nānt.

For an, see p 26

Naomi—nā-ō'-mī or nā'-ō-mī.

nape—nāp, *not* nāp.

napery—nā'-pēr-l, *not* nāp'-ēr-l.

naphtha—nāf'-thā or nāp'-thā.

Naphthali—nāf'-thā-l.

Napier—nā'-pē-ēr.

Narcissus—nār-sīs'-ūs.

nargile—nār'-gīl.

Worcester says nār'-gīl. *See nargileh*

nargileh—nār'-gīl-a.

See nargile.

nasal—nā'-zāl.

nascent—nās'-ēnt, *not* nā'-sēnt.

Naseby—nāz'-bī.

See Nasby (Petroleum V)

Nasmyth—nā'-smīth, *not* nāz'-mīth.

Natal—nā-tāl'.

Natchitoches—nāk-č-tōsh' or nāch-l-tōch'
ēs.

national—nāsh'-ūn-āl.

The New Imperial says nā'-shōn-āl. *See rational*

nationality—nāsh-ūn-āl'-īt-l.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

naturalization—năt-yū-răl-iz-ā'-shŭn.

nature—năt'-yūr.

Stormonth says nă'-tūr or nă'-chöör.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na'-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

nausea—nô'-shê-â or nô'-shâ, *not* nô'-sê-â.

nauseate—nô'-shê-ât, *not* nô'-sê-ât.

nauseous—nô'-shŭs; nô'-shĭ-ŭs or nô'-shŭs

(Stor.).

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô'-tĭl-ŭs.

Nazarene—năz-â-rên'.

Stormonth says năz'-ă-rên.

nearest—nēr'-ĕst, *not* nēr'-ĭst.

See *damage*.

'neath—nĕth or nĕth.

Nebuchadnezzar—něb-yū-kăd-něz'-âr.

necrology—nĕ-kröl'-ô-jĭ.

Stormonth gives nĕk-röl'-ô-jĭ.

necromancy—nĕk'-rô-măn-sĭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

necropolis — ne-kröp'-ō-līs , nĕk-röp'-ō-līs
(Stor)

nectarean — nĕk-tā'-rē-ān, *not* nĕk-tā-rē'-ān

nectarine — nĕk'-ter-līn, *not* nĕk-tēr-ĕn'.

née — nā

ne'er — nār or nār

Walker, Smart, Knowles, and Stormonth
say nār

negligee — nĕg-lī-zhā'. See *négligé*.

negotiate — nĕ-gō'-shī-āt.

neighboring — nā'-bēr-ing

neither — nē'-thēr or nī'-thēr.

See *either*

Nemean — nē'-mĕ-ān.

Worcester says : " Often incorrectly spelt
(Nemæan) and pronounced nē mē'-ān " " The
Nemean Games "

Nemesis — nĕm'-ē-sīs, *not* nē-mē'-sīs.

Neoptolemus — nē-ōp-tōl'-ē-mūs.

nephew — nĕf'-yū , in England, nĕv'-yū

Worcester says nĕv'-vū or nĕf'-fū

The New Imperial gives nĕ'-vū

Webster remarks " English authorities
pronounce this word *nĕf'-yu*."

nephritis — nĕ-frī'-tīs.

See *itis*

Nepissing — nĕp'-is-ing.

See *Nipissing*

Nepos (Cornelius) — nē'-pōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

nepotism—něp'-ō-tǐzm.

Perry says nē'-pō-tǐzm.

Neptune—něp'-tūn, *not* něp'-chūn.

nerëid—ně'-rē-íd.

nerëides—ně-rē'-íd-ēz.

Nereus—ně'-rē-ūs or ně'-rūs.

See *Morpheus*.

nervine—něr'-vĭn, *not* něr'-vĕn.

See *aniline*.

nescience—něsh'-ĕns.

Worcester says něsh'-ē-ĕns, and the New Imperial, nē'-shĭ-ĕns.

Nesselrode von—fōn něs'-ĕl-rō-dě.

nestle—něs'-l, *not* něst'-l.

nethermost—něth'-ĕr-mōst.

Neufchâtel—nō-shā-těł'.

Also spelled *Neuchâtel*, and pronounced as above. For ō, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi'-măn, *not* nū'-măn.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join*.

neuralgia—nū-răl'-jĭ-ă, *not* nū-răl'-jâ.

A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Nevada—ně-vă'-dă.

new—nū, *not* nōō *nor* nyū.

Newfoundland—nū'-fűnd-lănd.

"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

and last syllables, when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names. Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first"—*Gaz*

New Orleans—*nū ōr'-lē-ānz*, *not* *nū ōr-lēnz'*.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz*

newspaper—*nūz'-pā-pēr*, *not* *nūs'-pā-pēr*.

Ngami (Lake)—*nġá'-mē*.

Niagara—*nī-āġ'-ā-rā*, *not* *nē-āġ'-ā-rā*.

"Originally *nē-a-ġā'-rā* or rather *nē-ā-ġā-rā'*."—*Gaz*.

niaiserie—*nē-ā-zēr-č'*.

Nibelungen-Lied—*nē'-bčl-ōōng-ēn-léd*.

Nicaea—*nī-sē'-ā*.

Nicaragua—*nč-kā-rā'-ġwā*.

Nice—*nēs*.

nicety—*nī'-sč-tī*, *not* *nīs'-tī*.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *c*."—*Walker*

niche—*nīch*.

Nicolaitans—*nīk-ō-lā'-īt-ānz*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

nicotine—nĭk'-ō-tĭn or nĭk'-ō-tĕn.

See *aniline*.

Niebuhr—nē'-bōor.

In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (ĕ).

Niemen—nē'-mĕn ; Polish pron. nyĕm'-ĕn.

Niger—nĭ'-jĕr.

nihilism—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭzm, *not* nē'-hĭl-ĭzm.

nihilist—nĭ'-hĭl-ĭst, *not* nē'-hĭl-ĭst.

Nijni-Novgorod — nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd ;
nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd' (Gaz.).

See *Nizhnee-Novgorod*.

Niobe—nĭ'-ō-bē.

Niphon—nĭf-ŏn'.

See *Nippon*.

Nipissing—nĭp'-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nepissing*.

Nippon—nĭp-ŏn'.

See *Nippon*.

Nirvana—nĭr-vā'-nā.

Nismes—nēm.

See *Nîmes*.

Nitocris—nĭ-tŏ'-krĭs.

Nizhnee-Novgorod—nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd ;
nĭzh'-nē nŏv-ġō'-rŏd' (Gaz.).

See *Nijni-Novgorod*.

noblesse oblige—nŏ-blĕs' ō-blĕzh'.

nomad—nŏm'-ăd.

Haldeman says nŏ'-măd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

nomadic—nō-măd'-ik

nom de plume—nôn dü plum

For on and ũ, see pp 27 and 26

nomenclature—nō'-mċn klăt-yūr, nō'-mċn
klăt-yūr (Wor and Hal), nō'-mċn
klăt-tūr (Imp)

Do not say nō mċn' klăt tūr

nominative—nōm'-in-ă-tīv, *not* nōm'-nă-tīv.

nonage—nōn'-ăj, *not* nō'-năj

nonchalance — nōn-sha-lōns', Fr. pron.
nōn-shă-lăns'. See *nonchalant*.

For ôv and av, see pp 27 and 26

none—nūn or nōn

Nōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's,
but is not given in edition of 1900

nonpareil—nōn-pă-rċl, *not* nōn-pa-rċl'.

"Thou art the *nonpareil*"—*Shakespeare*

nook—nōōk

Worcester gives nōōk as a secondary form

Webster says "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the *oo*, as in *food*, but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel"

noose—nōōs or nōōz

The first pronunciation is the one in general use, the second is the one preferred by Worcester

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Nordensjöld—nôr'-dĕn-shöld.

For ö, see p. 25.

northeast—nôth-ĕst'; coll. nôr-ĕst'.

northwest—nôth-wĕst'; coll. nôr-wĕst'.

Norwich (Eng.)—nôr'-ij.

Norwich. (U. S.)—nôr'-wĭch or nŏr'-ĭch.

nosology—nō-söl'-ō-jĭ.

Worcester gives nō-zöl'-ō-jĭ as a secondary form.

nostalgia—nös-täl'-jĭ-ă.

nostrum—nös'-trŭm, *not* nŏ'-strŭm.

notable (remarkable)—nŏ'-tă-bl.

notable (thrifty)—nŏt'-ă-bl.

nothing—nŭth'-ĭng or nŏth'-ĭng.

Webster gives the first form only.

notochord—nŏ'-tŏ-kôrd, *not* nŏt'-ŏ-kôrd.

Notre Dame—nŏ-tr-dăm'.

noumenon — nŏŏ'-mĕ-nŏn ; now'-mĕ-nŏn
(Web.).

nous (intellect) nows.

nouveau-riche—nŏŏ-vŏ-rĕsh'.

Novalis—nŏ-vă'-lĭs.

novel—nŏv'-ĕl.

"It is often pronounced nŏv'-vl in the
United States."—*Worcester*.

novelty—nŏv'-ĕl-tĭ.

novice—nŏv'-ĭs, *not* nŏv'-ŭs.

See *damage*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

novitiate—nō-vīsh'-i-at

noxious—nōk'-shus, *not* nōk'-shī-ūs.

nuance—nu āns'

For ū and an see p. 26

nucleolus—nū-klē'-ō-lūs, *not* nū-klē-ō'-lūs

nuisance—nū'-sāns, *not* nōō'-sāns

numismatics—nū-mīz-māt'-iks

Stormonth and Haldeman say nū-mīs
māt' īks

nuncio—nūn'-shī-ō, *not* nūn'-sī-ō

nuncupative—nūn kō'-pā tīv or nūn'-kō-
pā-tīv, nūng-kō-pā-tīv (C)

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give
the first only "A *nuncupative* will "

Nuneaton—nūn'-ē-tān

nuptial—nūp'-shāl, *not* nūp'-chāl

Nyassa (Lake)—nē-ās'-sā

nymphæan—nīm'-fē'-ān, *not* nīm'-fē-ān.

O

oasis—ō'-a-sīs or ō-ā'-sīs.

Worcester gives the first only Stormonth
and the New Imperial give the last only

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.

See *cloths*, *oath*

obduracy—ōb'-dū-rā-sī or ōb-dū'-rā-sī.

obdurate—ōb'-dū-rat or ōb-dū'-rat.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

obeisance—ō-bē'-sāns or ō-bā'-sāns.

Worcester, and lexicographers generally, prefer the *second* pronunciation.

obeisant—ō-bē'-sānt or ō-bā'-sānt.

See *obeisance*.

obelisk—ōb'-ĕ-lisk, *not* ōb'-lisk.

Ober Ammergau—ō'-bĕr ām'-mĕr-ġow.

Oberon—ōb'-ĕr-ōn, *not* ō'-bĕr-ōn.

obese—ō-bēs'.

obesity—ō-bēs'-īt-ĭ.

obiit—ō'-bĭ-īt.

object (n.)—ōb'-jĕkt.

object (vb.)—ōb-jĕkt'.

See *absent*.

objurgate—ōb-jûr'-ġāt, *not* ōb'-jûr-ġāt.

obligato—ōb-lĕ-ġā'-tō.

obligatory—ōb'-lĭ-ġā-tō-rĭ, *or* ōb-lĭġ'-ā-tō-rĭ.

oblige—ō-blĭj'.

"Formerly ō-blĕj', and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers."—*Webster*.

Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."

Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales [George IV.] for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.'"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

oblique—*öb-lek'* or *öb-lik'*.

The last pronunciation, though given by many orthoepists, is rarely heard.

oboe—*ö'-böi* or *ö'-bö-a*.

See *hautboy*

obolus—*öb'-ö-lüs*.

obscenity—*öb-sën'-it-l*, *not öb-së'-nît-l*.

obsequies—*öb'-së-kwîz*.

obsolete—*öb'-sö-lët*.

obtrusive—*öb-trü'-siv*, *not öb-trü'-ziv*.

obverse (n.)—*öb'-vërs*.

obverse (adj.)—*öb-vërs'*.

See *absent*.

occult—*ök-kült'*, *not ök'-kült*.

Oceana (imaginary country)—*ö-së'-ä-nä* or *ö-shë'-ä'-nä*.

Oceania—*ö-shë'-ä'-nî-ä*.

oceanic—*ö-shë-än'-ik*; *ö-sî-än'-ik* (Hal.).

Oceanica—*ö-shë-än'-ik-ä*.

Oceanus—*ö-së'-ä-nüs*.

ocelot—*ö'-së-löt*.

ochrea—*ö'-krë-ä*.

Ocklawaha—*ök-lä-wä'-hä*.

octagonal—*ök-täg'-ö-näl*.

octavo—*ök-tä'-vö*.

ök-tä'-vö is a secondary pronunciation of Haldeman's

octogenary — *ök-töj'-ën-ä-rî* or *ök'-tö-jë-nä-rî*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

octopus—ö'k'-tö-püs, *not* ök-tö'-püs.

octuple—ö'k'-tü-pl.

odalisque—ö'-dä-lisk ; Fr. pron. ö-dä-lësk'.

Odeon—ö-dë'-ön.

"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ö'-dë-ön."—*Wor.*

odic—ö'-dik or öd'-ik.

"*Ödic* force."

odious—ö'-dï-üs.

Worcester prefers öd'-yüs.

Odoacer—ö-dö-ä'-sër, *not* ö-dö'-ä-sër.

Odysseus—ö-dïs'-ë-üs or ö-dïs'-süs.

See *Morpheus*.

Odyssey—öd'-is-ë, *not* ö-dïs'-ë.

Oedipus Tyrannus—öd'-ip-üs tîr-än'-üs

See *Ægean*.

Oehlschläger—ö'-lën-shlä-ğër.

For ö, see p. 25.

Oersted—ör'-stëd.

For ö, see p. 25.

oesophagus—ë-söf'-ä-ğüs.

official—öf-fish'-äl.

officinal—öf-fis'-in-äl or öf-fis-i'-näI.

Worcester prefers the second.

often—öf'-n, *not* öf'-tën.

See *accost*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ogee—ô-jě'.

ogle—ô'-ġl.

Oileus—ô-îl'-e-tis or ô-î'-lās.

See *Morpheus*

Oise—wāz.

"Almost wîz"—*Gaz*

Okefinokee—ô-kē-fîn-ô'-kē.

Okhotsk (Sea)—ô-kōtsk' ; Russian pron
ô-hot'sk'.

For *κ*, see p 28

oleander—ô-lē-ăn'-dēr, *not* ô'-lē-ăn-dēr.

Ole Bull—ô'-lē bööl.

elephant—ô-lē'-fî-ănt or ô lēf'-î ânt.

Worcester's preference is for the second
pronunciation

oleomargarine—ô-lē-ô-mār'-ġa-rîn or ô-lē-
ô-mār'-ġa-rĕn

See *aniline*

olfactory—ôl-fāk'-tô-rî, *not* ôl-fāk'-trî.

olibanum—ô-lib'-ă-nūm.

olio—ô'-lî-ô or ôl'-yô

Omaha—ô'-mā-hô, *not* ô'-mā-hâ

omega—ô-mē'-ġă or ô'-mē-ġă, ô'-mēġ-ă
(*Stor. and Hal*)

omelet—ôm'-ē-lēt ; ôm'-lēt (*Wor.*) ; ôm'-ēl-
ēt or ôm'-lēt (*Stor.*).

Webster gives ôm'-lēt as a secondary pro
nunciation

(*For Key of Signs see p 37*)

ominous—*öm'-in-üs, not ô'-mîn-üs.*

omniscient—*öm-nîsh'-ënt.*

Worcester and Stormonth say *öm-nîsh'-î-ënt.*

on dit—*ôN-dē'.*

For *ôN*, see p. 27.

Onega (Lake)—*ô-nē'-gâ ; Russian pron. ô-nâ'-gä.*

Oneida—*ô-nî'-dâ.*

onerous—*ön'-ēr-üs.*

Onesiphorus—*ô-nē-sîf'-ô-rüs.*

only—*ön'-lî, not ôn'-lî.*

Onondaga (Lake)—*ön-ön-dô'-gâ.*

onyx—*ô'-nîks or ön'-îks.*

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say *ön'-îks.*

oolong—*ôo'-lǝng.*

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

opacity—*ô-päs'-ît-î.*

opal—*ô'-pl.*

Smart says *ô'-pôl.*

Ophir—*ô'-fēr.*

Ophiucus—*ô-fî-yû'-küs.*

ophthalmy—*ôf-thäl'-mî or ôp'-thäl-mî.*

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says *ôf-thäl'-mî.*

Opie—*ô'-pî.*

Opigena—*ô-pîj'-ē-nâ.*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

opinable—ô-pr' na-bl

opine—ô-pin

opodeldoc—ôp-ô dêl'-dôk.

opponent—ôp-pô'-nënt

"Erroneously, ôp pô nënt"—*Worcester*

opportune—ôp-pôr-tûn'

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable

oppugner—ôp-pû'-nēr

oral—ô'-rāl

orang-outang—ô-răng'-ôo-tăng.

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, says ô'-răng ô' tăng See *orang ut in*

orange—ôr'-ěj, *not* ôr'-ěj *nor* ôr'-ěj

See *accost*

orchestra—ôr'-kēs-trá or ôr-kēs'-trá.

The first pronunciation is almost universal.

orchestral—ôr'-kēs trāl or or kēs'-trāl

orchid—ôr'-kíd, *not* ôr'-chíd.

orchis—ôr'-kís, *not* ôr'-chís

ordeal—ôr'-dē-āl, *not* ôr-dē'-āl

A very common error

ordinance—ôr'-dín-āns.

See *ordnance*

ordinary—ôr'-dín-a rī.

ordnance—ôrd -nāns.

See *ordinance*

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

orgeat—ôr'-zhăt or ôr-zhà'.

Worcester gives the first only.

orgies—ôr'-jĭz, *not* ôr'-jĕz.

oriel—ô'-rĭ-ĕl.

orifice—ôr'-ĭf-ĭs.

oriflamme—ôr'-ĭ-flăm.

Origen—ôr'-ĭ-jĕn.

original—ô-rĭj'-ĭn-ăl.

Orion—ô-rĭ'-ôn, *not* ô'-rĭ-ôn.

See *Arion*.

orison—ôr'-ĭz-ŭn, *not* ô-rĭ'-zŭn.

ormolu—ôr-mô-loô'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Ormuzd—ôr'-mŭzd or ôr'-moôzd.

See *Ahriman*.

ornate—ôr'-năt or ôr-năt'.

Stormonth says ôr-năt'.

oroide—ô'-roid.

orotund—ô'-rô-tŭnd.

Stormonth says ôr-ô-tŭnd'.

Orphean—ôr-fĕ'-ăn or ôr'-fĕ-ăn.

Worcester gives the first only.

Webster says: "*Orphean*, being derived from *Or'pheus*, is more properly accented *or'phean*."

Orpheus—ôr'-fĕ-ŭs or ôr'-fŭs.

See *Morpheus*.

orthoëpist—ôr'-thō-ĕ-pĭst.

Haldeman prefers ôr-thō'-ĕ-pĭst, and the New Imperial gives it as a secondary form.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

orthoepey—ôr'-thô-ê-pl

The New Imperial gives ôr thô ê pl as a secondary form

Osage—ô-sâj', Fr pron ô-zâzh'.

osier—ô'-zhër

Osiris—ô-sî'-rîs

Osrick—ôz'-rîk, *not* ôs'-rîk.

Ossian—ôsh'-ân

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
ôsh' e ân

Ossoli—ôs'-sô-lê

"Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*"

Osterode—ôs'-têr-ô-dê.

ostler—ôs'-lêr.

Worcester and Stormonth also say ôs'-lêr
See hostler

ostrich—ôs'-trîch.

See accost

Otaheite—ô-tâ-hê'-tê.

otium—ô'-shî-ûm

Ottawa—ôt'-â-wâ.

Oude—owd, *not* ôod.

Oudinot—ôo-dê-nô'.

Ouida—wî'-da.

ousel—ôo'-zl

oust—owst, *not* ôost.

outré—ôo-tra'.

Ovalle de—da ô-val'-yâ.

See llano

overalls—ō'-vēr-ôlz, *not* ō'-vēr-hôlz.

overseer—ō-vēr-sēr' or ō-vēr-sē'-ēr.

Worcester says ō-vēr-sē'-ēr.

overt—ō'-vērt.

Ovid—ōv'-īd, *not* ō'-vīd.

oviparous—ō-vīp'-ā-rūs.

Oxenstiern—ōks'-ēn-stērn.

oxide—ōks'-īd or ōks'-īd.

See *ide*.

Oyer—ō'-yēr, *not* oi'-yēr.

"Oyer and Terminer."

Oyez—ō'-yēs.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *last* syllable. The word is also spelled *oyes* and pronounced as above.

ozone—ō'-zōn or ō-zōn'.

P

pacha—pā-shā' or pā-shō'

Worcester gives the second only. See *pashaw*.

pachyderm—pāk'-ī-děrm.

pacification—pā-sīf-īk-ā'-shūn or pās-īf-īk-ā'-shūn.

Worcester prefers the second.

pacificator—pā-sīf'-īk-ā-tēr or pās'-īf-īk-ā-tēr.

Pactolus—pāk-tō'-lūs, *not* pāk'-tō-lūs.

padrone—pā-drō'-nā, *not* pād-rōn'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Padua—păd yū ā

pæony—pē ō-nī

See *peony* and *piony*

Pæstum—pēs tūm

Paganini—pa ġa ne nē

pageant—pāj ānt or pā jānt.

The New Imperial gives the first only

pageantry—pāj ānt rī or pā jānt rī

Worcester gives the first only

Paget—pāj ēt

pailasse—pāl ĳ īs, *not* pīl ī ās tēr

Also spelled *pallasse* and pronounced as above

pajama—pa jā mā. See *pyjama*

Palæmon—pā lē mōn

Palamedes—pāl á mē dēz

Palatquin—pāl īng kēn

Also spelled *pili keen* and *iron needles* as above

palatial—pa lā shāl *not* pāl īsh āl

palatine—pāl ī tīn or pāl a tīn

Palatinus—pāl ī tī nūs

palaver—pāl ā ver

palazzo—pāl īt -sō

paleontology—pā lē-ōn tōl -ō-jē

paleosaurus—pā lē-ō-sō rūś.

Palestine—pāl -ēs-tīn *not* pāl -ēs-tēn.

palatot—pāl -ē tō Tr pron pāl tō'

(For *Acet of Seven* see p. 37)

palette—päl'-ët, *not* päl-ët'.

palfrey—pól'-frī.

Worcester gives päl'-frī as a secondary form.

Palfrey—pól'-frī.

Palgrave—pól'-grāv.

Pali—pä'-lē ; pä'-lī (Imp.).

Worcester says pä'-lī.

Palissy—päl'-is-ī ; Fr. pron. pä-lē-sē'.

pall-mall—pěl-měl'. See *pell-mell*.

Pall-Mall (street in London)—pěl-měl',
not päl-mäl', *nor* pól-mól'.

palm—päm ; *never* päm.

Palmerston—päm'-ēr-stün, *not* päl'-mēr-stün.

palmistry—päl'-mīs-trī, *not* pä'-mīs-trī.

Palos—pä'-lōs, *not* pä'-lōs.

palsied—pól'-zīd.

paltry—pól'-trī.

palustrine—pā-lūs'-trīn.

Panama—pän-ä-mä'.

pancreas—päng'-krē-ās or pän'-krē-ās,

Worcester gives the first only.

pancreatine—pän'-krē-ä-tīn.

See *aniline*.

Pandoor—pän'-dōor.

Worcester says pän-dōor'. Also spelled *Pandour*, and pronounced as above.

Pandora—pän-dō'-rā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

panegyric —păn-ċ jĭr' ĩk

Sn art says pan e jer ĩk

Worcester remarks Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squēr rĕl and pan e jer ĩk yet he says The irregular sound of *i* and *y* in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed, a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle* which were once pronounced spĕr' it and mĕr a cle

panegyrist—păn'-ċ jĭr ĩst

pannier—păn'-yĕr or păn' nĭ-ĕr

panorama—păn-ō-ra-mă or păn-ō-ră'-ma;
not păn-ō-răm'-a

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation, the New Imperial gives the first only

pantaloon—păn tá lōnz'

Pantheon—păn thĕ'-ōn or păn'-thĕ-ōn

Worcester gives the first only As a classical word, Walker and Smart pronounce it păn' thĕ ōn, as an English word păn thĕ ōn

pantomime—păn' tō-mĭm, not păn' tō-mĭn

pantomimic—păn tō-mĭm ĩk

pantomimist—păn'-tō-mĭ mĭst

Paoli di—dĕ pă'-ō-lĕ, almost pow' lĕ

paolo (coin)—pă-ō-lō

papa—pa pă', or pă' pă

See *mamma*

The first is the marking of the dictionaries, the second, the pronunciation heard among children generally

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

papaw—pâ-pô'.

papier-mâché—pâp-yâ' mǎ-shâ'.

Papua—păp'-ōō-â or pâ'-pōō-â.

papyrus—pâ-pī'-rūs, *not* păp'-īr-ūs.

Para—pǎ-rǎ'.

parabola—pǎ-răb'-ō-lâ.

Paracelsus—păr-â-sěl'-sūs.

parachute—păr'-â-shūt.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

paraclete—păr'-â-klēt.

paradigm—păr'-â-dīm.

paradisiacal—păr-ăd-īs-ī'-ăk-ăl.

paraffine—păr'-ăf-īn.

See *aniline*.

Paraguay—pǎ-rǎ-ġwī' or pâ'-rǎ-ġwǎ.

paralleliped—păr-ăl-ěl-ō-pī'-pēd.

Smart and Haldeman say păr-ăl-ěl-ō-pīp'-ēd

parallelipedon—păr-ăl-ěl-ō-pīp'-ē-dōn.

Paramaribo—păr-â-măr'-īb-ō.

Paraná—pǎ-rǎ-nǎ'.

parasol—păr'-â-sōl.

Worcester gives păr'-â-sōl as a secondary pronunciation.

Parcæ—păr'-sē.

parcel—păr'-sěl. c

"Colloquially păr'-sl."—*Webster*.

paregoric—păr-ē-ġör'-īk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

parenchyma—pa-rčng'-kīm-ā.

Worcester says pa rčn' kīm-a

Webster formerly agreed with Worcester in the pronunciation of this word

parent—pār'-čnt or pā rčnt

"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā'-rčnt"—*Webster* (1884)

parentage—pār'-čnt-āj

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, gives pār'-čnt-āj

paresis—pār'-č-sīs, *not* pā-rč'-sīs.

par excellence—pār čk-sčl-āns'.

For an, see p. 26

pariah—pā'-rī-ā or pā'-rī-ā

Stormonth says pār'-ī ā

Parian—pā'-rī-ān, *not* pār'-ī-ān.

parietal—pā-rī'-č-tāl.

Parisian—pā-rīzh'-ān.

Worcester says pā rīzh'-ā-ān, and Stormonth, pā-rīz'-ī ān

parliament—pār'-līm-čnt.

This is a word, the pronunciation of whose second syllable, it is impossible to determine from an inspection of Worcester.

I am pleased that Stormonth, whose careful marking of *unaccented* syllables is to be specially commended, marks the second syllable distinctly, and pronounces the word pār'-lī-mčnt

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pasquinade—päs-kwîn-ad'.

passé—pa sa

Pasteur—pas-tor'.

For ô, see p 25

pastel—päs'-tél

pasticcio—pay-tic'-chê ô

Worcester says päs-tich'-yô, and Stormonth
päs tich'-l ô

pastil—päs'-tîl.

See *pastille*.

pastille—päs-tél'.

See *pastil*

pastorale—päs-to-rä'-la.

Stormonth says päs-tô-rä'-lê

Patchogue—pät-chôg'.

patchouly—pâ-chôô'-lî.

pâté de foie gras—pâ-tâ' dô fwâ grâ

paten—pât'-ên.

"*Patens* of bright gold"—*Shakespeare* See
patine

patent (n)—pât'-tênt or pâ'-tênt.

In this and the three following words, the
second pronunciation is rarely heard, it is,
however, preferred by many authorities, and
is accordingly given in this book

patent (adj)—pât'-tênt or pâ'-tênt.

patent (vb)—pât'-tênt or pâ'-tênt

patentee—pât'-tên-tê or pâ'-tên tê.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

pater-noster.—pā'-těr nös'-těr.

Stormonth says păt'-ěr nös'-těr.

path—pāth.

See *ask*.

pathos—pā'-thös, *not* pāth'-ös.

paths—pāthz.

See *ask* and *cloths*.

patine—păt'-in, *not* păt'-ēn.

See *paten*. Also written *patin* and pronounced as above.

patois—pā-twā' ; păt-wô' (Wor.).

patrimony—păt'-rīm-ō-nī.

patriot—pā'-trī-öt ; păt'-rī-öt is obsolete.

patriotic—pā'-trī-öt'-ik.

Worcester gives păt-rī-öt'-ik as a secondary pronunciation.

patriotism—pā'-trī-öt-izm.

Patroclus—pā-trō'-klūs.

patrol—pā-tröl'

Stormonth says păt-röl'.

patron—pā'-trün, *not* păt'-rүн.

patronage—păt'-rүн-āj.

Smart and Stormonth say pā'-trөн-āj.

patronal—păt'-rүн-āl.

Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull say pā'-trөн-āl.

patroness—pā'-trүн-ēs, *not* păt'-rүн-ēs.

patronize—păt'-rүн-iz.

Smart, Stormonth, and Cull say pā'-trөн-iz

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

patronless—pā'-trūn lēs, *not* pāt'-rūn-lēs.

Pau—pō

paunch—ponch or panch

Worcester prefers the second form

Pavia—pā vc'-a

pecan (nut)—pč-kān or pē kōn'.

Webster and Stormonth give the first only

peculiar—pē-kūl-yčr

Worcester gives pē kū lī ār as a secondary pronunciation

peculiarity—pč-kūl-yār'-īt-ī

Worcester gives pē kūl yē ār'-īt ī

pecuniary—pē-kūn'-yā rī

Worcester gives as a secondary form, pē-kū nī ā rī

pedagogics—pēd'-ā-gōj'-iks

pedagogism—pēd'-ā-gōg'-izm

Worcester says pēd'-ā gō g'izm

pedagogue—pēd'-ā-gōg

pedagogy—pēd'-ā-gō-jī, pēd'-ā-gōj-ī

(Wor)

pedal (n)—pčd'-āl

Perry says pē dāl

pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pč'-dal

pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pčd'-al

pedestal—pēd'-čs-tāl, *not* pē-dčs'-tāl

peduncle—pč-dūngk'-l

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Pegasus—pěg'-á-sűs.

peignior—pān-ywār'.

See *baignoire*.

Pekin—pē-kĭn'.

See *Peking*.

Peking—pē-kĭng'.

See *Pekin*.

Pelagius—pē-lā'-jĭ-űs.

Pelasgi—pē-lās'-jĭ.

Pelissier—pā-lē-sē-ā'.

Peloponnesus—pěl-ō-pŏn-ē'-sűs.

Pemigewasset—pēm-ĭj-ē-wŏs'-ĭt.

penance—pĕn'-ăns.

Penates—pē-nā'-tēz.

pencil—pĕn'-sĭl.

See *pensile*.

Penelope—pē-něl'-ō-pē.

penguin—pĕn'-gŭĭn, *not* pĕng'-gŭĭn.

penitentiary—pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-shà-rĭ.

penknife—pĕn'-nĭf, *not* pĕn'-ĭf.

Penrith—pĕn'-rĭth ; often pronounced pē-rĭth.

pensile—pĕn'-sĭl.

See *pencil*.

Pentateuch—pĕn'-tā-tűk.

Pentecost—pĕn'-tē-kŏst.

Sheridan and Craig say pĕn'-tē-kŏst.

Pentheus—pĕn'-thē-űs or pĕn'-thűs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

penult—pĕ'-nŭlt or pē-nŭlt'.

peony—pē'-o-nī.

See peony and piony

Pepin—pĕp'-in or pīp'-in; Fr. pron. pĕp-ān'.

For āv, see p. 26.

pep·line—pĕp'-sīn, *not* pĕp'-sēn.

See aniline.

Pepys—pĕp'-is or pĕps.

peradventure—pĕr-ād-vĕn'-tŭr.

percale—pĕr-kāl'; Fr. pron. par-kāl'.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dīk'-ās.

Perdita—pĕr'-dīt-ā, *not* pĕr-dē'-tā.

"A Winter's Tale."

père—pār.

"Dumas *père*."

peremptorily—pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rīl-ī, *not* pē-rĕmp'-tō-rīl-ī.

peremptory—pĕr'-ĕmp-tō-rī, *not* pē-rĕmp'-tō-rī.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr'-fĕkt.

perfect (vb.)—pĕr'-fĕkt or pĕr-fĕkt'.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only. Although weight of authority favors the first pronunciation, yet usage and analogy (see *absent*) favor the second

perfidious—pĕr-fīd'-ī-ŭs.

Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, pĕr-fīd'-yŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

perfume (n.)—pěr'-fūm or pěr-fūm'.

See *perfect*.

perfume (vb.)—pěr-fūm'.

perfunctory—pěr-fūngk'-tō-rĭ.

Worcester gives pěr'-fūngk-tō-rĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

perhaps—pěr-hăps', *not* prăps.

peri (fairy)—pě'-rĭ.

peri (prefix)—pěr'-ĭ, *not* pěr'-I.

perigee—pěr'-ĭ-jē.

perihelion—pěr'-ĭ-hēl'-yŭn or pěr'-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŏn.

pěr'-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŏn is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's, and the only form given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

periodic—pē-rĭ-ŏd'-ĭk.

periphrasis—pē-rĭf'-ră-sĭs.

perissad—pěr'-ĭs-săd ; pē-rĭs'-săd (Wor.).

peritonitis—pěr'-ĭ-tō-nĭ'-tĭs, *not* pěr'-ĭ-tō-nē'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

permit (n.)—pěr'-mĭt or pěr-mĭt' ; pěr'-mĭt (Imp.).

See *perfect*.

permit (vb.)—pěr-mĭt'.

Pernambuco—pěr-nām-bōō'-kō.

perpetuity—pěr-pē-tū'-ĭ-tĭ.

perruquier—pěr-rōōk-ē-ēr or pā-rōōk-yā'.

Persephone—pěr-sěf'-ō-nē.

Perseus—pěr'-sē-ŭs or pěr'-sūs.

See *Morpheus*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Persia—pēr' shī-a, *not* pēr'-zhā.

Persian—per shān *not* per-zhān.

persiflage—par se-flazh

Stormonth says pēr sī flazh

persist—pēr sist', *not* per zist'.

persistent—per-sist' ent *not* pēr-zist'-ent.

personnel—par sō nēl

perspiration — pēr-spīr-ā'-shūn, *not* pres
pīr ā -shūn

persuasive—per-swā'-siv

pēr swā ziv is the pronunciation given by
Haldeman

pertinacious—pēr tīn-ā'-shūs, *not* pēr-tīn-
āsh'-ūs

Perugino—pā-rūd-jē'-nō.

peruke—pēr'-ōk

Stormonth says pēr ōk', and Haldeman,
pēr' ōk

peruse—pē-rūz'.

Stormonth and Haldeman say pēr ōz'

Peshawar — pā-show' -ēr ; pēsh-ow' -ēr
(Gaz).

Pestalozzi—pēs-tā-lōt'-sē.

Pesth—pēst ; Hungarian pron pēsht.

See *Buda Pesth*

pestle—pēs'-sl.

pēs'-tl is a secondary pronunciation of Wor
cester's and Stormonth's

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

petal—pēt'-äl or pē'-täl ; pēt'-äl (Imp.).

"However right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive * * * that the short sound is in more general use."
—Walker.

Petchora—pēt-chō'-rä ; pēt'-chō-rä (Gaz.).

petit—pēt'-i ; Fr. pron. pē-tē'.

petite—pē-tēt'.

Petrarch—pē'-trärk.

petrel—pēt'-rēl.

pē'-trēl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Petruccio—pā-trōō'-chō.

See *Petruchio* and *Bertuccio*.

Petruchio—pē-trū'-chī-ō ; It. pron. pā-trōō'-kē-ō.

See *Petruccio*.

"Katharine and *Petruchio*."

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

pewit—pē'-wīt.

Phædo—fē'-dō.

Phædrus—fē'-drūs.

Phaethon—fā'-ē-thön.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton*."—Wor.

phaeton—fā'-ē-tön, *not* fā'-tön.

phalanx—fā'-längks or fäl'-ängks.

The New Imperial and Haldeman prefer fäl'-ängks.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Pharaoh—fa' rō or fa'-ra-o

pharmaceutic -far ma-sū'-tīk

pharmaceutist—far mā su'-tīst.

pharmacist far ma sīst

pharmacopœia—far ma-kō-pe'-yā.

Pharos—fa rōs

The *Pharos* of Alexandria

pharyngeal—far in-je 'əl or fa rin-je 'əl

Worcester gives the second only

pharyngitis—fār-in-jī'-tis

See *itis*

pharynx—fār'-ingks.

Phenice—fē-nī'-sē or fē -nīs

Perry says fē nīs

phial—fī'-āl

See *cial*, the usual spelling.

Philemon—fī-lē'-mōn

' The Epistle to *Philemon* "

Philippi—fīl īp'-ī, *not* fīl'-īp-ī

philippic—fīl īp'-īk, *not* fīl'-īp-īk.

Philippine (Islands)—fīl -īp-īn, *not* fīl'-īp-ēn.

Philistine—fīl īs'-tīn, fīl'-īs-tīn (Stor), *not*
fīl'-īs-tīn

philistinism—fīl-īs'-tīn īzm

Stormonth says fīl īs tīn īzm

Philo—fī'-lō, *not* fē'-lō.

philologic—fīl-ō-lōj'-īk, *not* fī-lō-lōj'-īk.

In this and the two following words, the *i*
in the first syllable is *short*

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

philologist—fīl-ōl'-ō-jīst.

See *philologic*.

philology—fīl-ōl'-ō-jī.

See *philologic*.

philopena—fīl-ō-pē'-nā.

philosophic—fīl-ō-sōf'-īk or fīl-ō-zōf'-īk.

The first form is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

philosophy—fīl-ōs'-ō-fī.

Phlegethon—flēj'-ē-thōn.

phlegm—flēm.

Phlegyas—flē'-jī-ās.

Phocion—fō'-shī-ōn, *not* fō'-shōn.

Phœbus—fē'-būs.

phonics—fōn'-īks.

Stormonth says fō'-nīks.

phosphorus—fōs'-fōr-ūs, *not* fōs-fō'-rūs.

photographer—fō-tōgē'-rā-fēr.

photogravure—fō-tō-gṛā-vūr'.

For ū, see p. 26.

phrenitis—frē-nī'-tīs.

See *itis*.

phrenology—frē-nōl'-ō-jī.

Stormonth and Haldeman say frēn-ōl'-ō-jī.

phthisic—tīz'-īk.

Smart says: "As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced ? ”

phthisis—thī'-sīs

Worcester prefers tī'-sīs Haldeman says thī sīs, ths'-ls, and tī' sīs Do not say tē'-sīs

physicist—fīz'-ls-ist.

physiognomy—fīz-ī-ōg'-nō-mī.

“ There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French ”—*Walker*.

physique—fī-zēk'.

Stormonth says fīz-ēk'.

pianist—pī-ā'-nist. See *pianiste*.

Stormonth says pī-ān'-ist Do not pronounce the word pē'-ān-ist.

piano—pē-ā'-nō.

pē-ān'-ō is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

piano-forte—pē-ā'-nō fōr'-tā.

Worcester gives pī-ā'-nō fōr'-tē or pī-ān'-ō fōr'-tē, and remarks “ often pē-ān'-ō fōrt.”

“ The pronunciation pē-ān'-ō fōrt is not countenanced by any good orthoëpist except Worcester ”—*S & H*

piazza—pī-āz'-zā ; It. pron. pē-āt'-sā.

pibroch—pē'-brōk.

Smart also says pē'-brōk.

pica (type)—pī'-kā.

picador—pē-kā-dōr'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

piccolo—pĭk'-ō-lō ; It. pron. pē'-kō-lō.

Piccolomini—pĭk-ō-lō'-mē-nē.

Pichegru—pēsh'-grōō ; Fr. pron. pēsh-grü'.

For ū, see p. 26.

piebald—pī'-bōld.

pied—pīd.

"The *pied* piper of Hamelin."

Piedmont—pēd'-mōnt.

pigeon—pĭj'-ŭn.

pĭj'-ŭn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

pilaster—pĭl-ās'-tēr, *not* pĭl'-ās-tēr.

pimpernel—pĭm'-pēr-nēl.

Pinacotheca—pĭn-ā-kō-thē'-kā.

Pinacothek—pē-nā-kō-tāk'.

pincers—pĭn'-sērz.

Haldeman says pĭn'-chērz.

pinchbeck—pĭnch'-bēk, *not* pĭnch'-bāk.

Pindarus—pĭn'-dā-rūs.

pineal—pī'-nē-āl or pĭn'-ē-āl.

"The *pineal* gland." Worcester gives the second only.

piony—pī'-ō-nī.

See *pæony* and *peony*.

Piqua—pĭk'-wā ; often pronounced pĭk'-wā.

piquant—pē'-kānt or pĭk'-ānt.

Webster (1900) prefers pē'-kānt ; Stormonth and the New Imperial say pē'-kānt ; Haldeman says pē'-kānt or pĭk'-ānt. See *piquancy*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

pique—pĕk.

See amber gris

piquet (game)—pĕ kĕt or pĭk ɛt

Piræus—pĭ re -us

Pisa —pe za or pe -sa.

Piscataqua—pĭs -kāt' -a -kwā.

piscatory—pĭs -kă -tō -rĭ.

Pisces—pĭs -ĕz

Pisistratus—pĭ -sĭs' -trā tūs, *not* pĭs -ĭs -trā' -tūs

pistole (coin)—pĭs -tōl'

Pitcairn (Island) — pĭt -kār'n'; pĭt -kār'n' (Gaz)

pithecoid—pĭth' -ɛ koid.

'The *pithecoid* apes'

Pizarro—pĕ -zār' -ō; Sp. pron pĕ thār' -ō.

See Lopez

placable—plā' -kă bl

plāk' -ă bl is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman

placard—plā kărd' or plāk' -ărd

Stormonth and Haldeman say plāk' -ărd
The New Imperial gives plāk' -ărd or plākard'.

plagiarism—plā' -jă -rĭzm or plā' -jĭ -ă -rĭzm

plagiarist — plā' -jă -rĭst; plā' -jĭ -ă -rĭst (Wor)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

plagiarize—plā'-jā-rīz ; plā'-jī-a-rīz (Wor.).
 plagiary—plā'-jā-rī.

Worcester prefers plā'-jī-ā-rī, which is the pronunciation of the New Imperial also.

plague—plāḡ, *not* plēḡ.

plaice—plās.

plaid—plād.

Stormonth says plād or pläd. "Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch."—*Webster*.

Soule and Wheeler say : "The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England.

plaintiff—plān'-tīf, *not* plēn'-tīf.

plait—plāt ; coll. plēt.

Webster says : "Vulgarly pronounced *plēt* ;" and Smart remarks : "Often wrongly pronounced *plēt*."

Plata, Rio de la—rē'-ō dā lā plā'-tā.

Plataea—plā tē'-ā.

plateau—plā-tō'.

platina—plāt'-īn-ā or plā-tē'-nā.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only. "This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *plā-tē'-nā* ; but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.* See *platinum*.

platinum—plāt'-īn-ūm or plā-tē'-num.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.
 See *platina*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

plaza—plà-za, Sp pron plà-thá.

See Lopez

plebeian—plē be'-yăn *not* plē' bē-yăn.

plebiscite—plēb is-it

Worcester prefers plēb' is it

plebiscitum—ple-bis-sī-tūm.

Pleiades—plē -ya dēz

Pleiads—plē -yădz

pleistocene—plī stō sēn

plenary—plē -nā rī

Worcester prefers plēn' ā rī

plenipotentiary—plēn-i-pō-tēn'-shī-ā-rī.

Stormonth makes it a word of *six* syllables
—plēn i pō tēn' shār ī

plethora—plēth'-ō-ra.

plethoric—plē-thōr'-īk or plēth'-ō rīk

"Although all the principal English ortho-
pists place the accent of this word on the
second syllable, yet Mr Todd says 'It is
now usually placed on the first'"—*Worcester*.

Pliny—plīn'-ī

pliocene—plī'-ō-sēn

Plotinus—plō-tī-nūs

plover—plāv'-ēr, *not* plō'-vēr.

pneumatics—nū-māt'-īks.

Pnyx—nīks.

podgy—pōj'-ī.

Also spelled *pudgy*, and pronounced pūj'-ī

(*See Key of Signs* see p. 37)

podophylline—pöd-ō-fil'-in.

See *aniline*.

podophyllum—pöd-ō-fil'-üm.

poem—pō-ēm, *not* pō'-üm.

See *damage*.

poesy—pō'-ē-sī, *not* pō'-ē-zī.

poetaster—pō'-ēt-ās-tēr.

poignant—poin'-änt, *not* poin'-yänt.

A few lexicographers say pwoin'-änt.

poison—poi'-zn.

Poitevin—pwät-vän'.

For äñ, see p. 26.

Poitiers—pwä-tī-ä' ; sometimes anglicized
poi-tērz'.

Polaris—pō-lā'-rīs, *not* pō'-lā-rīs.

Polignac de—dü pō-lên-yäk'.

pollen—pöl'-lën.

polliwig—pöl'-ī-wīg.

"Vulgarly called in the U. S. polliwog
(pöl'-ī-wög)." — *Wor.*

polonaise—pō-lō-nāz'.

Polycrates—pō-lik'-rā-tēz.

polygamy—pō-līg'-ā-mī, *not* pöl'-īg-ā-mī.

Polygnotus—pöl'-īg-nō'-tūs.

Polyhymnia—pöl'-ī-hīm'-nī-ä.

See *Polymnia*.

Polymnia—pō-līm'-nī-ä.

See *Polyhymnia*.

Polynesia—pöl'-ī-nē'-shī-ä, *not* pöl'-ī-nē'-zhä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

polype—pöl' Ip

pöl Ip e is preferred by Worcester.

Polyphemus—pöl l fē' mūs

pomade—pō-mād'

Haldeman says pō mād or pō mād', and
Stormonth pō mad

pomegranate—püm-ġrăn'-at; pöm'-ġrăn-at
(Stor), püm'-ġrăn-at (Hal)

pommel—püm'-mël, *not* pöm'-mël

Pomona—pō mō'-ná

Pompadour de—dū pôn-pā-dōor'.

For on, see p 27

Pompeia—pöm pċ'-ya.

Pompeii—pöm pā'-yċ, *not* pöm' pē-i

Ponce de Leon—pôn'-thā dā lá òn'; angli-
cized pöns dē lċ'-ōn

The pronunciation pôn-sē dē lē-ōn is
often heard

Pondicherry—pön-dī-shċr'-i

poniard—pön'-yċrd, *not* pwön'-yārd.

Poniatowski—pō-nċ à tōvs kċ

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pönt chàr-trân'.

Pontine (Marshes)—pön'-tċn or pön'-tċn
pön'-tċn (Gaz)

Webster in the body of the Dictionary says
in, and in the supplement, *in*.

Pontius—pön'-shċ ūs, *not* pön'-shūs.

poor—pōor, *not* pōor.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Popocatapetl—pō-pō'-kăt-ā-pā-tl ; pō-pō-
kă-tā-pětl' (Gaz.).

porcelain—pôr'-sē-lîn.

Worcester prefers pōr'-sē-lân. Stormonth
says pōrs'-lân, and Haldeman, pōrs'-lân.

porch—pōrch, *not* pôrch.

porpoise—pôr'-pūs ; pör'-pūs (Stor.).

Port au Prince—pōrt'-ō-prîns ; Fr. pron.
pōrt-ō-prăns'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

porte-monnaie—pōrt'-mũn-nâ.

portent—pôr-těnt'.

Portia—pôr'-shĭ-â or pôr'-shĭ-â.

Portici—pôr'-tē-chē.

portière—pôr-tĭ-âr' ; Fr. pron. pôrt-yâr'.

portmanteau—pōrt-măn'-tō, *not* pōrt-măn-
tō'.

Porto Rico—pōr'-tō rē'-kō.

portrait—pör'-trât, *not* pôr'-trüt.

Pronounce the final syllable distinctly.
See *damage*.

Portuguese—pōr'-tũ-ġēz.

See *Chinese*.

portulaca—pōr-tũ-lâ'-kâ.

Poseidon—pō-sĭ'-dōn.

Also spelled *Posidon*, and pronounced as
above.

posse—pös'-sē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

possess—pös-sčs' or pöz zčs'.

In this word, and the two following ones, the first pronunciation is Webster's secondary form; the second pronunciation is the one given by Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial

possession—pös-sěsh'-ün or pöz-zěsh'-ün.

See possess

possessive—pös-sčs'-iv or pöz-zěs'-iv.

See possess

poste restante—pöst rės-tánt'.

For 24, see p. 26

posterior—pös-tč'-rĭ-čr, *not* pös-tč'-rĭ-čr.

posthumous—pöst'-hū-mūs; pöst'-ū-mūs.

Perry says pöst'-hū-mūs *See acclimate.*

Posthumus—pöst'-hū-mūs.

"Cymbeline"

potable—pō'-tā-bl, *not* pöt'-ā-bl.

potentate—pō'-těn-tāt.

Potosi—pō-tō-sē'.

Pō-tō'-sē is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer

pot pourri—pō pōō-rē'.

Poughkeepsie—pō-kĭp'-sĭ, *not* pō-kēp'-sĭ.

pour boire—pōor' bwār.

pour prendre congé—pōor prān'-dr kōn-zhā'.

For 24 and 25, see pp. 26 and 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Pouschkin—pöosh'-kĭn or pöosh'-kĕn.

Four additional spellings of this name are found (Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin), all of which are pronounced like the above.

Poussin—pōo-săn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Powhatan—pow-hăt-ăn', *not* pow-hăt'-ăn.

Pozzuoli—pöt-sōo-ō'-lē.

See *Puteoli*.

Prag—präG.

For G, see p. 28. See *Prague*.

Prague—präġ.

See *Prag*.

prairie—prä'-rĭ.

Haldeman says prâr'-ĭ.

Prairie du Chien—prä'-rĕ dū shĕn; Fr.
pron. prä-rĕ' dū shĕ-ăn'.

For ū and ăn, see p. 26.

Prakrit—prä'-krĭt; präk'-rĭt (Wor.).

Praxiteles—präks-ĭt'-ĕ-lĕz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.

Worcester says prä'-ĕr or prâr.

prayer (one who prays)—prä'-ĕr.

prebend—präb'-ĕnd.

prebendary—präb'-ĕnd-ā-rĭ.

precedence—prä-sĕ'-dĕns, *not* prĕs'-ĕ-dĕns

See *precedency*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

precedency—prē-se'-dén-sī, *not* prēs'-ē-dén-sī.

"These words (*precedence, precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoepists."—*Worcester*

precedent (n.)—prēs'-ē-děnt.

The New Imperial says prē'-sē-děnt.

precedent (adj.)—prē-sē'-děnt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithes
Of your *precedent* lord "

—*Shakespeare.*

precedented—prēs'-ē-děnt-əd.

precedently—prē-sē'-děnt-lī.

precise—prē-sīs', *not* prē-sīz'.

precisely—prē-sīs'-lī, *not* prē-sīz'-lī.

preclude—prē-klūd'.

Stormonth and Haldeman say prē-klōod'.

precocious—prē-kō'-shūs.

precocity—prē-kōs'-it-ī.

predatory—prēd'-ā-tō-rī, *not* prē'-dā-tō-rī.

predecessor—prēd'-ē-sēs'-ēr.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say prē dē-sēs'-ēr. Haldeman, as a secondary pronunciation, gives prēd'-ē-sēs-ēr.

predicament—prē-dīk'-ā-měnt, *not* pēr-dīk'-ā-měnt.

predilection—prē-dīl-ēk'-shūn, *not* prēd-īl-ēk'-shūn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

preface (n.)—prěf'-ās.

preface (vb.)—prěf'-ās, *not* prē-fās', as analogy would suggest.

See *absent*.

prefect—prē'-fěkt.

prefecture—prē'-fěk-tūr.

Worcester says prěf'-ěk-tūr.

preferable—prěf'-ěr-à-bl, *not* prē-fěr'-à-bl.

preferment—prē-fěr'-měnt.

prefix (n.)—prē'-fiks.

prefix (vb.)—prē-fiks'.

See *absent*.

prehensile—prē-hěn'-sīl, *not* prē-hěn'-sēl.

prelacy—prěl'-à-sī.

prelate—prěl'-āt, *not* prē'-lāt.

prelude (n.)—prē'-lūd or prěl'-ūd.

prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd'.

See *absent*.

premature—prē-mà-tūr' or prē'-mà-tūr.

premier—prē'-mī-ěr or přēm'-yěr.

Worcester gives přēm'-yěr as a secondary pronunciation. Sheridan says přēm'-yěr.

premise (n.)—přēm'-īs.

premise (vb.)—prē-mīz'.

preparative—prē-pār'-à-tīv, *not* prē-pār'-à-tīv.

presage (n.)—prē'-sāj or přēs'-āj.

Worcester gives the second only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

presage (vb)—prě saj'.

See absent

Presbyterian—prěz-bi-tě'-rī-ăn , prĕs-bi-tě'-
rī ăn (Stor)

presbytery—prĕz -bīt-ēr ī or prĕs

Perry and Stormonth say prĕs' bīt ēr ī

Worcester says ' This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres byt e ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists '

prescience—prě' shī ċns or prĕ -shĕns

Perry says prĕsh ĕns

present (n and adj)—prĕz'-ċnt.

present (vb)—prĕ-zĕnt'.

See absent

presentation—prĕz-ĕn tā'-shĕn

presentiment—prĕ-sĕnt'-īm ĕnt, *not* prĕ
zĕnt'-īm ċnt.

A common error

presentment—prĕ zĕnt'-mĕnt

prestidigitateur—prĕs tĕ-dĕ-jĕ-ta-tōr'.

For ū, see p 25

prestidigitator—prĕs-tī-dīj'-ī tī tĕr.

prestige—prĕs'-tij, Fr. pron prĕs tĕzh'.

prĕs tĕj is preferred by Worcester Stor
month says prĕs tij or prĕs tĕzh

presumptuous—prĕ-zūmpt'-y ū ſis

Walker says " There is a vulgar pronuncia
tion of this word in three syllables (prĕ zūm
shŭs) which should be carefully avoided "

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

pretence—prē-těns', *not* prē'-těns.

preterit—prět'-ēr-īt or prē'-tēr-īt.

Also spelled *preterite* and pronounced as above.

pretext—prē'-těkst or prē-těkst'.

prettily—prīt'-īl-ī, *not* prět'-īl-ī.

pretty—prīt'-ī, *not* prět'-ī.

pretzel—prět'-sěl.

Also spelled *bretzel*, which see.

preventive—prē-věnt'-iv.

Prichard—prīch'-ārd.

prima-facie—prī'-mā fā'-shī-ē.

princess—prīn'-sēs, *not* prīn-sēs'.

"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—*Webster*.

pristine—prīs'-tīn, *not* prīs'-tīn, *nor* prīs'-tēn.

prithēe—prīth'-ē, *not* prīth'-ē.

privacy—prī'-vā-sī.

Knowles says prīv'-ā-sī.

privily—prīv'-īl-ī.

probatory—prō'-bā-tō-rī, *not* prōb'-ā-tō-rī.

probity—prōb'-īt-ī, *not* prō-bīt-ī.

process—prōs'-ēs.

prō'-sēs is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

procès verbal—prō-sā' vār-bāl'.

Procrustean—prō-krūs'-tē-ān.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Procyon—prō'-sī-ōn

Stormonth says prōs' ī-ōn

prodigy—prōd' īj ī

produce (n)—prōd'-us, prō'-das (Imp.);
not prō-das'

produce (vb)—prō-das'.

See *absent*

product—prōd'-ūkt

profile—prō'-fil or prō'-fel (Web); prō'-
fel, prō'-fel' or prō'-fil (Wor), prō'-
fil (Imp)

The form prō' fel is to be preferred

profuse (adj)—prō-fus'.

progress (n)—prōg'-rēs

The New Imperial says prō' grēs

progress (vb)—prō-g-rēs'.

See *absent*

"The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second"—*Webster*.

prohibition—prō-hib-īsh'-ūn.

project (n)—prōj'-ēkt.

project (vb)—prō-jēkt'.

See *absent*

projectile—prō-jēk'-tīl.

proletariat—prōl-ē-tā'-rī-āt.

prolix—prō-līks' or prō'-līks.

prō līks is authorized by some lexicographers, Webster included

(See *Key of Signs* sec 37)

prologue—prō'-lŏg̃.

Worcester says prŏl'-ŏg̃.

promenade—prŏm-ē-nād' or pröm-ē-nād'.

Haldeman prefers the first.

Prometheus—prō-mē'-thē-ūs or prō-mē'-thūs.

See *Morpheus*.

promissory—prŏm'-is-ō-rī.

promulgate—prō-mŭl'-gāt.

promulgation—prō-mŭl-gā'-shŭn.

Worcester says pröm-ŭl-gā'-shŭn.

promulgator—prō'-mŭl-gā-tēr.

Worcester says pröm'-ŭl-gā-tôr or pröm-ŭl-gā'-tôr.

pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-sī-á-mēn'-tō.

pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sī-ā'-shŭn or shī.

The first is preferred by Webster and the Century. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial (all of them *English* authorities) say prō-nŭn-sī-ā'-shŭn.

prophecy—prŏf'-ē-sī.

prophesy—prŏf'-ē-sī.

propinquity—prō-pīng'-kwīt-ī.

pro rata—prō rā'-tā, *not* prō rāt'-ā.

prorogue—prō-rŏg̃', *not* prō-rŏg̃'.

prosaic—prō-zā'-īk, *not* prō-sā'-īk.

proscenium—prō-sē'-nī-ŭm, *not* prō-sēn'-ī-ŭm.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Proserpine—prös'-êr-pîn, *not* pröz'-êr-pîn

prosody—pros -o dī

protasis—prôt -à-sīs

Protean—prö'-tē-än

Stormonth says pro te än or prö te än

protégé—prö-tä-zhä'

protégée—prö-tä-zhä'

proteid—prö'-tē-Id

proteine—prö'-tē-In.

See *amline*

pro tempore—prö tēm'-pö-rē

Protesilaus—prö-tēs-Il-ä'-ūs

protest (n)—prö'-tĕst

protest (vb)—prö-tĕst'.

See *absent*

Protestant — prôt' ĕs-tănt, *not* pröd'-ēs-tănt

protestation—prôt-ēs tā'-shŭn, *not* prö-tēs-tä'-shŭn

Proteus—prö'-tĕ-tis or prö'-tūs

See *Morpheus*

prothonotary — prö-thŏn'-ô-tä-rĭ, *not* prö-thô-nô'-tä-rĭ

protrusive—prö-trŭ'-sĭv, *not* prö-trŭ'-zĭv.

Provençal—prö-vĕn'-sāl; Fr. pron. prö-vān-sāl'.

For äv, see p 26

provocation—pröv-ô-ka'-shŭn

(For *Kty of Signs*, see p 37)

provocative — prō-vō'-kā-tiv ; prō-vök'-ā-tiv (Imp.).

provost (magistrate)—pröv'-üst.

The New Imperial says pröv'-öst.

provost (executioner)—pröv'-üst or prō-vō'.

Worcester prefers the second, and the New Imperial gives the first only.

prow—prow or prō.

The second pronunciation, although given as a secondary form by Worcester, is rarely heard.

prowess—prow'-ës.

Prussian—prüsh'-än or prōosh'-än.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.

prussic—prüs'-ik or prōo'-sīk.

"*Prussic acid.*"

Prytaneum—prīt-ā-nē'-üm.

psalm—sām.

"*P* is silent before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words."—*Worcester*.

psalmist—sām'-ist.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer the pronunciation sāl'-mīst.

psalmistry—sām'-ist-rī.

Worcester says sāl'-mīst-rī.

psalmody—sāl'-mō-dī or sām'-ō-dī.

sāl'-mō-dī is preferred by Stormonth. It is also the pronunciation given by Smart.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

psalter—sôl'-tēr.

Smart gives sāl'-tēr, and in defence of this pronunciation, remarks "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon "

pseudo—sû'-dô.

pseudonym—sû'-dô-nîm.

pseudonymous—sû-dôn'-îm-ûs.

pshaw—shô, *not* shà.

psoas—sô'-ăs.

Psyche—sî'-kê.

See *Cnidus*.

psychic—sî'-kîk.

psychical—sî'-kîk-ăl.

psychology—sî-kôl'-ô-jî.

ptarmigan—târ'-mîg-ăn.

pterodactyl—tēr-ô-dăk'-tîl.

ptisan—tîz'-ăn.

Worcester prefers tîz-zăn'.

Ptolemaic—tôl-ċ-mă'-îk.

See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemy—tôl'-ċ-mî.

See *Cnidus*.

ptyaline—tî'-ă-lîn.

Also spelled *phalin*, and pronounced as above. See *aniline*

publicist—-püb'-lîs-îst.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

pudding—pöod'-ing, *not* pöod'-in.

Puebla—pwéb'-lā.

puerile—pū'-ēr-il.

Stormonth's Dictionary says pū'-ēr-il or pū'-ēr-il.

puerility—pū'-ēr-il'-it-ī.

Puerto Rico—pwēr'-tō rē'-kō.

Puget (Sound)—pū'-jēt.

pugnacious—pūg'-nā'-shūs.

puisne—pū'-nī.

puissance—pū'-īs-āns or pū'-īs'-āns.

Perry says pū'-īs'-āns.

puissant—pū'-īs-ānt or pū'-īs'-ānt, *not* pwē'-sānt.

Worcester gives the first only.

pumice—pūm'-is.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer pū'-inīs.

pumpkin—pūmp'-kin, *not* pūng'-kin.

A vulgar error.

Punjab—pöon-jāb'.

Also spelled *Panjab* and *Punjaub*, and pronounced as above.

Purana—pū-rā'-nā.

Stormonth says pū-rā'-nā.

purport—pūr'-pört.

Stormonth says pēr'-pört.

purposive—pūr'-pō-siv, *not* pūr-pō'-siv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

pursuivant—pur'-swe vānt

purulent—pu -ru-lent

Pusey (Dr) —pū -zi, *not* pu' sī

Puseyism —pu zi-izm, *not* p i-sī-izm

pustule—pūst -yūl

pūs' tūl is preferred by Worcester.

Puteoli—pū-tē'-ō-li

See *Pozzuoli*

pyæmia—pi-e -mī-ā

pygmean—piġ-mē'-ān.

Perry says piġ'-mē ān

Pylades—pil'-ā-dēz, *not* pi-lā'-dēz.

pylorus—pil-ō'-rūs

pyramidal—pir-ām'-id-āl

pyramidal—pir-a-mid'-ik-āl.

Pyrcnecs—pir'-č-nēz

pyrites—pir-i'-tēz

Stormonth gives pir' its as a secondary pronunciation

Pythagoras—piṭh-āġ'-ō-rās, *not* pi-thāġ'-ō-rās

Pythagorean—piṭh-ā-ġō'-rē-ān or piṭh-āġ-ō-rē'-ān

Worcester gives the second only.

python—pi'-thōn

pythoness—piṭh'-ō-nēs

pyx—piks.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Q

quadrille—kwà-dríl' or kà-dríl'.

Worcester gives the last only. Stormonth prefers kǎ-dríl', and Haldeman kwöd-ríl' or kǎ-dríl'.

quadrumana—kwöd-rū'-mā-nà, *not* kwöd-rū-mā'-nà.

quadrupedal—kwöd-rū'-pē-dāl, *not* kwöd-rū-pē'-dāl.

quaff—kwáf, *not* kwäf.

Stormonth and Haldeman say kwäf. See *ask*.

quaggy—kwǎg'-ĭ, *not* kwög'-ĭ.

quagmire—kwǎg'-mîr, *not* kwög'-mîr.

qualm—kwām, *not* kwôm.

quandary—kwön'-dā-rĭ or kwön-dā'-rĭ.

Worcester prefers the second form. The first is the pronunciation generally heard; the second is supported by the most authorities.

quantivalence—kwön-tĭv'-â-lĕns, *not* kwăn-tĭv'-â-lĕns.

quarantine (n.)—kwör'-ăn-tĕn.

Worcester says kwör'-ăn-tĕn', thus making no distinction in *accent* between the noun and the verb.

quarantine (vb.)—kwör'-ăn-tĕn'.

quarrel—kwör'-ĕl, *not* kwôr'-ĕl.

quash—kwösh, *not* kwăsh.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

quoth—kwōth or kwŭth.

Stormonth gives the first only.

R

rabbi—răb'-bî or răb'-bî.

"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced răb'-bî."—*Walker*.

Rabelais — răb-lā' ; ră-běl-ā' or ră-blā'
(Biog.).

rabies—rā'-bî-ēz.

Raca—rā'-kâ.

racemous—răs'-ē-mŭs or ră-sē'-mŭs.

Rachel (actress)—ră-shěl'.

racial—rā'-shăl.

Worcester says ră'-shē-ăl.

Racine—ră-sēn'.

răs-sēn' is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

radish—răd'-îsh, *not* rĕd'-îsh.

Raffaele—răf-fă-ěl'-lā.

See *Raphael*.

ragoût—ră-gōō'.

Rahway—rô'-wā.

raillery—răl'-ēr-ĭ or ră'-lĕr-ĭ ; ră'-lĕr-ĭ is preferred by Stormonth.

raison d'être—ră-zôn' dātr.

For ôŋ, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

raisonné—rā-zō-nā'.

rajah—ra'-ja or rā'-jā.

Stormonth prefers rā'-jā See *raja*.

Raleigh (city)—rō'-li.

Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rō'-li.

Rama—ra'-mā.

Ramayana—ra-mā'-yā-nā (Web.); rān'-ā
yā'-na (Wor.); rām-a'-ān-ā (Stor.);
ra-mā'-ya-nā (Biog.).

Rambouillet de—dū rān-bōō-ya'.

For an, see p. 26

Rameses—rām'-ē-sēz.

Stormonth prefers rā-mē'-sēz

Ramillies—rām'-il-ēz; Fr. pron. rā-mēl-
yē' or ra-mē-yē'.

ranchero—rān-chā'-rō (Web.); rān-chā'-rō
(Wor.).

rancor—rāng'-kēr, *not* rān'-kēr.

Rangoon—rāng'-gōon'.

ransack—rān'-sāk, *not* rām'-sāk.

rapacious—rā-pā'-shūs.

Raphael—rāf'-ā-ēl; rā'-fā-ēl or rā'-[ā-ēl
(Biog.).

See *Raffaele*.

Raphaelite—rāf'-ā-ēl-it.

Rapidan—rāp-id-ān', *not* rāp'-id-ān.

rapier—rā'-pl-ēr.

Haldeman says rā'-pyēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

rapine—răp'-în.

The New Imperial says răp'-în.

raspberry—răz'-bër-î.

răs'-bër-î is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Walker. Haldeman says răz'-bër-î.

rather—răth'-ēr or ră'-thěr, *not* rŭ'-thěr.

The first is the pronunciation of many orthoëpists, including Webster and Worcester.

Stormonth, Haldeman, Smart, and Knowles say ră'-thěr, which is perhaps more frequently heard.

ratio—ră'-shĭ-ō or ră'-shō.

Worcester gives the first only; and Haldeman, the last only.

ration—ră'-shŭn or răsh'-ŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

rational—răsh'-ŭn-ăl.

"It is very common in the U. S. to pronounce *rational* and *national* with the first syllable long—ră'-tional, nă'-tional; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

rationale—răsh-ŭn-ă'-lē (Web.); răsh-ē-ō-nă'-lē (Wor.); răsh-ō-nă'-lē (Imp.).

rationalist—răsh'-ŭn-ăl-ĭst.

rationality—răsh-ŭn-ăl'-ĭt-ĭ; răsh-ē-ō-nă'-ĭt-ĭ (Wor.).

ratlines—răt'-lĭnz, *not* răt'-lĭnz.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

ravenous—rāv'-n-ūs.

Reading—rēd ing

real—re'-āl *not* rēl,

realization—rē āl iz a' shūn, *not* rē-āl-i-zā'
shūn

really—rē -āl i, *not* rē'-li

Réaumur de—dū rā ō-mūr'.

For ō see p. 26

Récamier—rā kà mē-ā'

receptivity—rēs-ēp tīv'-it-i or rē-sēp tīv'.
it i

recess—rē sēs'.

Worcester says "Although all the orthoēpists accent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first"

Rechabite—rē kâb-it.

rechauffé—rā shō-fā'

recherché—rū shar shā'.

recipe—rēs'-ip-ē

reciprocity—rēs-i-prōs'-it-i.

recital—rē-si' tāl

recitative—rēs-i tā tēv'.

See *amber grus*

reclamation—rēk lā mā'-shūn, *not* rē-klā-mā'-shūn

recluse—rē-klus'.

Stimson says rē klōs', and Haldeman rē klōs'

(For *key of Signs* see p. 37)

recognizable—rĕk'-ŏġ-nī-zā-bl or rē-kŏġ'-nīz-ā-bl.

Haldeman prefers the second. The New Imperial gives the first only.

recognizance—rē-kŏġ'-nīz-āns or rē-kŏn'-īz-āns.

Worcester gives the first only.

Smart says : " In the general sense, the *g* is sounded ; in professional, legal sense, it is usually sunk."

recognize—rĕk'-ŏġ-nīz.

" Sometimes incorrectly pronounced rē-kŏġ'-nīz."—*Wor.*

recompense—rĕk'-ŏm-pĕns.

recondite—rĕk'-ŏn-dīt or rē-kŏn'-dīt.

reconnaissance—rē-kŏn'-īs-āns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoissance—rē-kŏn'-īs-āns.

See *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter—rĕk-ŏn-oī'-tĕr, *not* rē-kŏn-oī'-tĕr.

record (n.)—rĕk'-ĕrd.

record (vb.)—rē-kôrd'.

See *absent*.

recourse—rē-kôrs'.

recreant—rĕk'-rē-ānt.

recreate (amuse)—rĕk'-rē-āt.

recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-āt'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

recusancy—ré kû zǎn sǐ or rek -yû zǎn sǐ
Stormonth says rek yû zǎn sǐ

recusant—re kû zǎnt

Worcester gives rĕk yû zǎnt as a secondary pronunciation

redivivus—rĕd iv : vûs

redolent—rĕd -ô lĕnt.

refectory—re fĕk tō-rĭ

referable—ref -er á bl *not* re fer'-á bl

referrible—rĕ fer rĭ bl

reflex (n)—rĕ flĕks, formerly re flĕks

Worcester and Stormonth also say rĕ flĕks

reflex (adj)—re flĕks

refluent—rĕf lû ĕnt, *not* re flû -ĕnt.

refragable—rĕf rá ġa bl

refuse (n)—rĕf yûs.

refuse (vb)—re fûz

refutable—rĕ fû'-tá bl *not* rĕf yû tá bl

The New Imperial says rĕ fû' tá bl or rĕf' yû tá bl See *irrefutable*

regalia—rĕ ġa lí á.

regatta—rĕ-ġát -á.

regime—rá zhém'

regress (n)—rĕ -ġrĕs.

regress (vb)—rĕ-ġrĕs'.

See *absent*

Reichsrath—rĭks rāt.

For *κ*, see p 28

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Reichstadt—rīk'-stät.

For κ, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rīk'-stät.

For κ and G, see p. 28.

Reikiavik—rī'-kī-ā-vīk.

See *Reykjavik*.

Reinhold—rīn'-hōlt.

relaxation—rē-lāks-ā'-shūn.

Worcester says rēl-āks-ā'-shūn.

relict—rēl'-īkt.

relievo—rē-lē'-vō.

See *rilievo*.

reliquary—rēl'-ī-kwā-rī.

Rembrandt—rēm'-brānt; Dutch pron.
rēm'-brānt.

remediable—rē-mē'-dī-ā-bl.

Perry says re-mēd'-ī-ā-bl.

remediless—rē-mēd'-ī-lēs or rēm'-ē-dī-lēs.

Worcester prefers the second.

"By some orthoëpists the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable."—*Webster*.

remonstrate—rē-mōn'-strāt.

Rémusat de—dū rā-mü-zā'.

For ū, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

renaissance—re nā'-sāns, Fr. pron. rā nā-sāns'.

Worcester says re nā' sāns For AN, see p. 26

Renan—ru-nan', anglicized re'-nān or ré-nān'.

For AN, see p. 26

rendez-vous—rēn' dē-vōō, Fr. pron. rān'-dā vōō

rēn' dē vōōz is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's For AN, see p. 26

Rensselaer—rēn'-sé-lēr.

rentes—rant; Fr. pron. rānt.

For AN, see p. 26

renunciation—rē-nūn-sī-ā'-shūn or shī

Stormonth and Haldeman also say ré-nūn sī ā'-shūn

reparable—rēp'-ā-rā-bl, *not* rē-pār'-ā-bl.

repartee—rēp-ār-tē'.

répertoire—rēp-ēr-twār; Fr. pron. rā-pār-twār'.

repertory—rēp'-ēr-tō-rī

replevin—rē-plēv'-īn.

replica—rēp'-līk-ā.

repoussé—rū-pōō-sā'.

reprimand (n)—rēp'-rīm-ānd.

reprimand (vb)—rēp'-rīm-ānd

reptile—rēp'-tīl

Stormonth says rēp'-tīl.

reputable—rēp'-yn-tā-bl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

requiem—rē'-kwī-ēm.

rĕk'-wī-ēm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form.

Haldeman says rĕk'-wī-ēm or re'-kwī-ēm.

reredos—rēr'-dōs ; rē'-rĕ-dōs (Stor.).

research—rē-sĕrch', *not* rē'-sĕrch.

reservoir—rĕz'-ĕr-vwôr.

resignation—rĕz'-ĭġ-nā'-shŭn, *not* rĕs'-ĭġ-nā'-shŭn.

resin—rĕz'-ĭn.

resoluble—rĕz'-ō-lŭ-bl ; rĕz'-ō-lōō-bl (Stor.).

resonance—rĕz'-ō-nāns.

resource—rē-sōrs', *not* rē'-sōrs.

respirable—rē-spī'-rā-bl or rĕs'-pĭr-ā-bl.

Perry and Knowles say rĕs'-pĭr-ā-bl. Haldeman gives rĕs'-pĭr-ā-bl as a secondary form ; and the New Imperial says rĕs'-pĭr-ā-bl or rē-spī'-rā-bl.

respirator—rĕs'-pĭr-ā-tĕr, *not* rē-spī'-rā-tĕr.

respiratory—rē-spī'-rā-tō-rĭ or rĕs'-pĭr-ā-tō-rĭ.

respite (n. and vb.)—rĕs'-pĭt, *not* rē-spĭt'.

restaurant—rĕs'-tō-rānt or rĕs'-tō-rāng.

The first is the better pronunciation of this word. The second (once preferred by Webster), is a poor imitation of the French pronunciation (rĕs-tō-rān'). For ān, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rās-tō-rā-tĕr'.

Worcester says rĕs-tō'-rā-tŭr. Fr. pron. rĕs-tō-rā-tör'. For ō, see p. 25.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

restorative—*re sto'-rá-tív*, *not re stör'-a tív*
 resumé —*râ zöö mä'*, *Fr pron râ-zu-mâ*

For ü see J 26 Worcester says *rez ö*
mâ' and Stormonth, *râ zöü' mä*

retail {*n*} —*re' tal*.

retail {*vb*} —*re-täl'*.

See *absent*

retailer—*re-tá -lër* or *rë'-tä-lër*.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America"—*Webster*

retardation—*rë-târ-dä'-shün*

Worcester says *rët ar dä' shün*

retch—*rëch* or *rëch*

Worcester prefers *rëch*, which is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth

reticent—*rët'-is-ënt*, *not re-ti'-sënt*.

reticule—*rët'-i-kül*

retina—*rët'-in-ä*

retributive—*re-trīb'-y ö tív*.

retroact—*re-trö-äkt'* or *rët rô-äkt'*.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only

retroaction—*re-trö-äk'-shün* or *rët-rö-äk'-shün*.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only

retrocede—*re'-tro-séd* or *rët'-rö-séd*.

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

retrocession — rē-trō-sěsh'-ŭn or rět-rō-sěsh'-ŭn.

Worcester gives the first only.

retrograde—rē'-trō-ġrād or rět'-rō-ġrād.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrogression—rē-trō-ġrěsh'-ŭn or rět-rō-ġrěsh'-ŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rē'-trō-spěkt or rět'-rō-spěkt.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospection—rē-trō-spěk'-shŭn or rět-rō-spěk'-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retroversion — rē-trō-věr'-shŭn or rět-rō-věr'-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrovert—rē'-trō-věrt or rět'-rō-věrt.

Worcester gives the second only.

reveillé—rě-vāl'-yā.

“In the United States service, commonly pronounced rěv-ā-lē’.”—*Webster*. Worcester and Haldeman prefer rē-vāl’. Soule and Wheeler remark: “Although Smart authorizes the pronunciation rā-vāl’ only, yet he says, in a note, ‘also pronounced rā-vāl’-yā.’”

revenue—rěv'-ē-nŭ.

In poetry, sometimes pronounced rē-věn'-yŭ.

reverie—rčv'-ēr-I or rčv'-ēr-ě'.

Cooley, Cull, and Stormonth say rčv'-ēr-I
See *revery*

revery—rčv'-ēr-I.

See *reverie*

revocable—rčv'-ō-ka-bl, *not* rč-vō'-ka-bl

revolt—rč-vōlt' or rč-vōlt

revolting—rč-vōlt'-ing or rč-vōlt -ing.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only

Reykjavík—rčk'-yà-včk.

See *Rakjavik*

reynard—rā'-nčrd or rčn'-črd.

Worcester prefers the second

Rheims—rčmz; Fr. pron rāns.

Also spelled *Rims*, and pronounced as
above For āv, see p 26

rheum—rčm.

rheumatism—rč'-mā-tčzm, *not* rčm'-ā-tčzm

rhizoma—rč-zō'-mā.

Rhodes—rōdz

rhomb—rōmb or rōm. See *rhumb*

Worcester prefers rōmb Stormonth says
rōm According to Walker, "In the mathe-
matical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard"

rhythm—rčthm or rčthm, *not* rčth'-ām.

rythmic—rčth'-mčk or rčth'-mčk.

Worcester gives the first only

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

rhythmical—rĭth'-mĭk-ăl or rĭth'-mĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

ribald—rĭb'-ăld, *not* rĭ'-bôld.

Ricardo—rē-kār'-dō.

Ricci—rē'-chē.

Richelieu de—dŭ rĭsh-ěl-ōō'; Fr. pron.
dŭ rēsh-lē-ō'.

For ō, see p. 25.

Richter—rĭk'-tēr.

For к, see p. 28.

ricochet (n.)—rĭk-ō-shā' or rĭk'-ō-shēt.

ricochet (vb.)—rĭk-ō-shēt'.

ridiculous—rĭd-ĭk'-yŭ-lŭs, *not* rĭd-ĭk'-lŭs.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē'-zĕn ġĕb-ĕrg'-ĕ.

For ġ, see p. 28.

Riga—rē'-ġā.

Rigel—rĭ'-ġĕl.

rile—rĭl.

"The proper orthography of this word is *roil*; but *rile* is not uncommon, especially in colloquial and humorous language."—*Webster*. See *roil*.

rilievo—rē-lyā'-vō.

See *relievo*.

rind—rĭnd, *not* rĭn.

Pronounce the *d*.

rinderpest—rĭn'-dĕr-pĕst, *not* rĭn'-dĕr-pĕst.

rinse—rĭns, *not* rĕns.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Rio Grande—rĭ'-ô-grănd, Sp pron. rê'-ô
grán-dă

Rio Janeiro—rĭ'-ô já-nê' rô or rê'-ô zhă-
nă'-rô

rise (n)—rĭs or rĭz, rĭz (C).

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say rĭz

Walker says "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc., for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *s*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers"

rise (vb)—rĭz

Riviera—rê-vê-ă'-ră.

rivière—rêv-yâr'.

Rivinus—rê-vê'-ntis.

Rivoli—rĭ'-vô-lê

Rizzio—rĭt'-sê-ô

Roanoke—rô-ă-nôk'.

Accent the final syllable

Robespierre de—dă rô'-bês-pêr; Fr. pron.
- dă rôb ês-pyâr'.

robust—rô-büst, *not* rô'-büst.

Rochambeau de—dă rô-shăv-bô'.

For Rv, see p 26

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Rochefort—rŏsh-fŏr'.

rococo—rŏ-kŏ'-kŏ.

Roderigo—rŏ-dā-rē'-gŏ.

Rodriguez—rŏ-drē'-gĕth.

See *Lopez*.

Rohan de—dŭ rŏ-än'.

For än, see p. 26.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster says : " Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc. ; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes." See *rile*.

Rokeby—rŏok'-bī.

Roland—rŏ'-lānd ; Fr. pron. rŏ-lān'.

For än, see p. 26.

Rollin—rŏl'-īn ; Fr. pron. rŏ-lān'.

For än, see p. 26.

Rollo—rŏl'-ŏ. See *Rolla*.

romance—rŏ-māns' ; more properly rŏ-māns' ; *not* rŏ'-māns.

Webster says that no orthoëpist has given any sanction to rŏ'-māns, although it is a pronunciation frequently heard in America.

Romanof—rŏ-mā'-nŏf.

Romilly—rŏm'-īl-ī.

Romola—rŏm'-ŏ-lā.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster's International Dictionary.

The editor of the New York Tribune is of

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

the following opinion "röm'-ō-lā, rō'-mō-lā, or rō mō' lā. All three used; I don't know that the dispute was ever authoritatively settled "

roof—rōōf, *not* rōōf.

See *broom*

rook—rōōk.

Worcester says rōōk or rōōk.

room—rōōm, *not* rōōm.

See *broom*

root—rōōt, *not* rōōt.

See *broom*

Roquefort—rōk-fōr'.

Rosalind—rōz'-ā-līnd.

Rosaline—rōz'-ā-līn or rōz'-ā-līn.

Rosamond—rōz'-a-mōnd.

Roscommon—rōs-kōm'-ōn.

roseate—rō'-zē-āt.

Worcester prefers rō'-zhē-āt

roseola—rō-zē'-ō-lā, *not* rō-zē'-ō'-lā, the common pronunciation.

Rosicrucian—rōz-i-krū'-shān.

rosin—rōz'-īn.

Rossetti—rōs-sēt'-ē.

Rossini—rōs-sē'-nē.

Rostoptchin—rōs-tōp'-chen'.

rostrum—rōs'-trūm, *not* rō'-strūm.

Rothschild—rōs'-child; Ger. pron. rōt'-shilt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

roué—rōō-ā'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Rouen—rōō'-ĕn ; Fr. pron. rōō-ān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rout—rowt.

route—rōōt or rowt.

The New Imperial says rōōt.

According to Webster : " Most of the orthoëpists who have succeeded Walker give the preference to *rōōt* ; but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States."

routine—rōō-tēn'.

See *amber-gris*.

rowel—row'-ĕl.

Do not say rō'-ĕl.

Rowland—rō'-lānd.

" A *Rowland* for an Oliver."

Royer-Collard—rwä'-yā kōl-lār'.

Rozinante—rōz-ĭn-ān'-tē.

rubeola—rū-bē'-ō-lā, *not* rū-bē-ō'-lā.

Rubinstein—rōō'-bĭn-stĭn.

Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-ĭ'.

" The *Rucellai* Gardens."

rude—rūd.

rudiment—rū'-dĭm-ĕnt.

ruffian—rŭf'-yān or rŭf'-ĭ-ān.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.
See *ruffianism*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

rule—rŭl

rural—rŭ'-rāl

Russia—rŭsh -a or rŭo'-shā, *not* rŭsh'-ī-ā
nor rŭo shī a.

Russian—rush' ān or rŭo' shān

ruthless—rŭth lēs

Ruy Blas—rŭo'-ē blās

Ruysdael—rois'-dal

Ruyter de—dŭ rī'-tēr, Dutch pron dŭ
roi' tēr

Ryswick—rīz'-wīk, Dutch pron rīs'-vīk

S

Sabachthani—sa-bāk'-tha-nī or sī bāk-thā'-
nī

Sabaoth—sab'-a ōth or sī ba'-ōth

Sabeans—sā be'-ānz

Sabines—sā'-bīnz or sab'-īnz, sī'-bēnz is
frequently heard

"The rape of the *Sabines*

sabot—sā bō'.

Sabrina—sā brī'-nā, *not* sā brē' na.

Milton's "Comus"

saccharine—sāk'-ā-rīn or sīk'-ā-rīn, *not*
sāk'-a rēn.

Stormonth says sāk' lā rīn or rīn

sacerdotal—sās-ēr-dō'-tāl, *not* sās-ēr-dō'-tāl.

Perry says sa sēr-dō'-tāl

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

ṣachem—sā'-chēm, *not* sàch'-ēm.

sachet—sā-shā'.

Worcester's pronunciation (sāsh-ā') is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô'-kō.

sacrament—sāk'-rā-měnt, *not* sâ'-krá-měnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the *a* long in the first syllable].

sacrifice (n.)—sāk'-rĭf-ĭz.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say sāk'-rĭf-ĭs. Haldeman says sāk'-rĭf-ĭs. See *sacrament*.

sacrifice (vb.)—sāk'-rĭf-ĭz.

Stormonth says sāk'-rĭf-ĭs. Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun; yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'" See *sacrament*.

sacrilege—sāk'-rĭl-ĕj.

See *sacrament*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

sacrilegious—sāk ril ē' jüs *not* sāk-ril-ly'-ūs

Almost always mispronounced

sacristan—sāk ris tăn.

sacristy—sāk ris tī

See sacrament

sacrum—sā-krüm

Sadducee—sād'-yū sē.

Sadowa—sā-dō'-vā.

saengerfest—sang-ēr-fēst.

Safed—sā fēd

saga—sī'-gā.

sagacious—sa-gā' shūs, *not* sa-gāsh'-ūs.

sagittal—sāj'-it āl

Knowles says sāj it' āl

Sagittarius—sāj it ā'-rī-ūs

sagittary—sāj'-it ā rī

Saguenay—sāg-ēn-ā', *not* sāg'-ēn-a; sā
gēn ā' (Gaz)

Sahara—sā hā' rā.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives
as a secondary pronunciation, sa' hā rā.

said—sēd

Said (Port)—sā-ēd'.

Saida (ancient Sidon)—sī'-dā.

Saigon—sā ē gōn

St. Alban's—sānt ōl bānz

St. Augustine (city)—sānt ō'-gūs-tēn.

(For key of Signs see p. 37)

St. Augustine (Church-father)—sânt ô'-
gŭs-tîn or sânt ô-gŭs'-tîn.

"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of August'ine (ô-gŭs'-tîn)." — *Biog.*

St. Bernard de Menthon—săn bër-nâr' dŭ
măn-tôn'.

For ăn, ăn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Cecilia—sânt sê-sil'-i-ă ; It. pron. săn'-
tă chă-chê'-lê-ă.

St. Cloud—sânt klowd' ; Fr. pron. săn
klōō'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Croix—sânt kroï' ; Fr. pron. săn krwă'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Cyr—săn sêr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Denis—sânt dên'-is ; Fr. pron. săn
dên-ê'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Francis Xavier—sânt frăn'-sis zăv'-i-êr ;
Sp. pron. hă-vê-âr' ; Fr. pron. gźă-
vê-ă'.

St. Gothard—săn gō-tăr'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Helena (mother of Constantine)—sânt
hêl'-ê-nă.

See *St. Helena* (island).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

St. Helena (island)—sânt hêl-ê'-nâ.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HÊL' ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself"—*Gaz*

St. Hilaire de—dũ sãn-tê-lâr'.

For ãN, see p 26

St. Leger—sânt lêj'-êr or sîl'-în-jêr.

sîl'-în jêr is also heard

St. Louis (Missouri)—sânt lœu'-îs or sânt lœu'-î.

St. Michael—sânt mî'-kêl

Not to be confounded with *St Michel* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Normandy

St. Michel—sãn mê-shêl'.

For ãN, see p 26 Not to be confounded with *St Michael* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall

St. Pierre de—dũ sãn pyâr'.

For ãN, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

St. Simon de—dũ sânt sî'-môn ; Fr. pron.
dũ sãn sê-môn'.

For ăn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Vincent de Paul—sânt vîn'-sënt dũ
pôl ; Fr. pron. sãn vãn-sãn' dũ pôl.
For ăn and ăn, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—sânt-böv'.

For ăn and ă, see pp. 26 and 25.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt'-îl-ě.

Webster says : " Popularly pronounced săl
vôl'-ă-tîl."

Sala (George Augustus)—să'-lă, *not* sã-lă'.
salaam—să-lăm'.

See *salam*.

Saladin—săl'-ăd-în.

salam—să-lăm'.

See *salaam*.

Salanio—să-lă'-nē-ô.

Salarino—să-lă-rē'-nô.

Salic—săl'-îk, *not* sã'-lik.

salicylic—săl-î-sîl'-îk.

salient—să'-lî-ěnt.

Knowles says sāl'-yěnt.

salina—să-lî'-nă, *not* sã-lē'-nă.

saline—să'-lîn or sã-lîn'

Worcester gives the second only. Do not
say sã-lēn'.

saliva—să-lî'-vă or sã-lē'-vă.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

salmon—sám'-ŭn

Salome —sâ-lôm' or sâ-lô'-mê.

salon—sâ-lôn',

For ōn, see p. 27.

Salonica—sâl-ô-nê'-ká.

salt-rheum—sôlt'-rûm, *not* sôlt-rûm'.

salutary—sâl'-yû-tâ-ri.

salutatorian—sâ-lû-tâ-tô-ri-ăn.

salutatory—sâ-lû'-ta-tô-ri.

Salvator Rosa—sâl-vâ'-tôr rô'-zâ.

salve (ointment)—sâv.

Worcester gives salv, as a secondary pronunciation

salve (interjection)—sâl'-vê.

salver (plate)—sâl'-vêr, *not* sâ'-vêr.

Samarcand—sâm-âr-kând'.

Samaritan—sâ-mâr'-it-ăn, *not* sâ-mâ'-rit-ăn.

Samoa—sâ-mô'-â.

sanatorium—sân-â-tô'-ri-ûm.

San Diego—sân dê-â'-gô.

San Joaquin—sân hô-â-kên', almost wâ kên'.

The *h* is strongly aspirated in this and the two succeeding words

San José—sân hô-sâ'.

See *San Joaquin*

San Juan—sân hô-ân'.

See *San Joaquin*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

San Luis Potosi—săn lōō-ēs' pō-tō-sē'.

San Salvador—săn sāl-vă-dōr'.

Sancho Panza—săng'-kō păn'-zâ, *not* săn'-chō păn'-zâ ; Sp. pron. săn'-chō păn'-thă.

See *Lopez*.

sandwich—sănd'-wīch.

Worcester says sănd'-wīj.

Sandys—săn'-dīs or săndz.

See *Alnwick*.

sang-froid — săng-frwô' ; Fr. pron. săn-frwă'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

sangreal—săng'-grē-ăl.

Worcester says săn-grāl' or săng-rā-ăl'. For ăn, see p. 26.

sangre azul—săng'-grā ä-thōol'.

See *Lopez*.

sanguigenous—săng-ḡwīj'-ē-nūs.

sanguinary—săng'-ḡwīn-ā-rī, *not* săn'-ḡwīn-ā-rī.

sanguine—săng'-ḡwīn, *not* săn'-ḡwīn.

Sanhedrim—săn'-hē-drīm, *not* săn-hē'-drīm.

Haldeman says săn-ēd'-rīm or săn'-hēd-rīm.

sans (preposition)—sănz.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing."—*Shakespeare*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sans-culotte—sǎnz-kū-lōt'; Fr. pron. sǎn
kū-lōt'.

For an and ù, see p 26

sans-souci — sòng-sōo-sē'; Fr. pron. sǎn
sōo-sē'.

For an, see p 26

Santa Croce—sǎn'-tā kro'-cha.

Santa Cruz—sǎn'-tā krōos, *not* sǎn'-tā
krōoz.

Santa Fé—sǎn'-tā fa.

Santiago—sǎn-tē-ǎ'-gō.

Saône—sōn.

sapience—sǎ'-pī-ěns.

sapphire—sǎf'-īr or sǎf'-ēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Saracen—sǎr'-ā-sēn.

sarcenet—sǎrs'-nēt.

sarcophagus—sǎr-kōf'-ā-gūs.

Sardanapalus—sǎr-dā-nā-pǎ'-lūs, *not* sǎr
dǎn-āp'-ā-iūs.

sardine (fish)—sǎr'-dēn or sar-dēn'.

Worcester says sǎr'-dīn or sǎr-dēn'.

sardonic—sǎr-dōn'-īk.

sardonyx—sǎr'-dō-nīks, *not* sard-ōn'-īks.

Sarpedon—sǎr-pē'-dōn.

sarsaparilla — sar-sǎ-pa-rīl'-ā, *not* sǎs-pǎ-
rīl'-ā.

A word of five syllables when correctly
pronounced

(For Key of Signs, see p 37.)

Saskatchewan—säs-käch'-ē-wôn.

satiate—sā'-shī-āt.

satiety—sā-tī'-ē-tī.

satin—săt'-în, *not* săt'-n.

satire—săt'-îr.

In England often pronounced săt'-ēr.
Worcester gives sâ'-tûr, săt'-îr, and săt'-ēr.

satrap—sâ'-trăp or săt'-răp.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

Satsuma—săt-sōo'-mâ.

saturnine—săt'-ûr-nîn.

satyr—sâ'-tēr.

Worcester gives săt'-ēr as a secondary form.

saucy—sô'-sī.

sauer-kraut—sowr'-krowt.

Sault—sō or sōo.

"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

saunter—săn'-tēr.

sôn'-tēr is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. See *craunch*.

sauve qui peut—sōv kê pō'.

For ô, see p. 25.

savage—săv'-āj, *not* săv'-īj.

See *damage*, *savagery*.

savant—să-văn'.

For än, see p. 26.

Savary—să-vă-rē'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Savoie—sá-vwā'.

savoir-faire—sáv-war-fâr'.

Savonarola—sa-vō-na-rō'-lā.

Savoy—sa-voi' ; sāv'-oi (Gaz).

sawder—sō'-dēr, *not* sōd'-ēr.

says—séz, *not* sáz

scabies—skā'-bī-ēz.

scabious—skā'-bī-ūs.

Scaevola (Mutius)—mū'-shūs sēv'-ō-lā.

scagliola—skāl-yō'-lā.

scald (poet)—skäld or sköld

Worcester prefers sköld Haldeman says
skald See *scald* (to burn)

scalene—skā-lēn', *not* skā'-lēn.

Scaliger—skāl'-ij-ēr.

scallop—skōl'-ōp, *not* skāl'-ōp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*, but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it"—Walker

scalpel—skāl'-pēl, *not* skāl-pēl'.

Scamander—skā-mān'-dēr.

scarabeus—skār'-ā-bē'-ūs.

scarabee—skār'-ā-bē.

scaramouch—skār'-a-mowch.

scared—skârd, *not* skârt.

(For *Key* of Signs, see p. 37.)

scath—skāth.

Stormonth says skāth.

scathe—skāth.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say skāth.

scathing—skāth'-īng or skāth'-īng.

scenic—sēn'-ik or sē'-nik.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only ; Stormonth prefers sē'-nik.

Schaffhausen—shāf-how'-zēn.

schedule—skēd'-yūl ; in Eng., commonly shēd'-yūl.

Worcester gives, in addition, shēd'-yūl and sēd'-yūl. These forms are very rarely heard in this country.

Scheele—shēl ; Swedish pron. shā'-lā.

In pronouncing this word, according to the Swedish, the first syllable should be prolonged in utterance. See *Scheele's Green*.

Scheherezade—shā-hā-rā-zā'-dā.

Scheldt—skēlt.

"Often pronounced shēld."—*Gaz.*

Schelling von—fōn shēl'-līng.

Schenectady—skēn-ēk'-tā-dī.

scherzo—skērt'-sō.

Scheveningen—skā'-vēn-īng-ēn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schiedam—skē-dām', *not* shē-dām'.

For κ, see p. 28.

Schiehallion—shē-hāl'-yūn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Schiller von—fon shīl'-lēr.

schism—sīzm.

schismatic (n)—sīz-māt'-ik.

schismatic (adj)—sīz-māt'-ik.

Worcester prefers sīz' mā tik.

Schlegel von—fon shlā'-gēl

Schleiermacher—shlī'-ēr-māk-ēr.

For x, see p 28

Schleswig-Holstein—shlēs'-vig hōl'-stīn

For o, see p 28

schnapps—shnāps or shnaps

Schoharie—sko-hār'-ī, *not* skō-hā'-rī

Schonbrunn—shōn'-brōon.

For ó, see p 25

Schopenhauer—shō'-pēn-how-ēr.

Schubert—shōō'-bért

schuetzenfest—shut'-zēn-fēst.

For ū, see p 26

Schumann—shōō'-mān.

Schurz (Carl)—shōōrts.

Schuyler—skī'-lēr.

Schuykill—skōol'-kil.

sciatica—sī-āt'-ik-a, *not* sē-āt'-ik-ā.

Scilly (Islands)—sīl'-l.

sciolist—sī'-ō-list.

scion—sī'-tīn.

Scituate—sīt'-yū-āt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Slav—sklāv or sklāv.

Also spelled *Slave*, and pronounced as above. See *Slav*, *Slave*.

sclerotic—sklē-rōt'-ik.

scoff—skōf.

See *accost*.

Scone—skōon, *not* skōn.

"The Chair of *Scone*."

scorbutic—skōr-bū'-tik.

Scribe (Eugène)—skrīb.

scrivener—skrīv'-nēr or skrīv'-n-ēr.

Stormonth pronounces it skrīv'-ēn-ēr.

Scutari—skōō'-tā-rē, *not* skōō-tā'-rē.

scythe—sīth, *not* sith.

'sdeath—sdēth.

Worcester says sdēth.

seamstress—sēm'-strēs or sēm'-strēs.

Worcester says sēm'-strēs. Stormonth and the New Imperial say sēm'-strēs. See *sempstress*.

séance—sē'-āns; Fr. pron. sā-āns'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.

Secchi (Father)—sēk'-ē.

seckel (pear)—sēk'-l, *not* sīk'-l.

secretary—sēk'-rē-tā-rī, *not* sēk'-ē-tā-rī.

secretory—sē-krē'-tō-rī or sē'-krē-tō-rī.

Stormonth gives the first only, which pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

sects—sēkts. *not* sēks.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn'.

Stormonth says sēd ăn'

Sedan—se-dăn', Fr pron. sū-dăn'

For an, see p 26

sedative—sēd'-a-tīv.

sedlitz—sēd'-lits.

See *sedlitz*

Ségur de—dū sâ-gur'.

For ū, see p 26.

seidlitz—sēd'-lits

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman pronounce this word sēd'-lits See *sedlitz*.

seigneur—sân-yôr'.

For ô, see p 25

seigneurial—sên-yû'-ri-ăl.

Worcester says se nû' rê ăl.

seignior—sên'-yēr

"Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors"—*Shakespeare*

seine (net)—sên or sân.

Haldeman pronounces this word sân

Seine (river)—sân.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says sân or sên.

seismic—sis'-mîk.

seismography—sis-möğ'-ra-fl.

seismology—sis-möl'-ô-jî.

Sejanus—sê-jâ'-nûs

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

semester—sē-mēs'-tēr.

semi—sēm'-ī.

Semiramide—sā-mē-rā-mē'-dā, *not* sēm-īr-ām'-īd-ē. See *Semiramis*.

Semiramis—sē-mīr'-ā-mīs.

See *Semiramide*.

Sempach—sēm'-pāk.

For K, see p. 28.

sempstress—sēmp'-strēs.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say sēm'-strēs. See *seamstress*.

Senegal—sēn-ē-gōl'.

seneschal—sēn'-ē-shāl.

"Formerly sēn'-ēs-kāl."—*Web*.

senile—sē'-nīl.

Perry says sē'-nīl.

senna—sēn'-ā.

Sennaar—sēn-nār'.

Sennacherib—sēn-āk'-ēr-īb or sēn-ā-kē'-rīb.

señor—sān-yōr'.

sentient—sēn'-shī-ēnt or sēn'-shēnt.

Haldeman says sēn'-shēnt.

sepal—sē'-pāl or sēp'-āl.

separable—sēp'-ā-rā-bl.

sepulchre (n.)—sēp'-ūl-kēr.

sepulchre (vb.)—sēp'-ūl-kēr; once sē-pūl'-kēr.

sepulture—sēp'-ūl-tūr.

sequel—sē'-kwēl.

sequelæ—sē-kwē'-lē, *not* sēk'-wē-lē.

{For Key of Signs, see p. 37.}

sequesterate—se-kwĕs'-trat.

sequestration —sĕk-wĕs-trā'-shŭn or sĕ.

sequestrator—sĕk'-wĕs-trā-tĕr or sĕ'.

sequin—se'-kwĭn, *not* sĕk'-wĭn.

seraglio—se-rāl'-yo or sĕ-rał'-yō.

seraphic—sĕ-rāf'-ĭk.

Serapis—sĕ-rā'-pis.

Worcester says that this word is pronounced
sĕr'-ā-pis in *Milton's Paradise Lost*

sergeant—sar'-jĕnt or sĕr'-jĕnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are de-
cidedly in favor of the first pronunciation.
See serjeant

series—sĕ'-rĕz or sĕ'-rĭ-ĕz.

Worcester and Stormonth give the last only.

Seringapatam—sĕ-rĭng-ġā-pā-tām'.

serjeant—sar'-jĕnt or sĕr'-jĕnt.

See sergeant

serpentine—sĕr'-pĕn-tĭn, *not* sĕr'-pĕn-tĕn.

Servetus—sĕr-vĕ'-tŭs.

servile—sĕr'-vĭl.

Stormonth says sĕr'-vĭl or vĭl.

sesame—sĕs'-ā-mĕ.

sĕs'-ām is an old pronunciation of Web-
ster's

Sesostris—sĕ-sŏs'-trĭs.

sessile—sĕs'-ĭl.

sesterce—sĕs'-tĕrs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Sevastopol—sěv-ăs-tō'-pōl ; Russian pron
sā-vās-tō'-pōl.

Also spelled *Sebastopol* and pronounced as above.

“We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but *educated* Russians everywhere, INVARIABLY speak it with the accent as above given. In England, although Sebas'topol is a common pronunciation, Sevasto'pol is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes.”—*Gaz.*

sevensnight—sěn'-nīt or nīt.

Webster says : “V is never silent except in *sevensnight*.”

several—sěv'-ěr-ăl, *not* sěv'-răl.

Severus—sē-vē'-rūs.

Sévigné de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā'.

Seville—sěv'-il or sē-vil'.

Sèvres—sāvr ; sěvr or sāvrr (*Gaz.*).

sew—sō.

sewer (one who sews)—sō'-ěr.

sewer (drain)—sū'-ěr.

Worcester says sōō'-ěr or shōr.

sewer (servant)—sū'-ěr.

Seychelles—sā-shěl'.

Shadrach—shā'-drāk.

Shah—shā.

shako—shāk'-ō.

Worcester says shā'-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

shampoo—shām-pōō'.

sha'n't—shant.

Stormonth says shānt See note under *can't*

Shawangunk —shōng'-gūm.

sheaths—sheths

Worcester says shethz

Sheboygan—shē-boi'-gān.

Shechem—shē'-kēm, *not* shēk'-ēm.

Shechemite—shē'-kēm-it, *not* shēk'-ēm-it.

sheik—shēk.

Stormonth says shēk or shāk

"The pronunciation of Arabic scholars is more nearly shāk"—*Webster*.

shekel—shēk'-l

Perry says shē' kēl.

shekinah—shē-ki'-nā.

Worcester prefers shēk'-īn-ā Also spelled *shechinah* and pronounced as above.

Shenandoah (Valley) —shēn-ān-dō'-ā, *not* shēn'-ān-dō-ā.

Sheol—shē'-ōl.

Worcester says shē'-ōl.

shew—shō, formerly shū.

shewn—shōn.

shibboleth—shīb'-ō-lēth, *not* sīb'-ō-lēth.

"A word, the pronunciation of which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites discovered the Ephraimites to be their enemies, and not Gileadites, as they pretended to be.

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

the Ephraimites pronouncing the word *sibboleth* (sīb'-ō-lēth), from inability to sound the aspirate. See *Judges* xi., 15-17, and xii. 1-6."—*Worcester*.

Shinar—shī'-nār.

"The Plain of *Shinar*."

shire—shīr or shēr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says shīr.

"Walker observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Webster*.

shone—shōn or shōn.

shōn is preferred by Worcester.

short-lived—shōrt'-līvd, *not* shōrt-līvd'.

shough (dog)—shōk. See *shough* (interj.).

shough (interj.)—shōō. See *shough* (dog).

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrill—shrīl, *not* srīl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shrīngk, *not* srīngk.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

shrub—shrüb, *not* srüb.

shrug—shrüg, *not* srüg.

shumac—shü'-mäk.

See sumach

shut—shüt.

Never say shët.

Siam—sī-ām' or sē-ām'.

Siamese—sī-a-méz' or més'.

See Chintse

Siasconset—sī-ās-kön'-sët.

Appleton's Guide to the U S says skön'-sët

sibyl—sīb-ŷl.

sibylline—sīb'-ŷl-ŷn.

Smart says sīb'-ŷl-ŷn.

Sichæus—sī-ké'-ūs.

Sichem—sī'-kēm.

Siddhârta—sīd-hâr'-tä.

Siegfried—sēg'-fréd; Ger. pron. zēg'-frët.

For G, see p 28 S initial, in German, is pronounced like z in maze

Sierra Leone—sī-ēr'-rá lē-ō'-nē; Sp. pron.

sē-ēr'-rá lá-ō'-na.

siesta—sē-ēs'-tä.

Sieyès—sē-yās'; sē-ēs' or sē-ä-yēs' (Biog.).

See Barras

sigh—sī, *not* sīth.

Worcester remarks - "This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of sigh (sīth) is more or less

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

common in some parts of the United States
It is not countenanced by any of the orthoë-
pists."

Sigismund (Emperor)—sĭj'-ĭs-münd ; Ger.
pron. zē'-ġĭs-möont.
See *Siegfried*.

signior—sēn'-yěr.
Stormonth says sēn'-yör.

signiory—sēn'-yěr-ĭ.
signor—sēn-yör' (Web.) ; sēn'-yör (Wor.) ;
sēn'-yör (Stor.).

signora—sēn-yō'-rà.
signorina—sēn-yō-rē'-nà.
Sikhs—sēks.

silesia—sĭl-ē'-shĭ-à or shà.
Silesia—sĭl-ē'-shĭ-à.
silhouette—sĭl-ōō-ět' or sĭl'ōō-ět.
Worcester says sĭl'-ōō-ět'.

Siloam—sĭl-ō'-ām or sĭl'-ō-ām.
"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Simeon Stylites—sĭm'-ē-ōn stĭ-lĭ'-tēz.
simile—sĭm'-ĭl-ē.
Simois—sĭm'-ō-ĭs.
simony—sĭm'-ō-nĭ.
simoom—sĭm-ōom'.

Simplon—sĭm'-plōn ; Fr. pron. sǎn-plôn'.
For ǎn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

simultaneity—sī-mūl-ta-nē'-it-I; sīm-ūl-ta-nē'-it-I (Imp)

simultaneous—sī-mūl-tā'-ne-ūs; sīm-ūl-tā'-ne-ūs (Smart, Wright, and Hal)

Sinai (Mount)—sī'-nā or sī'-nā-I, or sī'-ni commonly heard.

sinapis—sī-nā'-pis

since—sīns, *not* sēns.

sinecure—sī'-nē-kūr.

Haldeman prefers sīn'-ē-kūr.

sine die—sī'-nē dī'-ē.

sineu—sīn'-yū, sīn'-nū (Wor.).

Singapore—sīng-gā-pōr'.

singing—sīng'-īng, *not* sīng'-īn

"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*"—*Dr Peabody*

sinister—sīn'-īs-tēr.

Worcester gives sīn īs'-tēr as a secondary form

"This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si nis ter*'—*Webster*

Sinope—sīn ū'-pē; class sī-nō'-pē.

Sion—sī'-ōn, *not* zī'-ōn.

See *Zion*, the usual spelling.

Sioux—sōō.

siphon—sī'-fōn.

siren—sī'-rēn.

Sirius—sīr'-ī-ūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

sirrah—sīr'-ă.

Worcester prefers sār'-ă.

sirup—sīr'-ŭp.

Worcester, in addition, gives sūr'-ŭp. See *syrup*.

Sismondi de—dŭ sīs-mōn'-dī; Fr. pron.
dŭ sēs-mōn-dē'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

Sisyphus—sīs'-ī-fŭs.

sitz (bath)—sīts.

Siva—sē'-vă.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says :
"sīv'-ă; commonly pronounced sē'-vă."

sixth—sīksth.

Skager Rack—skăġ'-ēr rāk.

Skaneateles (Lake)—skăn-ē-ăt'-lēz.

skein—skān.

skittish—skīt'-ish, *not* skīd'-ish.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.

See *card*.

slabber—slōb'-bēr or slăb'-bēr.

"The second sound of this word (slōb'-ēr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake—slāk, *not* slăk.

Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*, and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner, but this ought to be avoided."

slant—slánt.

See *ask*

sleek—slék, *not* slisk.

sleight—slit.

slew—slǫ.

sliver—sliv'-ēr or slí'-vēr.

Although most orthoëpists (Webster excepted) say slí'-vēr, we give sliv'-ēr the preference, being the form most heard in the United States

sloth—slōth or slǫth.

Webster, alone of the leading authorities prefers slǫth.

slothful—slōth'-fōol or slǫth'-fōol.

See *sloth*

slough (cast-off skin)—slūf.

"The serpent's *slough*."

slough (ditch)—slow.

"The *slough* of Despond."

sluys—slois.

smouch—smōoch or smowch.

Worcester says smowch

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

smutch—smŭch.

sobriquet—sō-brē-kā' (Web.) ; sōb-rē-kā' (Wor.).

Stormonth says sō'-brē-kā or sōō'-brē-kā.

sociability—so-shā-bīl'-īt-ī.

Worcester says sō-shī-ā-bīl'-īt-ī.

sociable—sō'-shā-bl.

Worcester says sō'-shī-ā-bl.

sociality—sō-shī-āl'-īt-ī.

Socinus—sō-sī'-nūs.

sociology—sō-shī-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* sō-sī-ōl'-ō-jī.

soft—sōft.

See *accost*.

soften—sōf'-n.

See *accost*.

softly—sōft'-lī.

See *accost*.

soho (interj.)—sō-hō'.

See *Soho* (*Square*).

Soignies—swān-yē'.

soirée—swā-rā' ; swô-rā' (Wor.).

Soissons—swā-sôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sō'-jûrn.

"By the poets, often accented on the last syllable."—*Web*.

sojourn (vb.)—sō'-jûrn.

Contrary to analogy (see *absent*), the noun and verb are both accented on the *first* syllable. Webster (1900) says sō'-jûrn or sō-jûrn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sojourner—sō'-jûrn-ēr.

sol (musical note)—sōl.

Worcester says sōl See *sol* (corn)

solace—sōl'-ās, *not* sō'-lās.

solder—sōd'-ər or sōl'-dēr.

sōl' dēr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

Walker remarks "Mr Smith says that Mr Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*; to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen "

"Sheridan pronounces this word sōd'-ār, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoepist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States"—*S & W*.

solecism—sōl'-ē-sīzm, *not* sō'-lē-sīzm.

solemn—sōl'-ēm, *not* sōl'-üm.

See *damage*

solstice—sōl'-stīs, *not* sōl'-stīs.

sombre—sōm'-bēr.

Worcester says sōm'-br.

sombrero—sōm-brā'-rō.

somnambulism—sōm-nām'-bū-līzm, *not* sōn-ām'-bū-līzm.

somnambulist—sōm-nām'-bū-līst, *not* sōn-ām'-bū-līst.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37.)

sonata—sō-nă'-tâ.

sonorous—sō-nō'-rūs.

See *canorous*.

Sontag—sön'-tăg or zôn'-tăg.

See *Siegfried*.

For G, see p. 28.

Soodan—sōo-dăn'.

See *Sudan*.

soon—sōon, *not* sōon.

See *broom*.

soot—sōot or sōot.

Worcester prefers sōot. Stormonth and Haldeman give sōot only.

soothsayer—sōoth'-sā-ěr, *not* sōoth'-sā-ěr.

Sopater—söp'-â-tēr.

Sophrosyne—sō-frös'-în-ē.

soporific—söp-ō-rîf'-ik.

Stormonth, Perry, and Knowles say sō-pō-rîf'-ik.

soprano—sō-pră'-nō, *not* sō-prăn'-ō.

sorry—sör'-î; more nearly, sôr'-î.

See *accost*.

sortie—sôr'-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Sosigenes—sō-sīj'-ē-nēz.

sotto voce—sō'-tō vō'-chā.

soubrette—sōo-brēt'.

souchong (tea)—sōo-shōng'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sough—sũf.

Smart and Perry say sõi Stormonth gives sow as a secondary pronunciation.

Soult—sõolt.

soupçon—sõõp-sòn'.

For õn, see p 27

souse—sows, *not* sowz.

southeast—sowth-ěst' ; coll., sow-ěst'.

southerly—sũth'-ěr-łl.

Smart gives sow'-thěr łl as a secondary pronunciation.

southern—sũth'-ěrn.

Smart prefers sow'-thěrn.

Southey—sow'-thĩ or sũth'-ł.

southward—sowth'-wěrd or sũth'-ěrd.

Stormonth gives both of the above, but considers the second a colloquial pronunciation

southwest—sowth-wěst'.

"Colloquially contracted to sow-wěst'."—*Smart*.

souvenir—sõõ-vũ-něr' or sõõv'-něr.

Worcester and Stormonth say sõõv'-něr.

sovereign (n.)—sũv'-ěr-łn or sõv'-ěr-łn.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sõv'-ěr łn Haldeman makes it a word of two syllables, sũv' rěn

Smart says : "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

with the *o* as short *u* ; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

sovereign (adj.)—sŭv'-ēr-ĭn or sŏv'-ēr-ĭn ;
sŏv'-ēr-ĭn (Stor.) ; sŭv'-rĕn (Hal.).
spadassin—spăd-ăs-ăng' ; Fr. pron. spă-
dă-săn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Spagnoletto—spăn-yō-lĕt'-tō.

Spallanzani—spăl-lăn-dză'-nĕ.

spaniel—spăn'-yĕl.

Perry says spăn'-ĕl.

spasm—spăzm, *not* spăz'-ŭm.

See *elm*.

spasmodic—spăz-mŏd'-ĭk, *not* spăz-mŏt'-ĭk.

specialty—spĕsh'-ăl-tĭ.

species—spĕ'-shĕz, *not* spĕ'-shĭ-ĕz.

specious—spĕ'-shŭs.

spermaceti—spĕrm-ă-sĕ'-tĭ.

Knowles says sperm-ă-sĭt'-ĭ, which is the pronunciation commonly heard.

sphenoid—sfĕ'-noid.

spheroid—sfĕ'-roid.

Smart accents the final syllable.

Spica—spĭ'-kă.

spikenard—spĭk'-nărd.

"Colloquially, spĭk'-nĕrd."—*Webster*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

spinach—spĭn'-aj (Web.); spĭn'-ach (Wor.).
See spinage

spinage—spĭn'-āj (Web.); spĭn'-aj (Wor.).
See spinach.

spinel—spĭn-ĕl' or spĭ'-nĕl.

Worcester gives the second form only.

Spinola de—dā spē'-nō-lā, *not* dā spē-nō'-lā.

Spinoza—spē-nō'-zā.

spiracle—spĭr'-ā-kl or spĭ'-rā-kl.

spirit—spĭr'-ĭt, *not* spĭr'-ūt.

See damage, spirited.

splenetic—splĕn'-ĕ-tĭk or splĕ-nĕt'-ĭk.

The New Imperial says splĕ-nĕt'-ĭk or splĕn'-ĕ-tĭk.

Splügen (Pass)—splū'-gĕn; Ger. pron.
 splū'-gĕn. For ū, see p. 26.

spontaneity—spōn-tā-nĕ'-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spōn-tā-nĭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

spoon—spōon, *not* spōon.

See broom.

Sporades—spōr'-ā-dez.

spouse—spowz.

Sprees—sprā, *not* sprē.

Spurzheim—spōorts'-hĭm.

squalid—skwōl'-ĭd.

squalor—skwā'-lōr (Web. and Wor.);
 . skwōl'-ĕr or skwā'-lēr (Stor.).

The New Imperial says skwōl'-ōr or skwā'-lōr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

squamous—skwā'-mūs.

squeamish—skwē'-mīsh.

squirrel—skwēr'-əl or skwīr'-əl.

Worcester says skwīr'-əl, skwēr'-əl, or skwūr'-əl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say skwīr'-əl. See *panegyric*.

Stabat Mater—stā'-bāt mā'-tēr.

The pronunciation stā'-bāt mā'-tēr is the one generally heard.

staccato—stā-kā'-tō.

Staël de—dū stāl' ; Fr. pron. dū stā-ël'.

Stagira—stā-jī'-rā.

Stagirite—stāj'-īr-īt.

stalactite—stā-lāk'-tīt.

stalagmite—stā-lāġ'-mīt.

stalwart—stöl'-wěrt or stól'-wěrt.

Stamboul—stām-bōol'.

stamp (vb.)—stämp, *not* stömp.

stanch—stānch.

See *ask*.

Stanislaus—stān-īs-lā'-ūs.

starboard—stär'-bōrd or stār'-bērd.

statics—stāt'-īks.

statistician—stāt-īs-tīsh'-ăn.

status—stā'-tūs.

Haldeman prefers stāt'-ūs.

Staubach—stowb'-bāk.

For κ, see p. 28.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

staunch—stanch.

Stormonth says stônsh. See *craunch*

staves—stâvz or stavz

Worcester prefers stavz

"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*, but the practice is not general"—*Smart*

"It is often thus pronounced (stavz) in the United States"—*Worcester*.

stead—stêd, *not* stîd.

steady—stêd'-î, *not* stîd'-î.

stearine—stê'-â-rîn.

See *aniline*

steelyard—stêl'-yard, coll., stîl'-yêrd.

This colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says. "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stihard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language"

Stephano—stêf'-â-nô.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stêp.

stereopticon—stê-rê-ôp'-tik-ôn (Web.);
stêr-ê-ôp'-tik-ôn (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

stereoscope—stē'-rē-ō-skōp or stēr'; stēr'-ē-ō-skōp (Wor. and Imp.).

stereotype—stē'-rē-ō-tīp or stēr'; stēr'-ē-ō-tīp (Wor. and Imp.).

sterile—stēr'-īl, *not* stēr'-īl.

stertorous—stēr'-tō-rūs.

stethoscope—stēth'-ō-skōp.

Stettin—stēt-ēn'.

Steuben—stū'-bēn; Ger. pron. stoi'-bēn.

stint—stīnt.

“As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task* or *performance*, often mispronounced *stēnt*.”
—S. & W.

stirrup—stēr'-ūp or stīr'-ūp.

Worcester says stīr'-ūp or stēr'-ūp.

stoicism—stō'-īz-izm, *not* stō'-īk-izm.

stolid—stōl'-īd, *not* stō'-līd.

stomacher (ornament)—stūm'-ā-chēr or stūm'-ā-kēr.

stomachic—stō-māk'-īk.

stone—stōn, *not* stūn.

This last is a New England pronunciation

stony—stō'-nī, *not* stūn'-ī.

See *stone*.

Strabo—strā'-bō.

strata—strā'-tā.

Haldeman prefers strā'-tā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

strategic—stra-tě'-jĭk or těj', strā-těj'-ĭk
(Wor and Stor)

strategical—stra tč'-jĭk-ál or tčj'.

Worcester and Stormonth say strā těj' ĭk-ál.

strategist—strát'-ĭ-jĭst, *not* strā-tě'-jĭst.

stratum—strā'-tŭm

Haldeman prefers stra'-tŭm

Strauss—strows.

strength—strěngth, *not* strěnth.

Strephon—strěf'-ŏn.

strew—strŭ or stro.

The weight of authority is with the *first*
pronunciation

striata—strĭ-ā'-tā.

Stromboli—ström'-bō-lē.

strop—ströp, *not* ströp.

strophe—strō'-fé.

Struve—strōō'-vě.

strychnine—strĭk'-nĭn or strĭk'-nĕn.

Worcester and the New Imperial say strĭk'-
nĭn See *online*

stupendous—stŭ-pěň'-dŭs.

"By an inexcusable negligence, this word
and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as
if written *stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by
those speakers who, in other respects, are not
incorrect"—Walker

stupid—stŭ'-pĭd, *not* stōō'-pĭd.

Stygian—stij'-ĭ-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Styx—stīks.

suavity—swäv'-it-ī. See *suave*.

subaltern—süb-ól'-těrn.

Worcester prefers süb'-ól-těrn.

subject (n.)—süb'-jěkt.

subject (vb.)—süb-jěkt'.

See *absent*.

subjected—süb-jěkt'-ěd, *not* süb'-jěkt-ěd.

sublunar—süb-lū'-nār.

sublunary—süb'-lū-nā-rī, *not* süb-lū'-nā-rī.

subpœna—süb-pē'-nā.

Stormonth says sŭp-pē'-nā, which is by Smart considered a colloquialism.

subsidence—süb-sī'-děns, *not* süb'-sīd-ěns.

subsist—süb-sīst', *not* süb-zīst'.

substantively—süb'-stān-tīv-lī.

subtile—süb'-tīl or sŭt'-l.

See *subtle*.

subtilty—süb'-tīl-tī.

See *subtlety*.

subtle—sŭt'-l.

See *subtile*.

subtlety—sŭt'-l-tī.

See *subtilty*.

subtly—sŭt'-lī.

subtraction—süb-trāk'-shŭn.

suburb—süb'-ŭrb.

suburban—süb-ŭrb'-ăn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

succinct—sūk-sīngkt'.

Suchet—su-sha'

For ū see p 26

Sucre—sōo -krě

See *sucre* (coin)

Sudan—sōo-dān'.

See *Soodan*

sudden—sūd'-ěn

Sue (Eugène)—sū ; Fr pron sū.

For ū, see p 26 See *Eugène*

Suez—sōo-ěz' (Web) , sōo'-ěz, Arabic
pron sōo ěz' or sōo-az' (Gaz)

suffice—sūf-fiz'.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sūf-
fis' See *sacrifice*

suffocative—sūf'-fō-kā-tīv.

suffuse—sūf fūz'

suggest—sūg-jěst' or sūd-jěst'.

Walker says "Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds

suicidal—sū'-is-i dāl

Worcester also places the accent on the first
syllable

suit—sūt.

suite—swēt, *not* sūt

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Sully—sŭl'-ĭ; Fr. pron. sŭ-lĕ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

sulphureous—sŭl-fŭ'-rĕ-ŭs.

See *sulphurous*.

sulphuric—sŭl-fŭ'-rĭk.

Webster formerly said sŭl'-fŭr-ĭk.

sulphurous—sŭl'-fŭr-ŭs.

sultana—sŭl-tā'-nā or sŭl-tā'-nā.

sumach—sŭ'-măk or shŭ'-măk.

The latter pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester. Also spelled *sumac*, and pronounced as above.

Sumatra—sōo-mă'-tră.

summoned—sŭm'-ŭnd, *not* sŭm'-ŭnzd.

supererogatory—sŭ-pĕr-ĕ-rōġ'-ă-tō-rĭ.

superficies—sŭ-pĕr-fĭsh'-ĕz or fĭsh'-ĭ-ĕz.

Worcester prefers sŭ-pĕr-fĭsh'-ĭ-ĕz. Halde-
man gives sŭ-pĕr'-fĭs-ĕz as a secondary form.

superfluous—sŭ-pĕr'-flŭ-ŭs.

supine (n.)—sŭ'-pĭn.

supine (adj.)—sŭ-pĭn'.

See *absent*.

supple—sŭp'-l, *not* sōo'-pl.

supposititious—sŭp-pōz-ĭt-ĭsh'-ŭs.

Surinam—sōo-rĭn-ăm'.

surprise—sŭr-prĭz', *not* sŭp-prĭz'.

surtout—sŭr-tōot'; Fr. pron. sŭr-tōo'.

Stormonth says sĕr-tōō. For ŭ, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

surveillance—sûr vâl yâns or vâ lâns.

Worcester says sûr val yans

survey (n)—sur vâ or sûr vâ

Formerly ac cented un versally on the last syllable and still so accented by many speakers — *Web*

survey (vb)—sûr vâ'

See *absent*

Susa—sûo sâ.

suttee—sût tē

Suwanee (River)—sû wô'-nē.

Suwarow—su wâr ô

Swabia—swâ bî â.

Swansea—swôn sē

See *Chelsea*

swarthy—sworth 1

swath—swôth

Worcester says swôth

Swedenborg — swê -dên bôrg , Swedish
pron svid -ên bôrg

See *Linné non*

Sweyn—swân

swingel—swing'-gl

Worcester says swîn jēl

sword—sôrd

Webster formerly said swôrd.

Sybaris—sib â rîs.

(For key of Signs see p 37)

sybarite—sĭb'-à-rīt.

Sychar—sĭ'-kār.

symposium—sĭm-pō'-zĭ-ŭm.

synæresis—sĭn-ĕr'-ē-sĭs.

synchronal—sĭngk'-rō-nāl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nāl.

synchronism—sĭngk'-rō-nĭzm.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nĭzm.

synchronous—sĭngk'-rō-nŭs.

Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn'-krō-nŭs.

syncope — sĭng'-kō-pē ; sĭn'-kō-pē (Stor.
and Hal.).

synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk'-dō-kē.

synod—sĭn'-ŭd.

synonym—sĭn'-ō-nĭm.

Also spelled *synonyme*, and pronounced as
above.

Synope—sĭ-nō'-pē.

Syracuse—sĭr'-à-kŭs ; sĭr'-à-kŭz (Gaz.).

syringa—sĭr-ĭng'-gā.

syringe—sĭr'-ĭnj, *not* sĭr-ĭnj'.

syrup—sĭr'-ŭp.

See *sirup*.

systole—sĭs'-tō-lē.

syzygy—sĭz'-ĭj-ĭ.

Szegedin—sĕg-ĕd-ĕn'.

sĕg'-ĕd-ĭn is preferred by Lippincott's Pro-
nouncing Gazetteer.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

T

tabernacle—táb-ĕr-ná-kl

Stormonth says táb ĕr nāk l

tableau—táb lo I r pron ta blo

tableaux—tab-loz, Fr pron ta blō'

X final is silent in French

table-d'hôte—tà-bl-dôt

Taghamento—tál ya-mén'-tō.

See *Bentivoglio*

Taghoni—tal-yō'-nē

See *Bentivoglio*

Tahiti—tá hē tē

Taj Mahal—tāzh mā-hāl'.

talc—tālk.

Perry says tōk

talcose—tāl kōs' or tál-lōs

Perry says tál-kōs

Taliaferro—tōl'-iv-ĕr

talisman—tál-lz-măn

Stormonth, Perry, and Smart say tál'-ls-măn

Tallien—ta lĕ-ăn'

For ĕ, see p 26

Talma—tál-mā, Fr pron tál-mà.

Talmudic—tál-mūd-ik.

tál mūd ik is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

Tampico—tām-pĕ'-kō

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Tanais—tăn'-ă-îs.

Taney—tô'-nî.

Tangier—tăn-jēr'.

Tahnhäuser—tăn'-hoi-zēr.

tapestry—tăp'-ēs-trî.

Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables—
tăps'-trî. Do not say tă'-pēs-trî.

tapis—tăp'-îs, tă'-pîs, or tă-pē'.

Worcester says tăp'-ē or tă'-pîs.

tarantula—tă-răn'-tū-lă, *not* tă-răn-tū'-lă.

tarlatan—tăr'-lă-tăn, *not* tărl'-tăn.

tarpaulin—tăr-pôl'-în.

Tarpeia—tăr-pē'-yă.

Tarpeian—tăr-pē'-yăn.

Tartarean—tăr-tă'-rē-ăn.

tartaric—tăr-tăr'-îk, *not* tăr-tăr'-îk.

Tartuffe—tăr-tüf' ; Fr. pron. tăr-tüf'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Tasmania—tăz-mă'-nî-ă, *not* tăs-mă'-nî-ă.

tassel—tăs'-ěl.

Worcester gives tös'-ěl as a secondary form

tatterdemalion—tăt-ēr-dē-măl'-yün.

Taubert—tow'-bért.

Tauchnitz—towk'-nîts.

For k, see p. 28.

taunt—tănt.

tônt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. See *craunch*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Taunton—tánt ün

Taurus (Mount)—tô rûs

taxidermist—tāk sī derm ist

taxidermy—tāk sī derm í

Tchad (Lake)—chād

Tchaikowsky—chī kūvs kī

teat—tēt *not* tīt

Webster remarks Not unusually so pronounced (tīt) to this day

technique—těk něk

Te Deum—tē dē ūm *not* tē dē ūm

tedious—tē -dī ūs or tēd yūs *not* tē jūs

Worcester and the New Imperial say tēd yūs

tedium—tē'-dī ūm

Worcester says tēd yūm

teething—teth ing *not* teth ing

Worcester also says tetl ing which is the almost universal pronunciation

Teheran—tēh ran tē hēr an (Gaz)

See Kurdistan

Tehuantepec—tā wán ta pěk

Telamon—tēl á mōn

telegraphist—tē lēg rá fīst or tēl -e-graf ist

telegraphy—tē lēg rá fī

Telemachus—tē lēm á kūs

teleology—tē-lē-ōl ō-jī or tēl-e-ōl -ō-jī

teleosaur—tē lē-ō-sor

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

telephonic—těl-ē-fŏn'-ĭk.

telephony—tē-lěf'-ō-nĭ.

telescopist—tē-lěs'-kō-pĭst or těl'-ē-skō-pĭst.

Worcester prefers the second.

telescopy—tē-lěs'-kō-pĭ or těl'-ē-skō-pĭ.

Tempe—tēm'-pā.

"The vale of *Tempe*."

tenable—tĕn'-à-bl, *not* tē'-nà-bl.

tenacious—tē-nā'-shŭs, *not* tē-nāsh'-ŭs.

Tenasserim—tĕn-ās'-ēr-ĭm.

Tenebrae—tĕn'-ē-brē.

Tenedos—tĕn'-ē-dŏs.

Tenerife—tĕn-ēr-ĭf'.

tenet—tĕn'-ĕt, *not* tē'-nĕt.

Teniers (David)—tĕn'-yĕrz ; tĕn'-ē-ĕrz
(Biog.) ; Fr. pron. tā-nē-âr'.

tenuity—tē-nŭ'-ĭt-ĭ.

tenure—tĕn'-yŭr.

tē'-nŭr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Teocalli—tē-ō-kāl'-ē.

tepid—tĕp'-ĭd, *not* tē'-pĭd.

tergiversate—tĕr'-jĭv-ēr-sāt, *not* tĕr-jĭv'-ēr-sāt.

tergiversation—tĕr-jĭv-ēr-sā'-shŭn.

Terpsichore—tĕrp-sĭk'-ō-rē, *not* tĕrp'-sĭk-ōr.

Terpsichorean—tĕrp-sĭk-ō-rē'-ăn, *not* tĕrp-sĭk-ō'-rē-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Terracina—těr-ra-che'-na, *not* těr-ra-sé'-ná

Terra del Fucgo—ter'-ra d' l fu-c -gō.

Terre Haute—ter-c hot, I'r. pron tár-hot' (Gaz)

tetanus—tět'-a-nus, *not* te-ta nus.

tête à tête—tăt-a-tăt'.

tetrabromohydroquinine — tět'-rá-brō'-mō-hi'-drō-kwi'-nin.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class. See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene*

tetrarch—tē'-trárk. See *tetraichale*.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tět' rürk

Teufelsdröckh (Herr)—hēr to.'-fels-drōk.

For o and k, see pp 25 and 28 "Sartor Resartus"

Thaddeus—thād-ē'-ūs or thād'-ē.-ūs.

"All the orthoepists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable '—*Wor.*

Thais—thā'-is.

Thalberg—tāl'-bērg.

For G, see p. 28.

thaler—ta'-lēr.

Thales—thā'-lēz.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Thalia—thà-lī'-à, *not* thā'-lī-à.

A very common error. This word comes direct from the Greek (*θαλί'-α*) with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (river in England)—tēmz.

Thames (river in Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster
In New London the word is pronounced
tāmz.

thanksgiving—thǎngks'-gīv-īng or thǎngks-
gīv'-īng.

thaumaturgist—thô-mà-tûr'-jīst.

theatre—thē'-à-tēr, *not* thē-ā'-tēr.

Also spelled *theater*, and pronounced as
above.

theine—thē'-īn or thē'-ēn.

See *aniline*.

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thâr.

Themis—thē'-mīs.

Theobald—thē'-ô-bôld or tīb'-ăld.

Theodorus—thē-ô-dô'-rūs.

Theodota—thē-ôd'-ô-tâ.

Theodotus—thē-ôd'-ô-tūs.

Theophilus—thē-ôf'-īl-ūs.

theosophy—thē-ôs'-ô-fī.

therapeutics—thēr-â-pū'-tīks.

there—thâr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

therefore—thâr'-for or thĕr'-fôr

Worcester prefers the second Stormonth
says thĕr' fôr See *therefor*

thereof — thar-ôf or thar-ôv', thâr'-ôf
(Stor)

Worcester gives the first only See *hereof*

therewith—thâr-with' or thâr-with'.

Worcester gives the first only See *here-
with*

Thermopylae—thĕr-môp'-il-ĕ.

Thersites—thĕr-sĭ'-tĕz

Thessalonica—thĕs-sà-lò-nĭ'-ka.

Thetis—thé'-tis.

theurgy—thĕ'-ûr-jĭ.

Theuriet—tô-ré-a'.

For v, see p 25

Thibet—tĭb-ĕt' or tĭb'-ĕt

Thierry—tyā-rĕ'

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
tĕ-âr ĕ'

Thiers—tĕ-âr'.

Thisbe—thĭz'-bĕ.

Thogji-Chumo (Lake) — thôġ'-jĕ chōō'-
mō.

Tholuck—tô'-lūk, Ger pron tô'-lōök.

Thomas (Ambroise)—an brwaz' tô-mă'.

For āv, see p 26

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Thoreau—thō'-rō.

The pronunciation thō-rō' is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

Thorwaldsen — tōr'-wōld-sēn or tōr'-vāl-zēn.

thousand—thow'-zānd, *not* thow'-zăn.

Thrace—thrās ; class. pron. thrā'-sē.

thralldom—thrōl'-dūm.

Thrasybulus—thrās-ī-bū'-lūs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thrā-sīm'-ē-nēz.

three-legged—thrē'-lēḡd, *not* thrē'-lēḡ-ēd.

In compounds, as *three-legged*, *middle-aged*, *sheath-winged*, etc., the *e* in *ed* final is not sounded.

threepence—thrīp'-ēns.

Worcester says thrē'-pēns, and gives thrīp'-ēns as a colloquial form.

threepenny—thrīp'-ēn-ī.

Worcester gives thrē'-pēn-ī as a secondary pronunciation.

thresh—thrēsh.

Webster says : "*thrāsh* is the popular pronunciation."

threshold—thrēsh'-ōld.

Worcester says thrēsh'-hōld.

Thuringian—thū-rīn'-jī-ăn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

thyme—tim

tiara—ti ɪ ra, *not* tē ɹa

ti ar' ɹ is a secondary pronunciation of
Worcesters

Tibullus—ti bul us

tic douloureux—tik dōō-lōō-rōō'.

Tichborne—tich bun, *not* tish-būn.

Ticino—te-che-nō

Ticinus (river)—ti-si-nūs

Ticinus—tis'-in-ūs

ticklish—tik'-lish, *not* tik'-l-ish.

tierec—tērs or tērs

Tighe (Mary)—ti.

tilde—tel'-dɪ, *not* til-de.

Timbuctu—tim böök' tōō, *not* tim bük-
tōō'

Timour—ti-mōor'

See *Timur*

Timur—ti mōor'.

See *Timour*

tincture—tingk'-tyūr, *not* tingk'-chūr.

Tintoretto II—el tin-tō-rēt'-ō, el tēn-tō-
rēt'-ō (Biog)

tiny—ti'-ni, *not* tē'-ni *nor* tīn'-i

Tippoo Sahib—tip-ōō' sa'-hib

trade—tir-ād' (Web), tir-ād' (Wor.);
tir-ād' or tir-ād (Hal)

Do not say tī-rād

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Tischendorf von—fōn tīsh'-ĕn-dōrf.

Tisiphone—tī-sīf'-ō-nē.

Tissot—tē-sō'.

tithe—tīth.

Titian—tīsh'-ăn ; tīsh'-ē-ăn (Biog.).

Titicaca (Lake)—tīt-ē-kā'-kā.

Tivoli (Italy)—tē'-vō-lē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers
tiv'-ō-lē.

Tivoli (New York) — tīv'-ō-lī ; tīv'-ō-lē
(Gaz.).

tmesis—mē'-sīs or tmē'-sīs.

Smart and Cull say tmē'-sīs.

to—tōō or tōō.

Webster says : " tōō when emphasized, or
standing alone, but tōō when not emphatic."

Tobit—tō'-bīt.

Tocqueville de—dū tōk'-vīl ; Fr. pron. dū
tōk-vēl'.

Tokay—tō-kā' ; Hungarian pron. tō-koī'.

Tokyo—tō'-kē-ō.

Toledo—tō-lē'-dō ; Sp. pron. tō-lā'-thō.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Tolstoi—tōl'-stoi.

tolu—tō-lōō' or tō'-lū.

tomato—tō-mā'-tō or tō-mā'-tō.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tō-mā'-tō,
and the New Imperial says tō-mā'-tō. Do
not say tō-māt'-ō.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.).

Tonguin—tõn-kên'

tonsilitis—tõn-sil-i'-tis, *not* tõn-sil-ê'-tis.

See *this*

tonsure—tõn-shoör

Worcester says tõn' shūr

tontine—tõn-tcn', *not* tõn'-tên.

See *ambergris*

toothed—tõotht.

Topeka—tõ-pê'-ka

topographer—tõ-põg'-rá-fēr.

topographic—tõp-õ-gráf-ik.

topographical—tõp-õ-gráf'-ik-ál.

topography—tõ-põg'-rá-fī

toreador—tõ-rá-a-dõr', *not* tõ-rè-a'-dõr

Also spelled with two *r*'s and pronounced
as above

torment (n)—tõr'-mënt.

torment (vb)—tõr-mënt'.

See *absent*

Torquay—tõr-kê'.

According to Lippincott's Pronouncing
Gazetter, pronounced tõr'-kwā

Torricelli—tõr-ç-chël'-è

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
tõr rê sël'-lè or tõr rê chël' lê

tortoise—tõr'-tis or tõr-tūs.

Worcester says tor' tiz or tõr'-tis

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

toucan—tōō'-kăn.

Worcester says tow'-kăn.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh'.

Toulon—tōō-lôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz', *not* tōō-lōōs'.

tour—tōor.

Webster says: "Vulgarly pronounced *tour*."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation (towr), which is regarded as a vulgarism."

tournament—tōor'-nă-měnt or tûr'.

Worcester also prefers tōor'-nă-měnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey, nourish, courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tûr'-nă-měnt* rather than *tōor'-nă-měnt*."—S. & W.

tourney—tōor'-nĭ or tûr'-nĭ.

Worcester also prefers tōor'-nĭ.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tûr'-nĭ* rather than *tōor'-nĭ*."—S. & W.

Tours—tōor.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—tōō-săn' lōō-věr-tür'.

For ăn and ũ, see p. 26.

tout-à-fait—tōot-ă-fă'.

tout-ensemble—tōot ăn-săn'-bl.

For ăn, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

toward—tō'-ērd, *not* to-wōrd'

See *towards*

towards—tō'-ērdz, *not* to-wōrdz'.

See *toward*

trachea—trā kē-a, Latin pron tra-kē-a

Worcester gives trā kē'-a as a secondary pronunciation Stormonth says trāk-e-ă

Trachonitis—trāk o-ni'-tis.

Trafalgar (Cape)—tráf-ăl'-gār

The pronunciation tráf-ăl' gār is very common

Trafalgar (Square)—tráf-ăl'-gār.

tragacanth—trăg'-a-kánth, *not* trāj'-a-kánth

Although *g* is known to be hard before *a*, yet this word is frequently mispronounced

tragedienne—trā-jē'-dí-čn; Fr. pron. trā-zhā-de-čn'

Worcester says trā jē dí čn'.

tranquil—trāngk'-wil

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say trān kwil See *tranquillity*

transact—trāns-ăkt', *not* trānz-ăkt'.

transalpine—trāns-ăl'-pīn or trāns-ăl'-pīn.

transatlantic—trāns-ăt-lān'-tik, *not* trānz-ăt-lān'-tik.

transept—trān'-sēpt, *not* trān'-sēp.

transfer (n.)—trāns'-fēr.

transfer (vb)—trāns-fēr'.

See *absent*

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

transferable—trăns-fēr'-à-bl or trăns-fēr'-
à-bl.

transit—trăns'-īt.

Haldeman says trănz'-īt.

transition—trăn-sîzh'-űn.

Haldeman says trăn-zîsh'-űn.

"This word is sometimes pronounced *transish'-un*; but according to Walker, Smart, and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sizh'-un*."—*Webster*.

transmigrate—trăns'-mî-ġrât, *not* trăns-mî'-
ġrât.

transparent—trăns-pâr'-ěnt.

Stormonth says trăns-pâ'-rěnt.

transport (n.)—trăns'-pōrt.

transport (vb).—trăns-pōrt'.

See *absent*.

trapeze—trâ-pěz', *not* trâ-pâz'.

trapezium—trâ-pē'-zî-űm.

travail—trăv'-İL.

Stormonth says trăv'-ěl. See *captain* and *travel*.

travel—trăv'-ěl.

See *travail*.

traveler—trăv'-ěl-ěr, *not* trăv'-lěr.

traverse—trăv'-ěrs, *not* trâ-věrs'.

travertine—trăv'-ěr-tîn.

treacle—trē'-kl, *not* trîk'-l.

treatise—tré'-tîs.

tré-tîz is the pronunciation of the New Imperial, and is given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman

treble (threefold)—trëb'-l, *not* trib'-l, a former pronunciation of Webster's

The word *thrubble* (trib' l) should not be used, of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarity in the United States"

tremendous—trë-mën'-düs, *not* trë-mën'-jüs.

See stupendous.

Tremont—trë-mönt'.

"The Boston Globe" says of this word, when used as the name of a street in that city: "trë'-mönt, trë-mönt', and trëm'-önt are all in vogue, the second perhaps in most use"

tremor—trë'-mör or trëm'-ör.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only

trephine—trë-sin' or trë-fën'.

Worcester prefers trë-fën'.

triad—tri'-äd.

triangle—tri'-äng-g'l.

Stormonth says tri äng'-g'l.

tribunal—tri-bü'-nal, *not* trib'-yü-näl.

tribune—trib'-yün.

The New Imperial says tri'-bün or trib'-yün. Do not say trib yün'

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

trichina—trĭk-ĭ'-nā.

Dunghlison's Medical Dictionary pronounces the word trĭk'-ĭn-ā.

trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ĭ'-ā-sĭs.

trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō'-sĭs.

tricot—trē-kō'.

tricycle—trĭ'-sĭk-l, *not* trĭ'-sĭ-kl.

See *bicycle*.

Trieste—trē-ĕst' ; It. pron. trē-ĕs'-tā.

trilobate—trĭ-lō'-bāt or trĭ'-lō-bāt.

Worcester gives the second only.

trilobite—trĭ'-lō-bīt, *not* trĭl'-ō-bīt.

trilogy—trĭl'-ō-jĭ, *not* trĭ'-lō-jĭ.

Trinidad—trĭn-ĭ-dād' ; Sp. pron. trē-nē-thāth'.

See *Guadalquivir*.

trio—trĭ'-ō or trē'-ō.

The first pronunciation, although having the preponderance of authority, is less agreeable to the ear than the second.

tripartite—trĭp'-ār-tīt or trĭ-pār'-tīt.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first pronunciation only.

triphthong—trĭf'-thōng or trĭp'-thōng.

See *diphthong*. Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

tripod—trɪ'pɒd.

"I hough Walker gives *trɪp'ɒd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trɪ'pɒd] most agreeable to English analogy.'—*S & W*.

tripos—trɪ'pɒs.

triste—trɛst.

trisyllable—trɪs-ɪl'-ə-bl or trɪs'-ɪl-ə-bl.

Worcester says trɪs'-ɪl ə-bl

Triton—trɪ'tɒn.

triumph—trɪ'ʌmf, *not* trɪ'ʌmpf.

triune—trɪ'yʊn, *not* trɪ-yʊn'.

trivial—trɪv'-ɪ-əl.

trɪv'-yāl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's

troche—trɔ'-kē.

See *trochee*.

trochee—trɔ'-kē.

See *troche*.

Troilus—trɔ'-ɪl-əs.

See *Cressida*.

troll—trɒl.

trombone—trɒm'-bɒn; It. pron. trɒm-bɔ'-nə.

Worcester prefers the pronunciation trɒm-bɔ'-nə. It is rarely heard.

Trondhjem—trɒnd'-yēm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* (consonant)

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

trophy—trō'-fī.

Worcester says . "*Corruptly*, trōf'-l."

Trosachs—trös'-äks.

troth—trôth.

See *accost*.

troubadour—trōō'-bā-dōōr.

troublous—trüb'-lūs.

trough—trôf.

See *accost*. Do not say trôth.

trousseau—trōō-sō'.

Trovatore Il—ël trō-vā-tō'-rā.

trouvère—trōō-vâr'. See *trouveur*.

trow—trō, *not* trow.

Troyon—trwä-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

truculence—trū'-kū-lěns.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say trūk'-yū-lěns, and Haldeman says trōōk'-yōō-lěns.

truculent—trū'-kū-lěnt.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say trūk'-yū-lěnt. Haldeman says trōōk'-yōō-lěnt.

true—trū, *not* trōō.

truffle—trū'-fl; trűf'-l (Stor.); trűf'-l (Perry);

trū'-fl or trűf'-l (Web., 1900).

Trujillo—trōō-hěl'-yō.

See *Truxillo*.

truncheon—trүн'-shűn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

truths—trūths, *not* trūthz.

Webster says ' Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (trūthz), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist."

Truxillo—trōd-hel'-yō.

See *Trupillo*

tryst—trīst. Scotch pron. trīst.

Stormonth says trīst

tube—tūb, *not* tōob, *nor* tyūb.

tuberosé—tūb'-rōz or tū'-bēr-ōs.

Worcester says tūb'-rōz or tū'-ber-ōz

Tübingen—tū'-bing-ĕn.

For ü, see p 26

Tuesday—tūz'-dā, *not* tōoz'-dī *nor* tyūs'-dī.

tufa—tū'-fa or tōō'-fa

Tuileries—twēl'-rē', *not* twīl'-ēr-ēz.

tulip—tū'-līp, *not* tōō'-līp

turbine—tūr'-bīn, *not* tūr'-bīn.

Turcoman — tūr'-kō-mān , tōōr'-kō-mān'
(Gaz.).

Turenne de—dū tā-rĕn'; Fr. pron. dū tū-rĕn'.

For ü, see p 26

Turgeneff—tōōr-ġĕn'-ĕf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Turgot—tūr-ḡō'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Turin—tū'-rĭn, *not* tū-rĭn'.

Turkestan—tōor-kēs-tān'.

See *Kurdistan*.

turmeric—tūr'-mēr-ĭk.

turnip—tūr'-nĭp, *not* tūr'-nŭp.

See *damage*.

turquoise—tūr-koiz' or tūr-kēz'.

Worcester prefers tūr-kēz'.

The pronunciation tūr'-kwāz, though not authorized by the dictionaries, is very frequently heard. See *turkois*, *turquois*.

twopence—tōo'-pĕns.

tŭp'-ĕns is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's.

Tychicus—tĭk'-ĭ-kŭs.

tympanitis—tĭm-pā-nĭ'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

tympanum—tĭm'-pā-nŭm.

Tyndale—tĭn'-dāl, *not* tĭn'-dāl.

Also spelled *Tindale*, and pronounced as above.

typographer—tĭ-pōḡ'-rā-fēr or tĭp-ōḡ'-rā-fēr.

Worcester gives the second only.

typographic—tĭ-pō-ḡrāf'-ĭk or tĭp-ō-ḡrāf'-ĭk.

Worcester gives the second only.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

typography—ti-pōg'-rà fī or tīp-ōg'-ra fī.

Worcester gives the second only

typothetæ—ti-pōth'-e-tē or ti-pō-thē'-tē.

tyrannic—tī-rān'-ik, *not* tīr-ān'-ik.

tyrannical—tī-rān'-ik-āl, *not* tīr-ān'-ik-āl

tyro—tī'-rō.

Tyrol—tīr'-öl, Ger. pron. tē-röl'.

Tyrtaeus—tīr-tē'-ūs.

Tyrwhitt—tēr'-īt.

Owing to a typographical error, this word, in Webster, is pronounced tē'-rit (in ed. of 1884)

tzar—zar.

Haldeman says tsar. See *Czar*.

tzarina—za-rē'-nā. See *czarina*.

Although Haldeman does not give this word, yet from the pronunciation of the one preceding (tzar), it may be inferred that his pronunciation would be tsār-ē'-nā.

U

Uffizzi—ōo-fet'-sē. "The *Uffizzi* Gallery."

ugh—ōo.

Uhland—ōo'-lānt.

ukase—yū-kās'.

Ukraine—yū'-krān or ōo-krān'.

Ulrica—ūl'-rī-kā; It. pron. ōol-rē'-kā.

Ulrici—ōol-rēt'-sē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Ultima Thule—ül'-tīm-â thū'-lē, *not* ü'l'-tīm-â thūl, *nor* ü'l'-tīm-â tū'-lē.

ultimatum — ü'l-tīm-ä'-tüm, *not* ü'l-tīm-ä'-tüm.

This last pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard. See *apparatus*.

ultramontane—ül-trá-mön'-tān.

ululation—ül-yū-lā'-shün.

umbilicus—üm-bīl-ī'-kūs.

Stormonth says üm-bīl'-īk-ūs.

umbrageous—üm-brā'-jūs.

Worcester and Stormonth say üm-brā'-jē-ūs.

umbrella—üm-brēl'-â, *not* üm-bēr-ēl'-â.

umlaut—ōom'-lowt.

unbated—ün-bā'-tēd, *not* ün-bāt'-ēd.

— “a sword *unbated*.”—*Shakespeare*.

uncourteous—ün-kûrt'-ē-ūs.

ün-kört'-yūs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Stormonth. See *courteous*.

uncouth—ün-kōōth'.

unctuous—üngkt'-yū-ūs.

undaunted—ün-dānt'-ēd.

Stormonth says ün-dônt'-ēd. See *craunch*.

underneath—ün-dēr-nēth' or ün-dēr-nēth'.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says ün-dēr-nēth'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

undersigned — ün-dër-sind', *not* ün-dër-zind'.

Very frequently mispronounced

unfrequented — ün-fre-kwënt'-éd.

unguent — üng'-gwent, *not* ün'-gwent.

uninterested — ün-in'-tër-ést-éd.

See *interested*

uninteresting — ün-in'-tër-ést-ing.

See *interesting*

unison — yü'-niz-ün.

Smart says yü'-niz-ün.

unlearned (adj.) — ün-lër'-néd, *not* ün-lërnd'.

See *learned*

unlearned (part.) — ün-lërnd', *not* ün-lër'-néd.

unprecedented — ün-prës'-é-dënt-éd.

unscathed — ün-skäthd' or ün-skätht'.

Stormonth gives the second only

untoward — ün-tô'-tërd, *not* ün-tô-wôrd'.

upas — yü'-päs.

"The *upas* tree"

Upernavik — öö-për-nä'-vik.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *first* syllable

Upsal — üp'-säl.

Upsala — üp-sä'-lä.

Ural — yü'-räl.

Urania — yü-rä'-ni-ä.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Uranus—yū'-rā-nūs.

urbanity—ûr-băn'-ît-î, *not* ûr-bā'-nît-î.

Urbino—ōor-bē'-nō.

urea—yū'-rē-â, *not* yū-rē'-â.

Uriel—yū'-rî-ël.

Ursula—ûr'-sū-lâ, *not* ûr-sū'-lâ.

Uruguay—ōo-rōo-gwî' or yū'-rōo-gwâ.

usage—yū'-zâj.

used—ûzd, *not* ûst.

“I *used* to go.”

usufruct—yū'-zū-frūkt.

usurious—yū-zhū'-rî-ūs.

usurp—yū-zûrp', *not* yū-sûrp'.

usurpation—yū-zûr-pâ'-shûn.

Utah—yū'-tâ or yū'-tô.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says
yū'-tô or yū'-tâ.

Utopian—yū-tô'-pî-ân.

Utrecht—yū-trēkt'; Dutch pron. ü'-trēkt.

For ü and κ, see pp. 26 and 28.

uxorious—ûks-ô'-rî-ūs.

Stormonth says üg-zô'-rî-ūs.

V

vaccine—vāk'-sîn or vāk'-sîn.

vāk'-sên is commonly heard. See *aniline*.

vade-mecum—vâ-dē-mē'-kûm.

vagary—vâ-gā'-rî, *not* vâ'-gā-rî.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

vagrant—vā'-grānt, *not* vāg'-rānt.

vale (farewell)—vā'-lē or vā'-lā.

Valenciennes—vā-lēn-sī-ēnz'; Fr. pron. vā-lan-sē-ēn'.

For *an*, see p. 26

valet—vāl'-ēt or vāl'-ā.

The lexicographers generally give vāl'-ēt, but vāl'-ā is the form in common use.

Valhalla—vāl-hāl'-ā.

See *Valhalla*

valise—vā-lēs'.

Worcester prefers vā-lēz'.

valkyr—vāl'-kīr.

valkyria—vāl'-kīr'-ī-ā.

Valladolid—vāl-lā-dō-lid'; Sp. pron. vāl-yā-thō-lēth'.

See *Guadalquivir* and *llano*.

Valois de—dū vāl-wā'.

Valparaiso—vāl-pā-rī'-sō.

valuable—vāl'-yū-ā-bl, *not* vāl'-yū-bl

Vandyck—vān-dīk'.

Van Eyck—vān īk'.

Van Hoeck—vān hōōk'.

vaquero—vā-kā'-rō.

vanquish—vāng'-kwīsh, *not* vān'-kwīsh.

variegate—vā'-rī-ē-gāt.

variola—vā-rī'-ō-lā, *not* vā-rī-ō'-lā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

varioloid—vā'-rī-ō-loid or vār'-ī-ō-loid.

Worcester gives the first only. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary the second is preferred.

variorum—vā-rī-ō'-rūm.

vase—vās or vāz.

Worcester says vāz or vās. Stormonth says vāz or vāz. Haldeman says vāz or vās. The New Imperial says vās, vāz, or vāz.

"Down to the time of Walker this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, etc., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vāz*, and by a few *vawz*."—*Webster*.

vaseline—vās'-ē-līn or vās'-ēl-ēn.

See *aniline*.

vaticinal—vā-tīs'-īn-āl.

Vauban de—dū vō-bān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klüz'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vaud (Pays de)—pā-ē' dū vō'.

vaudeville—vōd'-vīl; Fr. pron. vōd-yēl'.

Vaughan—vôn or vō'-ăn.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers vō'-ăn.

vaunt—vānt or vōnt.

Worcester prefers vōnt, which is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial. Haldeman says vānt or vōnt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Vecchio—vēk'-ē-ō.

Veda—vā'-dā or ve'-dā.

Worcester says vĕ' dā or vē-dō'.

Vega—vē'-gā.

vehemence—ve'-hē-mēns.

vehement—vē'-hē-mēnt.

veinous—vā'-nūs, *not* vē'-nūs.

See *venous*

Velasquez—vā-lās'-kēth.

See *Lopez*

Velpeau—vēl-pō'.

velvet—vēl'-vēt, *not* vēl'-vūt.

See *damage*

Vendôme de—dū vān-dom'

For *an*, see p. 26.

vendue—vēn-dū'.

Haldeman accents the *first* syllable.

Venezuela—vĕn-ĕz-wē'-lā; Sp. pron. vā.

nēth-wā'-lā or vē-nēs-wā'-lā.

See *Lopez*

venial—vē'-nī-āl, *not* vēn'-yāl.

venison—vēn'-iz-n or vēn'-zn.

Worcester prefers the second.

venous—vē'-nūs, *not* vā'-nūs.

See *veinous*

venue—vēn'-yū.

veracious—vē-rā'-shūs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Vera Cruz—vā'-rā krōoth ; vā'-rā krōos
(Gaz.) ; commonly vēr'-ā krōōz.

See *López*.

verbatim—vēr-bā -tīm, *not* vēr-băt'-īm.

Verboeckhoven—vēr-boők'-hō-vĕn.

verbose—vēr-bōs'.

verbosity—vēr-bōs'-it-ĭ, *not* vēr-bō'-sīt-ĭ.

Vercingetorix—vēr-sĭn-jĕt'-ō-rĭks.

Verd (Cape)—vērd.

Also spelled *Verde*, and pronounced as above.

verd-antique—vērd-ăn-tĕk'.

Verdi—vâr'-dĕ.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says vēr'-dĕ.

verdigris—vēr'-dĭ-ġrĕs.

Stormonth and Haldeman say vēr'-dĭ-ġrĭs.
See *amber-gris*.

verdure—vērd'-yŭr.

Worcester says vērd'-yŭr. See *nature*.

Vereschagin—vā-rā-shă-ġĕn'.

Vergniaud—vēr-nyĕ-ō' ; vēr-nyō' (Biog.).

vermicelli—vēr-mĕ-chĕl'-ĭ or vēr-mĕ-sĕl'-ĭ,
not vēr-mĕ-sĭl'-ĭ.

Worcester gives the *first* only.

vermilion—vēr-mĭl'-yŭn.

Vernet—vēr-nă'.

Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nă'-zā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Veronica—vēr-ō-nī'-ká

The pronunciation vēr ōn' ik-ā is also authorized

Versailles—vēr-salz', Fr pron vēr-sā'-yū

versatile—vēr' sâ-tīl, *not* vēr'-sâ-te!

version—vēr -shūn, *not* vēr'-zhūn.

vertebral—vēr'-tē-brāl

vertigo—vēr -tīg-ō

This is the pronunciation commonly heard
Worcester gives in addition the forms vēr ti'-
gō and vēr tē' gō

Verulam (Lord)—vēr'-ōō-lām.

verve—vērv or vârv

Vespasian—vēs-pā'-zhī-ān

Vespucci (Amerigo) — a-ma-rē'-gō vēs-
pōōt'-ché.

Vespucius (Americus)—ā-mēr'-ik-ūs vēs-
pū'-shūs.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
ām ēr' ī kūs vēs pū' shūs

veterinary—vēt'-ēr-īn-ā-rī, *not* vēt'-rīn-ā-rī.

Vevay—vēv-ā', *not* vēv'-ā.

vial—vī'-āl

See phial

Vibert—vē-bâr'.

vibratory—vī'-bra-tō-rī

vicar—vik'-ēr

Vicenza—vē-chčnt'-sā

vē sēn' zā is preferred by Lippincott's Pro-
nouncing Gazetteer

(*For Act of Signi, see p. 37*)

vice versa—vī'-sē vēr'-sā, *not* vīs'-vēr-sā.

Vichy—vē-shē'.

In this country, generally pronounced
vīsh'-ī.

vicinage—vīs'-īn-āj.

vicinal—vīs'-īn-āl.

vicinity—vīs-īn'-īt-ī.

victory—vīk'-tō-rī, *not* vīk'-trī.

victuals—vīt'-lɹ.

videlicet—vīd-ěl'-īs-ět.

Vienna—vī-ēn'-ā, *not* vī-ēn'-ā.

vignette—vīn-yēt' or vīn'-yēt.

Stormonth gives vīn-ēt' as a secondary form.

viking—vī-kīng, *not* vē'-kīng.

villain—vīl'-īn.

Stormonth says vīl'-lān or vīl'-lān.

Villiers—vīl'-yērz.

Vincennes—vīn-sēnz' ; Fr. pron. vān-sēn'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Vinci da—dā vīn'-chē.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
dā vēn'-chē or dā vīn'-chī.

vindicative—vīn'-dīk-ā-tīv.

vīn-dīk'-ā-tīv is a secondary pronunciation
of Worcester's.

vindictory—vīn'-dīk-ā-tō-rī, *not* vīn-dīk'-ā-
tō-rī.

vineyard—vīn'-yērd, *not* vīn'-yērd.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

vingt-et un—văn-tā-un'

For ăn and ǎn see pp 26 and 27

viola—vi-ô-la or vê-ô-lă.

Worcester says vi ô' lâ.

Viola—vî'-ô-la, It pron vê-ô'-lă.

violence—vi o lěns

violent—vi'-ô lěnt.

violet—vi-ô-lět

violin—vi-ô-lîn'.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable

Viollet-le-Duc—vê ô lâ' lû duk'.

For ù see p 26

violoncello—vê-ô-lôn chěl ô or vê-ô-lôn
sěl'-ô

Stormonth and the New Imperial prefer
vê ô lôn sěl'-ô See *cello*

virago—vi-ră'-gô, *not* vîr'-ă-gô

Worcester gives vîr'ă'-gô as a secondary
pronunciation

Virchow—vêr'-chow, Ger pron, fîr'-xô.

For x, see p 28

virile—vi'-rîl or vîr'-îl

Stormonth says vîr' îl o- vîr'-îl

virtuoso—vêr-tôô ô' sô

Smart says vêr tû ô' zô

virulence—vîr'-yû lěns.

Stormonth says vîr' ôû lěns

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

virulent—vĭr'-yū-lěnt.

Stormonth says vĭr'-ōō-lěnt.

vis-à-vis—vēz-à-vē'.

visa—vē'-zā.

See *visé*.

viscount—vī'-kownt, *not* vĭs'-kownt.

visé—vē-zā'.

Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable. See *visa*.

Visigoth—vĭz'-ĭ-gōth, *not* vĭs'-ĭ-gōth.

visor—vĭz'-ēr, *not* vī'-zēr. See *vizor*.

visual—vĭzh'-yū-āl.

Stormonth says vĭz'-yū-āl.

vitriol—vīt'-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vīt'-rŭl.

vituperate—vī-tū'-pěr-āt.

Worcester prefers vē-tū'-pěr-āt.

viva voce—vī'-vā vō'-sē.

vivace—vē-vā'-chā.

vivacious—vī-vā'-shŭs.

vivacity—vī-vās'-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester prefers vē-vās'-ĭt-ĭ.

vivandière—vē-vāN-dyâr'.

For āN, see p. 26.

viviparous—vī-vĭp'-ā-rŭs.

vizier—vĭz'-yēr or vĭz'-ēr'.

Worcester says vĭz'-yēr or vĭz'-yēr.

Vladimir—vlād'-ē-mēr; Russian and Polish
pron. vlā-dē'-mĭr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

vocable—vo'-ka-bl.

vocule—vök'-yul.

Worcester says vö káf.

Volapuk—vö-lä-puk'.

For ü, see p 26 In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof Charles E Sprague, author of "The Hand-Book of Volapük"

volatile—völ'-a-til, *not* völ'-ä-tel, *nor* völ'-ä-til.

volcanic—völ-kän'-ik, *not* völ-kä'-nik.

volcano—völ-kä'-nö, *not* völ-kä'-no.

Volga—völ'-ga.

Volia—völ'-ä.

volume—völ'-yüm.

voluntarily—völ'-ün-tä-ril-ä, *not* völ'-ün-tä'-ril-ä.

volute—vö-lüt'.

Von—sön, *not* vön; more nearly sön.

In German, *v* is pronounced like *f* in English

Vosges—vözh.

vraisemblance—vrä-sän-bläns'.

For av, see p 26

vulpine—vül'-pin or vül'-pin.

Knowles says vül'-pin

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

W

wady—wöd'-i.

wä'-dī is Worcester's pronunciation.

waft—wäft, *not* wäft.

See *ask*.

Wagner—wäg'-nēr ; Ger. pron. vāg'-nēr.

For G, see p. 28.

Wagram—vä'-grām.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says
wä'-grām or vä'-grām.

wainscot—wāns'-köt.

Smart says wēns'-köt. Do not say wānz'-köt.

waistcoat—wāst'-köt ; coll., wēs'-küt.

Walker says wēs'-köt. Worcester's pronunciation is wās'-köt or wēs'-küt.

Walker says : "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waldenses — wöl-dēn'-sēz ; wöl-dēn'-sēz
(Gaz.).

Walhalla—wöl-häl'-ä.

See *Valhalla*.

Wallachia—wöl-lā'-kī-ä.

See *Wallachian*.

Wallenstein von—fōn wöl'-ēn-stīn ; Ger.
pron. fōn vāl'-ēn-stīn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Waller—wöl'-ēr.

Waltham (Eng)—wölt'-hām ; wölt'-hām
(Gaz.)

Waltham (U. S)—wöl'-thām.

wan—wön

want (n)—wönt.

want (vb)—wönt.

Worcester gives wönt as a secondary pronunciation

warrant—wör'-änt.

warrantee—wör'-änt-ē'.

warranty—wör'-änt-l.

warrior—wör'-yēr or wör'-l-ēr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only The second is the pronunciation generally heard

Warwick (Eng)—wör'-ik.

See *Alnwick*

Warwick (U. S.)—war'-wīk.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but the tendency to follow the English pronunciation is marked

wary—wā'-rī.

Worcester prefers wā'-rī.

was—wöz, *not* wüz.

wassail—wös'-il.

Stormonth and Haldeman say wös'-ēl. See *captain*

water—wō'-tēr, *not* wöt'-ēr.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Waterloo—wô-těr-lōō' ; Dutch pron. vā-těr-lō'.

Watervliet—wô-těr-vlēt'.

Watteau—vā-tō' ; commonly wā-tō'.

"A *Watteau* plait."

Waukegan—wô-kē'-găn.

weapon—wěp'-ŭn, *not* wē'-pŭn.

weazen—wē'-zn.

Weber von—fōn vā'-běr.

Wednesday—wěnz'-dā, *not* wěd'-nēs-dā.

"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wensday*.'"—*S. & W.*

Weimar—vī'-mār.

weir—wēr.

Stormonth says wār. See *wear* (*dam*).

weiss bier—wīs bēr ; Ger. pron. vīs bēr.

Wellesley (Islands)—wěls'-lī.

Wellesley (College)—wělz'-lī.

"This (wělz'-lī) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe*.

The Secretary of Wellesley College says : "One of the old residents inclines to wěls'-lī. I presume the pronunciation (wělz'-lī) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wělz'-lī.

Wemyss (Castle)—wēms.

Lippincott's pronouncing Gazetteer says wē'-mīs. See *Alnwick*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Werther—wēr'-tēr , Ger. pron vār tār
The Sorrow s of *Werther*

Weser—we zer , Ger pron vā-zēr

Wesley—wēs -lī

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says
wēz lī

Wesleyan—wēs -lī-ān, *not* wēz'-lī-ān

Westmoreland—wēst-mōr'-lānd

Westphalia—wēst fā'-lī-a, *not* wēst-fā'-lī-ā

wharf—hwōrf

Stormonth says hwōrf

wherefore—hwar'-fōr

whereof—hwar-ōf' or hwar-ōv'.

Worcester gives the first only, and Halde-
man the second only See *heretof*

wherewith—hwār-wit'h' or hwār-wit'h'

Worcester gives the first only see *hith-
with*

which—hwich, *not* wich

whilom—hwī'-lūm, *not* hwīl'-ūm.

whisk—hwisk, *not* wisk

whiskey—hwīs'-kī, *not* wīs'-kī

whistle—hwīs'-lī, *not* wīs lī

Whitefield—hwīt -fēld, *not* hwīt -fēld.

whiting—hwīt'-tīng, *not* hwīt -tēn īng.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō

whole—hōl, *not* hōl

wholly—hōl'-lī, *not* hō'-lī.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

whooping (cough)—hōop'-ing, *not* hōop'-ing.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says hwörl or hwêrl.

whortleberry—hwûrt'-l-bër-î; hört'-l-bër-î (Stor.), *not* hûk'-l-bër-î, unless spelled *huckleberry*.

Wieland—wē'-lānd; Ger. pron. vē'-lānt.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bā'-dën.

wigwam—wīg'-wôm.

Worcester says wīg'-wôm, and Stormonth wīg'-wām.

Wilhelm—vîl'-hëlm.

Wilkesbarre—wîlks'-bār-î.

Willamette (river)—wîl-ä'-mët.

wind (n.)—wînd.

"In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced *wînd*."—*Webster*.

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wînd* like the *i* in *bit*; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*."—*Dr. Latham*.

windpipe—wînd'-pîp.

wînd'-pîp is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. It is a form rarely heard.

windrow—wîn'-rō.

Worcester says wînd'-rō.

Windsor—wîn'-zôr, *not* wînd'-zôr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Winkelried von—vön wíng'-kél-réd , Ger.
pron fón vīng'-kél rɛt.

Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wín ɛ-pe-sò'-kə.
wiseacre—wí'-zà-kēr.

wistaria—wís-tà'-rī-a, *not* wís-tè'-rī-à.

with (n)—with, *not* with.

See withe

with (prep)—with.

withē—with

See with (n) Stormonth says with

Wolf—wöolf ; Ger. pron. völf

Wollaston—wööl'-às-tön, *not* wöl'-às-tön.

Wolseley (Sir Garnet)—wöolz'-lī, *not*
wööl'-zī

Wolsey (Cardinal)—wööl'-zī, *not* wööl'-sī.

women—wīm'-ēn, *not* wīm'-īn.

wont (custom)—wünt.

won't (will not)—wönt.

"In New England, commonly pronounced
wünt"—*Wer.*

Woolwich—wööl'-īj.

See Alnwick Lippincott's Pronouncing
Gazetteer prefers wööl'-īch

Worcester (Eng)—wöös'-tēr.

See Alnwick

Worcester (U. S)—wöös'-tēr.

Wöös'-tēr seems to be the prevailing form,
in spite of the marking of the dictionaries

(*For Key of Signs, see p 37*)

Worcestershire—wōos'-tēr-shīr.

See *shire*.

world—wûrld, *not* wûld.

Stormonth says wêrld.

Worms—vôrms.

"The Diet of *Worms*."

worse—wûrs.

Stormonth says wêrs.

worsted (n.) — wōos' - tēd ; wōor' - stēd
(Wor.) ; wōos' - tēd or wōor' - stēd
(Stor. and Web., 1900).

worsted (part.)—wûr' - stēd.

Stormonth says wêr' - stēd.

worth—wûrth.

Stormonth says wêrth.

Wörth (Ger.)—vört.

For ö, see p. 25.

wound (n.)—wōond or wownd.

Webster says: "The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wōond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoëpists against the irregularity."

The New Imperial says that *wownd* was formerly universal, but is now old-fashioned.

wrath—râth, *not* rãth.

Worcester gives rôth as a secondary form.

wreath—rêth.

wreathe—rêth, *not* rêth.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

wreaths—rethz, *not* reths

See *cloths* 'In *wreaths* the *th* is vocal."
Smart

wrestle—rēs'-l, *not* rēst'-l.

Never say rās l

wrestler—rēs'-lēr, *not* rēst'-lēr.

wristband—rist'-bānd, coll rīz'-bānd.

wrong—rōng.

See *accost*

wroth—rōth.

See *accost*

Wurttemberg—vur'-tēm-bērg

For ū and ō, see pp 26 and 28.

Wyandotte—wī-ān-dōt'

wych-hazel—wich'-hā-zl

Wyckliffe—wik'-līf.

Wyoming—wī-ō'-mīng, *not* wī'-ō-mīng.

It is true that Campbell, in "Gertrude of Wyoming," accents the word upon the antepenultima, but this discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that this poet was never in America, and, as Dr Thomas says, "probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the U S"

Wyss—vīs

X

xantheine—zān'-thē-in.

See *aniline* In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Xanthippe—zăn-thĩp'-ē.

See *Xantippe*.

Xantippe—zăn-tĩp'-ē.

This spelling is, according to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the one to be preferred. See *Xanthippe*.

xebec—zē'-běk.

Xenia—zē'-nĩ-á.

Xenophon—zěn'-ō-fōn.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zĩm-ē'-nēz ; Sp. pron.
hē-mā'-nēs.

Xorullo—hō-rōōl'-yō.

"Often pronounced hō-rōō'-yō."—*Gaz.*

The *h* should be strongly aspirated in this word. See *Forullo*.

xylographer—zĩ-lōg'-rā-fēr.

xylography—zĩ-lōg'-rā-fĩ.

xylophone—zĩ'-lō-fōn.

Y

yacht—yōt.

Yakootsk—yā-kōōtsk'.

See *Fakutsk*, *Yakutsk*.

Yang-tse-kiang—yǎng-tsē-kĩ-ǎng'.

ycleped—ĩk-lěpt'.

Worcester and Stormonth say ē-klěpt'.

yea—yā or yē.

Walker says yē.

Worcester remarks : "Most of the orthoē-

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *ja* "

yeast—yĕst.

Haldeman prefers ĕst

Smart says, "The old spelling and pronunciation (yest—yĕst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast—yĕst).

Yeddo—yĕd'-dō.

See *Feddo*.

yelk—yĕll.

Perry says yĕlk or yōk See *yolk*.

Yemen—yĕm'-ĕn.

Yenikale (Strait)—yĕn-ĕ-kā'-la.

Yenesei—yĕn-ĕ-sā'-ĕ.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives yĕn-ĕ-sā' as a secondary pronunciation

yesterday—yĕs'-tēr-dī; yĕs'-tēr-dā (Web, 1900).

Worcester and Haldeman prefer yĕs'-tēr-dā, and Stormonth gives yĕs'-tēr-dā only.

Ygdrasyl—īġ'-drā-sīl.

Yokohama—yō-kō-hā'-mā.

yolk—yōlk or yōk.

Worcester says yōk. See *yelk*.

Yonge (Charlotte)—yŭng.

Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sēm'-it-ĕ.

Youghiogeny—yō-hō-ġā'-nī.

youths—yōōths, *not* yōōthz.

Ypres—ĕ'-pĕr.

Ypsilanti—ĩp-sĩl-ăn'-tĩ.

Yucatan—yōō-kā-tăn'.

yule—yũl.

Yvetot—ēv-tō'.

Z

Zabulon—zăb'-yũ-lŏn.

Zaccheus—zăk-ē'-ūs, *not* zăk'-ē-ūs.

Zama—zā'-mă.

Zamacois—thă-mă-kō'-ēs.

In Spanish *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zăm-bă'-zē.

Zanguebar—zăng-ġă-băr'.

Zante—zăn'-tă.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers
zăn'-tē.

zany—zā'-nĩ.

Zanzibar—zăn'-zĩb-ăr.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents
the *final* syllable.

zealot—zěl'-ūt.

zealous—zěl'-ūs.

zeitung—tsĩ'-tŏong.

zenana—zē-nă'-nă.

zenith—zē'-nĩth.

Stormonth and Smart say zěn'-ĩth. Halde-
man says zěn'-ĩth or zē'-nĩth.

Zermatt—tsěr-măt' or zěr-măt'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Zerubbabel—zē-rüb'-ā-bēl.

See *Zorobabel*

Zeus—zūs, *not* zē'-ūs.

Zeuxis—zūk'-sis.

Zidon—zī'-dōn, *not* sī'-dōn unless spelled

Sidon.

zincic—zīngk'-īk, *not* zīn'-sīk.

Zion—zī'-ōn.

See *Sion*, another spelling.

zither—zīth'-ēr.

Zipporah—zīp'-ō'-rā.

Stormonth gives zīp'-ō-rā as a secondary form

zodiacal—zō-dī'-āk-āl, *not* zō'-dī-āk-āl.

Zollverein—tsōl'-fē-rīn.

Stormonth says zōl'-fēr-īn

zoological—zō-ō-lōj'-īk-āl, *not* zōō-ō-lōj'-īk-āl.

zoology—zō-ōl'-ō-jī, *not* zōō-ōl'-ō-jī.

Zoroaster—zō-rō-ās'-tēr, *not* zō'-rō-ās-tēr

Zorobabel—zō-rōb'-ā-bēl.

See *Zerubbabel*

Zorrilla y Moral—thōr-ēl'-yā ē mō-rāl'.

See *Zamacois* and *llano*

zouave—zwāv or zōō-āv'.

Worcester gives the second only.

Zuleika—zōō-lē'-kā.

"The bride of Abydos."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Zumpt—tsöompt.

Zunz—tsöonts.

Zurich—zū'-rĭk ; Ger. pron. tsü'-rĭk.

For ū and k, see pp. 26 and 28.

Zutphen—züt'-fĕn.

Zuyder Zee—zī'-dĕr zē ; Dutch pron. zoi'-
dĕr ză.

Also spelled *Zuider Zee* and pronounced as
above.

Zwingle—zwĭng'-ġl.

Zwingli—zwĭng'-ġlē ; Ger. pron. tsvĭng'-lē.

zymotic—zī-mōt'-ĭk.

Haldeman prefers zĭm-ōt'-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

SUPPLEMENT OF 3000 ADDITIONAL WORDS.

A

Aaronic—âr-ön'-îk.

See *Aaron*.

abaft—â-bâft'.

Stormonth says äb-äft'.

Abana—äb'-â-nâ or â-bâ'-nâ.

See *Pharpar*.

"Are not *Abana* and *Pharpar*, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II. Kings*, v. 12.

Abbas Mirza—äb-bäs' mēr'-zä.

Abdera—äb-dē'-rà, *not* äb'-dē-râ.

Abednego—â-bēd'-nē-gō.

abele—â-bēl' ; äb-ē'-lē (*Stor.*).

Aben Ezra—ä'-bēn ēz'-rà.

Abercrombie—äb'-ēr-krüm-bī.

See *Abercromby*.

Abercromby—äb'-ēr-krüm-bī.

See *Abercrombie*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Aberdeen—āb ěr dĕn'.

Accent the *final* syllable

Abergavenny—āb ěr-ġā-vĕn'-I or āb-ěr-
ġā'-nĭ.

See *Alnwick*

abhor—āb-hōr' ; āb-hōr' (Stor.).

ablution—āb-lū'-shŭn, *not* āb-lōō'-shŭn.

absentee—āb-sĕn-tĕ'.

absolute—āb'-sō lūt, *not* āb'-sō-lōōt.

absorb—āb-sōrb'.

abstractly—āb'-strākt-lĭ.

Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the New
Imperial say āb strākt-lĭ

Abu-Bekr—ā'-bōō bĕk'-r.

Also spelled *Abou Bekr*, but pronounced
as above

abutilon—ā-bū'-tĭl-ōn.

Acadia—ā-kā'-dĭ-ā.

Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which
see

Acadie—ā-kā-de'.

" List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of
the happy "—*Evangeline*.

acaulose—āk-ō'-lōs.

Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say
āk ō-lōs'

accelerative—āk-sĕl'-ěr-ā-tĭv.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

acceptable—ăk-sěpt'-ă-bl.

Walker says ăk'-sěpt-ăb-l.

acceptor—ăk-sěp'-těr or ăk-sěp'-tôr.

accessary—ăk-sės'-sā-rĭ or ăk'-sės-sā-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation. The second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessory*.

accolade—ăk-ō-lād' or ăk-ō-lād'.

Stormonth gives the latter only.

accompt—ăk-kownt', *formerly* ăk-kömt'.

accouchement—ăk-kōosh-măn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

accoucheur—ăk-kōosh-ör'.

For ă, see p. 25.

accoucheuse—ăk-kōosh-öz'.

For ă, see p. 25.

accuracy—ăk'-kū-ră-sĭ, *not* ăk'-kěr-ă-sĭ.

accursed (adj.)—ăk-kûr'-sěd.

Worcester prefers ăk-kûrst'.

accursed (part.)—ăk-kûrst'.

See *learned*.

acerbate—ă-sěr'-băt.

The Standard Dictionary says ăs'-ěr-băt.

aceroze—ăs'-ěr-ōs.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

acetamide—ăs-ět-ăm'-ĭd or ăs-ět-ăm'-ĭd.

See *ide*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

acetate—ăś ē tāt *no'* ăś ē tāt

acetylene—a sct il en ăś ət il en (Standard)

Achæan—a kč ăn

The Standard Dictionary says a ke ăn or
a lă ăn See *Achaian* The *Achaan*
League

Achaian—a kă yăn

See *Achaan*

acinaciform — ăś-lŋ ăś lf orm a sŋ a slf
orm (Standard)

Acis—a sŋs

acotyledon—a kôt il e dŋn

The Standard Dictionary gives ă kôt il a
dŋn as a secondary form

acotyledonous—a kôt il čd ŋn ŋs

Smart Stormonth and the New Imperial
say a kôt il ē dŋn ŋs

acoustic—a kow stŋk or a kōō stŋk

The Standard Dictionary prefers a kōō
stŋk See *acoustics*

acquiesce—ăk wŋ ės

Acuña (Christóbal de)—krŋs to bál đá
a kōōn yă

See *cañon*

adaptation—ăđ ăp-tă shŋn *not* ăđ ăp tă
shŋn

additament—ăđ đŋt a mēnt,

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

adduce—ăd-dūs', *not* ăd-dōos'.

Adelina—ăd-ē-lī'-nā.

See *Adeline*.

Adeline—ăd'-ē-līn ; Fr. pron., ăd-lēn'.

See *Adelina*.

adelopod—ă-děl'-ō-pöd.

adeniform—ă-dēn'-īf-ôrm ; ăd'ēn-īf-ôrm
(Standard).

adenose—ăd'ē-nōs.

Adherbal—ăd-hēr'-bāl.

adjectively—ăd'-jĕk-tīv-lī.

adjuvant—ăd'-jū-vānt.

ad libitum—ăd lib'-it-ŭm.

admirative—ăd-mī'-rā-tīv.

Adrian—ă'-drī-ăn.

See *Hadrian*.

Adrienne Lecouvreur—ă-drē-ăn' lŭ-kōō-
vrör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

adventure—ăd-vĕnt'-yŭr.

Ægeus—ĕ'-jĕ-ŭs or ĕ'-jŭs.

See *Egeus*.

Ægina—ĕ-jī'-nā.

Ægos-Potamos—ĕ'-gōs pöt'-ă-mōs.

aerometer—ă-ēr-ōm'-ē-tēr.

Æschines—ĕs'-kīn-ĕz.

Æsculapius—ĕs-kū-lā'-pī-ŭs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Ætolian—ē-tō-lī-ān

"The Ætolian League"

affaire—āf-fār'

affaire d'amour—āf-fār dām-ōor'.

affaire de cœur—āf-fār' dū kor

For o, see p 25

affluence—āf'-flū-ēns, *not* āf'-flōō-ēns.

This last, however, is the pronunciation given in the Century Dictionary Stormonth and Haldeman say āf'-flōō-ēns

affluxion—āf'-fluk'-shūn.

Africanus—āf-rik-a'-nūs

"Scipio Africanus Major"

aft—āft, *not* āst.

Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the short Italian sound, while in the final syllable of the word *aéast*, he makes the *a* short

Agapemone—āg-ā-pēm'-ō-ne.

agaric—āg'-ā-rik

Stormonth says āg ār ik, which is the secondary pronunciation of the word in the Century Dictionary

Agasias—ā-gā'-si-ās.

agave—ā-gā'-vē.

Stormonth says āg'-āv or āg'-āv-ē.

Agesander—āj-ē-sān'-dēr.

aghast—ā-gāst'.

agora—āg'-ō-rā.

(For Key of Signs, see p 31)

Agoult, d'—dä-ḡōō'.

Agricola—ä-ḡrik'-ō-lä.

Ahura Mazda—ä'-hōō-rä mǎz'-dä.

Ai (city and river)—ī or ā'-ī.

See *ai* (sloth).

ai (sloth)—ä'-ī.

Worcester says ā'-ī. See *Ai* (city and river).

Alabama—äl-ä-bä'-mä, *not* äl-ä-bäm'-ä.

à l'Anglaise—ä län-ḡlāz'.

For än, see p. 26.

Albani—äl-bä'-nē.

See *Alboni*.

albeit—ôl-bē'-it ; äl'-bē'-it (Stor.).

I doubt if the *first* syllable of the word is ever pronounced as Stormonth gives it.

Albemarle—äl'-bē-märl.

Albert Nyanza (Lake)—äl'-bērt nī-än'-zä.

See *Victoria Nyanza* (Lake).

Albertus Magnus—äl-bēr'-tūs mǎḡ'-nūs.

Alboni—äl-bō'-nē.

See *Albani*.

Alborak—äl'-bō-rāk.

The New Imperial says äl-bō'-rāk.

Albrecht—äl'-brěkt.

For κ, see p. 28.

Albuquerque—äl-bōō-kēr'-kā ; äl-bōō-kēr'-kā (Gaz.) ; äl'-bū-kēr (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Albuera—al-bōō-ā'-rá or al-bwa'-rá.

Albyn—āl'-bīn.

Also spelled *Albin*, but pronounced as above

alcazar—āl-kaz'-ar ; āl-kā-zar' (C.).

Sp pron al-ka-thar See *Cadis*.

Alcestis—āl-sēs'-tīs.

Aldershot—ól'-dēr-shōt.

Aldus Manutius—āl'-dūs mā-nū'-shī-ūs.

Alecto—ā-lék'-to.

Aleppo—ā-lēp'-pō.

aleurone—ā-lū'-rōn.

Alfonso—āl-fōn'-sō, *not* āl-fōn'-zō.

Alford (Dean)—ól'-fōrd.

algebraist—āl'-jē-brā-ist.

Alger—āl'-jēr.

Sometimes pronounced ól'-jēr.

Algernon—āl'-jēr-nūn.

Alhambresque — āl-hām-brēsk' ; āl-ām'-brēsk (Imp.).

Ali Baba—ā'-lē bā'-bā.

allegory—āl'-lē-gō-rī.

Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (gōr).

Allia (river)—āl'-ī-ā.

Allston—ól'-stūn.

allude—āl-lūd', *not* āl-lōōd'.

allusion—āl-lū'-zhūn, *not* āl-lōō'-zhūn.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Alma (Battle of the)—äl'-mâ.

Almeida—äl-mā'-ē-dä.

à l'outrance—â-lōō-träns'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Alsop—ôl'-süp.

Alvarez—äl'-vâ-rëth.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Amadeus—äm-â-dē'-üs.

Amadis de Gaul—äm-â-dē' dü gōl.

Amalfi—ä-mäl'-fē.

Amalthea—äm-äl-thē'-â.

Amaryllis—äm-är-îl'-îs.

Ambiorix—äm-bî'-ō-rîks.

Amenophis—äm-ē-nō'-fîs.

ament—äm'-ënt.

Amiel (H. F.)—ä-mē-ël'.

amine—äm'-în or äm'-ën ; äm-ën' (Stor.).

Amlwch—äm'-lōok.

Ammonoosuc—äm-mō-nōō'-sük.

Amos—â'-müs.

amour—â-mōor'.

Amphictyonic—äm-fîk-tî-ön'-îk.

"The *Amphictyonic* Council."

Amphictyons—äm-fîk'-tî-önz.

amusive—â-mû'-zîv or â-mû'-sîv.

Anadyomene—än-â-dî-öm'-ē-nē.

"Venus *Anadyomene*."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Anacharsis Cloutz—ân-a kar -sis klots.

anæsthetize—ân ċs -thē-tiz

Ananias —ân a-ni -ās

anchor—āng kēr

ancillary—ân -sil-a-rī

Andrassy—ōn drā-shē or an-drās'-se.

anemony—â-nēm -ō nī

See anemone

anew—a-nū, *not* a-nōō.

angina pectoris—ân-jī na or ân'-jīn-a pēk'-
tō-rīs

"ân jī na, more correctly ân jīn a" (C)

There is a tendency, at present, to accent the *first* syllable of *angina*. See "angina pectoris" in the body of the book

angular—āng'-gŭ-lēr.

anile—ân'-il.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ân'-il. The Century Dictionary says ân il or ân il

animalcula—ân-im-al -ku-la.

See animalcule, animalculum

animalculum—ân-im-al -ku-lum.

See animalcule, animalcula

anisette—ân-i-sēt'.

anna (coin)—ân'-nâ.

Anna Comnena—ân'-nâ kōm-nē'-nâ.

Anna Karenina—ân'-na kâ-ra-nē'-nâ.

(For Key of Signs, see p 31)

Anne Arundel—än â-rün'-děl.

See *Arundel*.

Anne of Geierstein—än öv gē'-ēr-stīn.

Annie Laurie—än'-nī lô'-rī.

annulose—än'-nū-lōs.

Stormonth says än'-nū-lōz.

anonymous—ä-nön'-īm-ūs.

another—än-üth'-ēr, *not* ü-nüth'-ēr.

anoura—än-ow'-râ.

Stormonth says ä-nōō'-râ.

Anquetil-Duperron—änk-tēl' dü-pär-rôn'.

For ü, än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Anselm—än'-sēlm, *not* än-sēlm'.

answer—än'-sēr; än'-sēr (Wor., Hal., C.).

Antæus—än-tē'-ūs.

antependium—än-tē-pēn'-dī-üm.

Anthony (Saint)—än'-tō-nī.

"*St. Anthony's Fire.*"

Antipater—än-tīp'-â-tēr.

Antiphilus—än-tīf'-ō-lūs.

"*Comedy of Errors.*"

Antoninus—än-tō-nī'-nūs.

antonomasia—än-tō-nō-mā'-zhī-â.

The Standard Dictionary gives än-tōn-ō-mā'-sī-â as a secondary pronunciation.

anxious—ängk'-shūs, *not* äng'-shūs.

Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

aphæresis—a fēr e sīs

Apis—a pīs

Apollinaris—a pól in a rīs *not* a pól in à
rīs

apotheosize—ăp ô the o sîz

See apotheosis

appellate—ăp pěl lát

appendices—ăp pěn dīs ēz

appendicitis—ăp pěn dīs I tīs

See itis

appetitive—ăp pē tī tīv

Appian (Way)—ăp pī ān

applique—a plē kā

appreciation—ăp prĕ shĭ ā shŭn

apse—ăps

aptitude—ăp tī tŭd *not* âp tī tŏod

Aranjuez—a ran hwĕth

See Zamacois

Arbuthnot—âr bŭth nôt

Arcadia—âr kâ dī a

*Not to be confounded with Acadia which
see*

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ârk dŭ tre
ôvf dŭ lâ twāl

For ôv see p 27

archaism—âr kâ lizm

archdeacon—ârch dē kŭn

Accent the second syllable See archangel

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

archduchess—ärch-düch'-ës, *not* ärch'-düch-ës.

archduke—ärch-dük', *not* ärch'-dük.

archfiend—ärch'-fënd, *not* ärch-fënd'.

archidiaconal—är-kĩ-dĩ-äk'-õ-năl.

archil—är'-kĩl.

ärch'-ĩl is Worcester's preference and Stormonth's only pronunciation.

archival—är'-kĩv-ăl.

The Standard Dictionary says är-kĩ'-văl.

Arcis-sur-Aube—är-së' sür õb.

For ü, see p. 26.

Arden—är'-dën.

See *Ardennes*.

are (vb.)—är, *not* âr.

arenaceous—är-ē-nā'-shüs.

Arethusa—är-ě-thū'-să.

Argenteuil—är-zhăn-tõ'-yũ.

Pronounce the *final* syllable lightly. For õ, än, see pp. 25, 26.

argillaceous—är-jĩl-lā'-shüs.

aril—är'-ĩl ; är-ĩl' (Stor.).

Arlecdon—ärl'-tün.

See *Alnwick*.

Armageddon—är-mä-gěd'-dõn.

Armida—är-mē'-dă.

"Jerusalem Delivered."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

arrack—är rāk

Worcester says ar rāk

arrear—är rer *not* är rer

arsenic (adj)—ar sēn ik

See *arsenic* (n)

Artevelde van—van ar tā vēl-dē

Is spelled *Arteld* but pronounced är
tā vēlt

ascetic—ās sēt ik

Ashantee—āsh ān tē ash an tē (Gaz)

Ash Wednesday—āsh wēnz dā *not* āsh'
wēnz dā.

askance—as kāns *not* ās kāns

See *ask*

asphodel—ās fō-dēl

Asshur banī pal—āsh ūr bān ī pāl

Assaye—ās sı

assurance—a shūr ʾns *not* a shōor āns.

assure—a shūr *not* a shōor

astrologic—ās tro lōj ik

astronomic—ās trō nōm ik.

Asuncion—a sōon sī ōn

ateles—āt ē lez

à toute force—a tōot fōrs'

a tout prix—a tōō prē

attorney—āt tār' nī

Augeas—o jē ās or ô-jē ās

Aumale d—dō-māl

(For Key of Signs see p. 3)

àureus (coin)—ô'-rē-ūs.

aurochs—ôr'-ōks.

aurora australis—ô-rō'-ră ôs-trā'-līs.

See *aurora borealis*.

auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tā'-shŭn.

authority—ô-thör'-īt-ī, *not* ô-thôr'-īt-ī.

authorization—ô-thör'-iz-ā'-shŭn.

Autolycus—ô-töl'-īk-ūs.

"A Winter's Tale."

automobile—ô-tō-mō'-bīl ; Fr. pron., ô-tō-mō-bēl'.

automobilist—ô-tō-mō'-bīl-ist.

See *automobiliste*.

automobiliste—ô-tō-mō-bē-lēst'.

See *automobilist*.

autonomy—ô-tōn'-ō-mī.

Avalon—ăv'-ă-lŭn.

avant-guard—ă-vănt'-gărd.

Aventine (Hill)—ăv'-ĕn-tīn.

awkward—ôk'-wĕrd.

axilla—ăks-īl'-lă.

ay (always)—ă.

See *ay* (*yes*).

Ayeshah—ă'-ĕsh-ă or ī'-ĕsh-ă.

Aylmer—ăl'-mĕr.

Ayscough—ăs'-kŭ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

II

Baal—ba al

Bacciochi—ba chō kē

See Bertuccio

Bache—bách

backslide—băk slīd *not* băk slīdbackslider—băk slī der, *not* băk' slī dēr.

Badinguet—bâ dân gâ

For ân see p 26

Badroulbondour—ba drōol bōo dōor

Baer, von—fōn bār

bagatelle—băg a tēl

Stormonth accents the first syllable

Bagration—bâ grā shūn or bâ-gra tē ōn'.

For g see p 28

Baiae—bâ -yē

Baikal (Lake)—bī kâl , bī kal (Gaz)

bajocco (coin)—ba yōk lô

Bali—ba lē

Ballantyne—bāl ân tīn

banal—băn' âl *Fr* pron bă nâl*Worcester says ba nâl*

banditti—băn-dīt tī

baptismal—băp tīz māl *not* băp tīz māl

baptistry—băp tīs trī

*See baptistery**(For Key of Signs, see p 37)*

Barachias—bär-â-kî'-ăs.

In Scripture proper names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k*; as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*."—*Webster's International Dictionary*.

Barbara (logic)—bär'-bâ-râ.

Barbier de Séville, Le—lũ bär-byā' dũ sâ-vêl'.

Barbizon—bär-bē-zôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

barcarole—bär'-kâ-rôl.

See *barcarolle*.

barcarolle—bär'-kâ-rôl.

See *barcarole*.

Barclay de Tolly—bär-klâ' dũ tō-lê'.

bargain—bär'-gĕn, *not* bär'-gŭn.

See *captain*, *damage*.

Bargello—bär-jêl'-lô.

Baring—bâ'-rĭng, *not* bâr'-ĭng.

Bar-le-Duc—bär-lũ-dük'.

For ũ, see p. 26.

Barnegat—bär-nē-găt'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Barrabas—bär'-ăb-ăs.

See *Barabbas*.

barrel—bär'-rêl, *not* bär'-rŭl.

See *damage*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Bart (Jean)—zhan bart

For an see p 26

Barth (Heinrich)—hin rik bart

For k see p 28 See *Luther*

Barye—ba re

basal—ba sál

Bashan—bá shán

Bashkirtseff (Marie)—ma re bash kert'
sef

basic—ba sík

básilar—báz il er, bäs il ar (Standard)

basilary—báz il á rí

The Standard Dictionary says bäs il á rí

Basílikon Doron—ba síl ik ön dö rön

bash—bask *not* bäs

See *ask*

Basque—b isk

Worcester and Stormonth say bäs

Bastiat (Frederic)—fra dā rek bas te a'

Bathurst—bāth urst

Batrachomyomachia — bāt ra ko mī o mā'-
kī a.

battue—bāt tū, Fr pron bāt tu

For u, see p 26

Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt sčn

bawbee—bo-be

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Bayeux—bā-yō'.

For ö, see p. 25. "The *Bayeux* Tapestry."

Baylen—bī-lën'.

Also spelled *Bailen*, but pronounced as above. "The *Baylen* Capitulation."

beard—bērd.

Beatrice Portinari—bā-ä-trē'-chā pör-tē-nä'-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Beaulieu—bō-lyō'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Beaumarchais, de—dū bō-mär-shā'.

Beaumont—bō'-mönt.

"*Beaumont* and Fletcher."

Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō'-rū-gärd; Fr. pron. bō-rū-gär' or bör-gär'.

because—bē-kōz'.

begonia—bē-gō'-nī-ä.

begrime—bē-grīm'.

begum—bē'-güm or bā'-güm.

Worcester says bē'-gööm.

Behistun—bā-hīs-tōon'.

behoove—bē-hōov'.

Also spelled *behove*, but pronounced as above.

belch—bělch; bēlsh (Stor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Belgian—bčl jɪ ǎn *not* bčl jǎn

A word of *three* syllables when correctly pronounced

Belgium—bčl jɪ um *not* bčl jum

Belgrade—bčl ɡrad

Bellatrix—bčl la trikʰs

Belle Alliance La—la bčl al jǎns

For *an* see § 26

Belle Isle—bčl il

Belleisle en Mer—bčl ɛl ǎv mǎr

For *av* see § 26

Bellingham—bčl ɪŋ ǔm

See *Alnwick*

Bellona—bčl lô na

Bello as bridegroom —*Shakespeare*

Benedick—bčn ě dik

Much Ado about Noth ng

Bénédictine—ba ná dčk tčn

beneficiary—bčn ɛ fɪʃ ɪ a rɪ or bčn-ɛ fɪʃ

a rɪ bčn-ɛ fɪʃ ɟa rɪ (Wor)

Beowulf—ba ó woolf or bé ó woolf

Berea (Ohio)—bčr-ɛ a *not* be rč ɪ

Berengaria—bčr čn ɡa rɪ a

Berenice's Hair—bčr ɛ nɪ sɛz hǎr

Beresina—bčr e zč na

The Passage of the *Be res na*

berlin—ber' lɪn or ber lɪn

See *Berlin*

(For Key of Signs see p 3)

Bernardo del Carpio—bēr-nār'-dō dël kār'-
pī-ō.

Bernhardt (Sarah)—běrn'-härt ; Fr. pron.
běrn-härt'.

Bert (Paul)—pōl bār.

Berthier—bār-tyā'.

Berthollet, de—dū bër-tō-lā'.

Bertrand—bër-trän'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Besant (Annie)—běz'-änt.

Besant (Walter)—bē-sänt'.

Bessières—bā-syâr'.

bevel—bėv'-ěl, *not* bėv'-ül.

See *damage*.

bezel—běz'-ěl.

Smart says běz'-l, and Worcester gives it
as a secondary form.

Bias—bī'-äs.

"*Bias* of Priene."

bibliothecal—bīb-lī-ō-thē'-käl or bīb-lī-ōth'-
ē-käl.

Webster gives the first only ; Worcester
prefers the second form.

Bicester—bīs'-tēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Bicêtre—bē-sā'-tr.

Bichat—bē-shā'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Biela, von—fon be la

"Biela's comet"

Bigelow—big u lo, *not* big lo

A word of *three* syllables when correctly pronounced

bijugous—bij'-ū-gūs

Worcester and the New Imperial say
bi jū gūs

Bimini—bē me-nē

The Standard Dictionary accents the *second* syllable

binocular—bin-ōk -yū-lēr or bi nōk'-yū-lēr.

See monocular

biparous—bip'-ā-rūs

bipedal—bip'-ē dāl or bi pē dāl

biplicate—bip'-lik-at or bi' plik-at

bipyramidal—bi pīr-ām -id-āl

Birmingham—bēr -mīng-ām

See Alnwick

Biron—bir'-ōn

"Love's Labor's Lost"

Bischoff—bīsh' ōf

bivious—biv' i ūs or bi -vī ūs

Blanche—blanch, *not* blānch

See ask

Blanqui—blāv-kē'

For av, see p. 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Bligh—bli.

Blind (Karl)—kär! blint.

Blondel de Nesle—blön'-děl dü näl.

Blouët (Paul)—pöl blōō-ā'.

blue—blū, *not* blōō.

Blumenthal, von—fön blōō'-mën-täl.

See Luther.

Blyth (Hills)—blith.

The *th* is subvocal in this word. *See Blythe.*

Blythe—bli.

See Alnwick, Blyth.

Boabdil—bō-āb-dēl', *not* bō-āb'-dīl.

See Bobadil (Captain).

Boaz—bō'-āz.

Bobadil (Captain)—böb'-ā-dīl.

' See Boabdil. "Every Man in his Humor."

Boboli (Gardens)—bō'-bō-lē.

Boccace—bō-käs'.

Bohn—bön.

Bois de Boulogne—bwä dü bōō-lön'-yü.

See Boulogne.

Boise City—boi'-zā sīt'ī.

Boito—bō-ē'-tō.

bolivar (coin)—böl'-iv-ēr; Sp. pron. bō-lē'-vār.

See Bolívar.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

boliviano (coin)—bo le ve ɾ no

bombardier—bòm ber dər or bum ber dər

See bombard

Bombastes Furioso bòm bās tɛz fõõ rĩ
o sõ

bombycinous—bòm bis in ðs

Bonaparte—bò ná part

See Buonaparte

boniface—bòn í fas.

See Bon face

Bonnat—bo na

Bon Silene—bon se lân

For óv see p 27

bonze—bòn zê

Smart Stormonth and the New Imperial
say bõnz

Bopp—bôp

Borodino (Battle of)—bör ó de nó

Borrioboola Gha—bör í-ò-bõõ là ga.

Bleak House

borrow—bör rô *not* bör rü

See damage

Boscawen—bõs ka wën

Bosnia—bõz nĩ a *not* bõs nĩ a

Botticelli—bõt tẽ chĩ le

Bouches-du Rhone—bõõsh dũ rôn

For ù see p 26

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

bouilli—bōo-yē' or bōol-yē'.

Boulak (Museum)—bōo-lāk'.

Bourdon—bōor-dôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme. — bōor - zhwä'
zhän-tē-yŭm'.

For äN, see p. 26.

bourgeoisie—bōor-zhwä-zē'.

bourne—börn or bōorn.

See *bourn*.

Bourrienne, de—dŭ bōo-rē-ën'.

Boyesen (H. H.)—boi'-ě-sën.

brachiate—brāk'-i-āt.

Brahms—bräms.

Brassington—brás'-n.

See *Alnwick*.

breech—brēch or brīch.

Brera (Milan)—brā'-rā.

brew—brū, *not* brōo.

brewer—brū'-ēr, *not* brōo'-ēr.

Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-än' dŭ bwä-
gēl-bâr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

bric-à-brac—brīk'-à-brāk.

Bridlington—bûr'-līng-tŭn.

Brighthelmstone—brī'-tŭn.

This is an old spelling of *Brighton*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Brignoli—brēn yō lē

See *bugnoire*

Brillat Savarin—brē ya sa va rān

For āv see p 26

brocatel—brō ka tēl *not* brō ka tēl

broccoli—brōk ō lī

Brocken—brōk ēn

The Spectre of the *Brocken*

Broek (Holland)—brōök

brogan—brō gān or brō gān

The Century Dictionary gives the latter as
a secondary form

bromic—brō mīk

Brookline—brōök līn

Brouwer—brōw -er

Bruch—brōök

For k see p 28

bruise—brūz *not* brōōz

Brunel—brū nēl

Brunig (Pass)—brū nīg

For ū, ō see pp 26 28

Brut—brut

The Standard Dictionary says brūt

Bruxelles—brū sēl

For ū see p 26

Bryn Mawr (Wales)—brūn mowr

Bryn Mawr (Penna)—brīn mar

(For *key of S* see p 37)

Bucephalus—bū-sěf'-ă-lūs.

Buchan—būk'-ăn.

buchu—bū'-kū.

Worcester says bōō'-kōō.

Buckingham—būk'-īng-ŭm, *not* būk'-īng-hām.

See *Alnwick*.

Bucolics—bū-kōl'-īks.

See *bucolic*. "The *Bucolics* of Virgil."

Bundesrath—bōon'-dēs-rāt.

Also spelled *Bundesrat*, but pronounced as above. See *Luther*.

bureau—bū'-rō or bū-rō'.

Worcester prefers bū-rō'.

Burgos—bōor'-gōs.

Burleigh (Lord)—būr'-lī.

Burmese—būr-mēz' or būr-mēs'.

Burnet—būr'-nēt.

See *Burnett*.

Burnett—būr-nēt'.

See *Burnet*.

burnoose—būr'-nōos or būr-nōos'.

burst—būrst.

butte—būt or bōot.

The Century Dictionary says büt. See

Butte.

Butte—būt.

See *butte*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

C

cadenza —ka den za It pron ka dant'-sà.

cadet —ka-dét Fr pron ka-da

Cadwalader—kád wòl a der

cæcum—se kum

Caerleon—sēr -le-ön

Cæsar—sē zar, Roman pron kī-sar

Cæsarea Philippi—sēs a rē à fil-ip-pī

Cæsarion—se zā'-rē-ön

Cagliari —kal yà'-re.

See Bentrivoglio

Cagliostro dī—dē kal yōs' trō

See Bentrivoglio

Cailletet—kà yu tā'

Caius—kà'-yūs

See Caius (College at Cambridge)

Calchas—kāl kās

calcinable—kāl sī na bl or kāl sīn a bl

The second pronunciation is the preference
of the Century Dictionary

calcinatory—kāl sīn'-à tò rī

The Century Dictionary prefers kāl sīn
a tò rī

caledonite—ka lēd ò-nīt or kāl -e dō-nīt.

Caliban—kāl i bān

' The Tempest

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

calkin—kô'-kĭn.

Worcester prefers kăl'-kĭn.

calorific—kăl-ô-rĭf'-ĭk.

calumet—kăl'-yū-mĕt.

calve—kāv, *not* kâf.

camel's-hair—kă'm'-ĕlz-hâr.

camembert (cheese)—kă-măn-bâr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Camille—kă-mĕl'.

camomile—kă'm'-ô-mĭl.

Also spelled *chamomile*, but pronounced as above.

Canajoharie—kăn-â-jô-hăr'-ĕ.

can-can—kăn'-kăn ; Fr. pron. kăn-kăn'.

For äN, see p. 26.

cancel—kăn'-sĕl, *not* kăn'-sl.

See *damage*.

Candide—kăn-dĕd'.

For äN, see p. 26. "Voltaire's *Candide*."

Canossa—kă-nôs'-sä.

"We shall not go to *Canossa*."—*Bismarck*.

Canova—kă-nô'-vă.

Canrobert—kăn-rô-bâr'.

For äN, see p. 26.

Cantab—kăn'-tăb ; kăn-tăb' (Wor.).

cantabile—kăn-tă'-bĭl-ĕ.

Worcester says kăn-tăb'-ĭl-ĕ.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cantabrigian —kân ta-brîj -i-ăn.

See *Oxonian*

cantalever —kân -tâ-lêv-êr

See *cantilever*

cantaloupe—kân'tâ-lôop or kân'-tâ-lôp

Also spelled *cantaleup*, but pronounced as above

cantharides—kân-thâr'-id êz.

cantilever—kân'-tî-lêv-êr.

See *cantilever*

Capel—kâp' êl

Capernaum—kâ-pêr'-nâ-ûm.

Capet—-kâ'-pêt; Fr. pron. kâ pâ'.

"Hugh Capet"

Cappuccini (Church)—kap-pôo-che'-nê.

Caprera—kâ-prâ'-ra

Capri, von—fôn ka-prê'-vê.

Carácas—kâ-ra'-kas

Caraccioli—ka-ra'-chô-lê.

See *Bertuccio*

caramel—kâr'-â-mêl

caravan—kâr'-â-vân or kâr'-â-vân'.

The latter is the pronunciation given by Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth
The former is Webster's preference

Carbonari—kâr-bô-nâ'-re.

carcanet—kar'-kâ-nêt.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

Caribbees—kär'-īb-ēz.

See *Caribbean* (*Sea*).

caricaturist—kär'-ik-ā-tū-rīst ; kär'-ik-ā-tū'-rīst (*Wor.*).

carillon—kär'-il-lön ; kär'-il'-lön (*Wor.*) ;
Fr. pron. kā-rēl-yôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

carmagnole—kär-mân-yōl'.

Carmen—kär'-mēn or kär-mān'.

Carmen Sylva—kär'-mēn sīl'-vā.

carminative—kär-mīn'-ā-tīv.

Carnarvon—kēr-nār'-vōn.

Also spelled *Caernarvon*, but pronounced as above.

Carneades—kär-nē'-ā-dēz.

carnivora—kär-nīv'-ō-rā.

Carolus-Duran—kär'-ō-lūs dū-rān'.

For ü, än, see p. 26.

carousal (*revel*)—kā-row'-zāl.

See *carousal* (*merry-go-round*).

carousal (*merry-go-round*)—kär'-ōō-zāl.

See *carousal* (*revel*).

carousel—kär'-ōō-zēl.

Carpathian—kär-pā'-thī-än.

Carrier—kā-rē-ā'.

Cartaphilus—kär-tāf'-ī-lūs.

cartel—kär-tēl' or kär'-tēl ; kär'-tēl (*C.*).

(For *Key of Signs*, see f. 37.)

cartouche —kar tōōsh

Casabianca—ka-sa-be-an'-kā.

For av, see p. 26

casket kas'-kĕt, *not* kās'-kĕt.

Cassio—kāsh'-i-o.

Cassius (Caius)—kāsh'-ē-ūs

Generally pronounced kās'h' ūs.

Castalia kās-tā'-li-ā.

Castelar y Rissoll—kas-tā-lar' ē rēs-sōl'.

Castile—kas-tĭl

See *castile* (soap)

castile (soap)—kās'-tĕl or kās-tĕl'.

See *Castile*

Castilia—kās-tĕl'-ya

Castrucci—kās-trōō'-chē.

casual—kāzh'-yū-āl.

caterwaul—kāt'-ēr-wōl

cathedral—kāth'-ĭ-drā or kā-thē'-drā.

See *ex cathedral*

Catullus—kā-tŭl'-ŭs.

Cauterskill—ko'-tēr-skil.

See *Kaaterskill*

cavalcade—kāv'-āl-kād.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and the Stand
ard accent the *final* syllable

Cavalleria Rusticana—ka-vāl-lā rĕ'-ā rōōs-
tē-ka'-nā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

cavatina—kā-vā-tē'-nā or kāv-ā-tē'-nā.

Cayster (river)—kā-īs'-tēr.

Cawdor—kô'-dôr.

“Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor*!”—*Macbeth*.

Cecily—sēs'-i-lī.

See *Cicely*.

cedrine—sē'-drīn.

celandine—sěl'-ăn-dīn.

Celarent (logic)—sěl'-ă-rënt ; sē-lā'-rënt
(C.).

cellar—sěl'-lēr.

cellular—sěl'-yū-lēr.

Cenci—chěn'-chē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

cenobite—sěn'-ō-bīt or sē'-nō-bīt.

centiliter—sěn-tīl'-īt-ēr or sěn'-tīl-ē-tēr.

centime—sāN-tēm'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Centlivre—sënt-lē'-vēr or sënt-līv'-ēr.

cervine—sēr'-vīn.

Worcester and the Century Dictionary say sēr'-vīn.

Cesari—chā-sā'-rē.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

• Céspedes, de—dā thās'-pā-thēs or dā sās'-pā-thēs.

See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cetewayo—kách-wa'-yò
 chaff—chaf, chaf (Stor)
 chalcedon—kál'-se-dõn.
 chalcedonic—kál'-se-dõn'-ik.
 Chaldee—kál'-de or kál'-de'
 Châlons (Battle of)—sha-lõn'.

For ôv, see p 27

chamfer—châm'-fêr, *not* chām-pêr.
 champagne—shām-pân'.

Champagne—shan-pan'-yũ

For an, see p 26. See *Boulogne*

Champ-de-Mars—shân-dũ-márs'.

For ân, see p 26

Champlain (Lake)—shām-plan'.

Champlain, de—dũ shām-plan' ; Fr. pron.
 dũ shân-plân'.

For an, ân, see p 26

chance—châns, *not* chāns.

See *ask*

chancery—chân'-sêr-î.

chanticleer—chân'-tî-klêr.

Chantilly—shan-têl-yê' or shân-tê-yê'.

For ân, see p 26

Chapelle Expiatoire—shá-pêl' êks-pê-â-
 twar'.

Charicles—kâr'-î-klêz

"Becker's *Charicles*"

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

château en Espagne—shâ-tô' än nēs-
pân'-yŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

châteaux en Espagne—shâ-tôz' än nēs-
pân'-yŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

chatelaine—shăt'-ē-lân; Fr. pron. shä-
tl-ân'.

chauffeur—shō-för'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Chauncey—chăn'-sĭ or chôn'-sĭ.

Cheddar—chěd'-där.

Chelmsford—chěms'-fûrd.

See *Almwick*.

Cheltenham—chělt'-nŭm.

See *Almwick*.

chemise—shē-mēz'.

chemistry—kēm'-ĭst-rĭ.

Smart says kĭm'-ĭst-rĭ, and Worcester gives
it as a secondary pronunciation.

Chemung—shē-mŭng', *not* chē-mŭng'.

chenille—shē-nēl'.

Cephren—kěf'-rĕn.

"The Pyramid of *Cephren*."

cherup—chěr'-ŭp, *not* chĭr'-ŭp unless
spelled *chirrup*.

chervil—chěr'-vĭl.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cheshire —chěsh ər

Chevreur—shu vrol

For ər see p. 25

Chevy Chase —chěv ɪ chās

chew—chu *not* chōo

chianti—kē an te

In Italian *ch* is pronounced like *k* in *kid*

chieftain—chēf tīn

See *captain dan age*

chignon—shīn yōn For pron shēn yon'

For on see p. 27

Chilo—ki lo

Chilo of Lacedæmon

Chimay de—dā shé mā

Chinchilla (Spain)—chīn chēl yá.

See *llino chinchilla*

chisel—chīz ɔl *not* chīz l

See *day age*

Chisolm—chīz um

See *Almuck*

choose—chōoz

Chourin—shōo an

For an see p. 26

Chriemhild—krem hīlt

See *Chrien hilde*

Chriemhilde—krem hīl da

See *Chrier hild*

(For *key* of *Sg* : see p. 37)

Christabel—krīs'-tā-běl.

christening—krīs'-n-īng, *not* krīst'-n-īng.

Christophorus—krīs-tō'-fō-rūs.

Christus—krīs'-tūs.

chronologic—krōn-ō-lōj'-īk.

chronology — krō - nōl' - ō - jī ; krōn-ōl'-ōj-ī
(Stor.).

chylification—kīl-ī-fī-kā'-shūn or kī.

Worcester says kī only.

chymification—kīm-ī-fī-kā'-shūn or kī.

Worcester says kīm only.

Cicely—sīs'-ĕ-lī.

See *Cecily*.

Cicero—sīs'-ĕr-ō ; Roman pron. kīk'-ĕr-ō.

Cid (The)—sīd ; Sp. pron. thēth.

See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

Cid Campeador—thēth kām-pā-ā-thōr'.

See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir*.

ci-devant—sē-dū-vān'.

For ān, see p. 26.

Cienfuégos—sē-ĕn-fwā'-gōs.

Cimmerian—sīm-mē'-rī-ān.

The Standard Dictionary gives sīm-mā'-
rī-ān as a secondary pronunciation.

Cinque-cento—chēn'-kwā chēn'-tō.

See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Cinq-Mars, de—dū sānk-mārs'.

For ān, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Cintra —sin -tra or sen'-tra.

"The Convention of *Cintra*"

circumstance—sĕr'-kūm-stāns

There is a tendency to pronounce the *final*
syllable of this word—stūns

citoyen—se-twa-yān'.

For āv, see p 26 See *citoyenne*.

citoyenne—se-twa-yén'.

See *citoyen*

Clapham—klāp'-ūm.

See *Alnwick*

clarion—klār'-j-ūn.

Cleckheaton—klĕk'-ĕt-ūn.

See *Alnwick*

clef—klĕf.

Walker and Smart say klĭf, and Worcester
gives it as a secondary pronunciation

clemency—klĕm'-ĕn-sĭ

Cleombrotus—klĕ-ōm'-brō-tūs.

clew—klū, *not* klōō

cliché—klĕ-shā'.

clientele—klĭ-ĕn-tel' or klĭ'-ĕn-tĕl.

clientèle—klĕ-an-tāl'.

For āv, see p 26.

Cloaca Maxima—klō-ā'-kā māks'-ĭm-ā.

Cnidian—nĭd'-ĭ-ān.

"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Clootz—klōts.

See *Anacharsis Clootz*.

coadjuvancy—kō-ăd'-jū-văn-sĩ.

coadjuvant—kō-ăd'-jū-vănt.

Coahuila—kō-ă-wē'-lă.

Also spelled *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.

Cochituate—kō-chīt'-yū-ât.

Cocles (Horatius)—kō'-klēz.

codify—kō'-dīf-ī or kōd'-īf-ī.

Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.

Coelian (Hill)—sē'-lī-ăn.

Cœnties—kwīn'-chēz.

Colchester—kōl'-chēs-tēr, *not* kōl'-chēs-tēr.

Colchis—kōl'-kīs, *not* kōl'-chīs.

Colin Clout—kōl'-īn klōwt.

Collot d'Herbois—kō-lō' dēr-bwă'.

Colombo (Cristoforo)—krīs-tō'-fō-rō kō-lōm'-bō.

colon—kō'-lōn, *not* kō-lōn'.

See *Colon*.

colonel—kūr'-nēl; old pron. kōl-ō-nēl' (C.).

columbary—kōl'-ūm-bā-rī.

Worcester gives kō-lūm'-bā-rī as a *secondary* form.

Colwick—kōl'-wīk.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Comedie Française—kõm-a de' frân-sâz'

For an see p 26

comma—kõm ma

comment (n)—kõm mēnt

comment (vb)—kõm mēnt

In the *intransitive* form of the verb Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, kõm mēnt

commissural—kõm-mish'-yū-rāl or kõm'-mī shōō-rāl

See *commisure*

communal—kõm'-mū nāl or kõm-mū'-nāl

comparative—kõm pâr' a-tiv

compelled—kõm-pēld'

Compiègne—kõn pe-ēn' yū

For ðn, see p 27 See *Boulogne*

Conception—kõn sēp' shūn , Sp pron,
kon-thēp thē ðn'

C, in Spanish, before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*

conclude—kõn klud', *not* kõn klōōd'

congener—kõn'-jē-nēr or kõn-jē'-nēr

Congleton—kõng'-ġl tūn

Congo—kõng'-ġo

conical—kõn'-ik-āl, *not* kō'-nik āl

conium—kō nī'-ūm or kō'-nī ūm , kō-nī'
ūm (Wor , C)

connaisseur—kõn nā sor'

For õ, see p 25 See *connoisseur*

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

conservatoire—kôn-sě:-vā-twār'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Constant (Benjamin)—bāN-zhă-măn' kôn-stāN'.

For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

constellate—kôn'-stěl-lāt or kôn-stěl'-lāt ;
kôn-stěl'-lāt (Wor.).

The Century Dictionary prefers the second pronunciation. See *contemplate*.

consul—kôn'-sül, *not* kown'-sül.

consume—kôn-süm', *not* kôn-sōom'.

consummator—kôn-süm'-mā-tēr.

contractile—kôn-trăk'-tīl.

controvert — kôn'-trō-věrt ; kôn-trō-věrt'
(C.).

Coos (county)—kō-ös', *not* kōos.

The Standard Dictionary says kō'-ös.

Copley—köp'-lī.

Cordeliers—kôr-dē-lěrz' ; Fr. pron. kôr-dū-lyā'.

corkscrew—kôrk'-skrū, *not* kôrk'-skrōo.

Corps Législatif—kôr lâ-zhēs-lā-těf'.

Coruña—kō-rōon'-yā.

See *cañon*.

corvette—kôr-vět' ; kôr-vět' (Wor., C.).

cotillion—kō-tīl'-yŭn.

See *cotillon*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

cotillon—kô-tê-yôn' or ko-tel-yôn'.

For ON, see p 27 See *cotillon*

couronne (coin)—kōō-rōn'.

courrier—kōōr-ya'.

See *courier*

Couthon—kōō-tôn'.

For ōN, see p 27

Coutts (Burdett)

See *Burdett-Coutts*

coyote—kī' ô-tê or kī'-ôt.

The Century Dictionary says kō-yō'-tê

Cratylus—krăt'-il-üs.

creasote—krê'-â-sôt.

See *creosote*

Crécy (Battle of)—crês'-sl; Fr. pron.
krâ sê'.

Creighton—krâ'-tün

crème de menthe—kram dû mânt'.

For AN, see p 26

creole—krê'-ôl.

creosote—krê'-ô-sôt.

See *creasote*

crew—krō, *not* krōō.

Critias—krîsh'-l-äs

crosier—krō'-zhër, *not* krō'-zl-ër.

Also spelled *crozier*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

cross—krôs, *not* krôs *nor* krös.

See *accost*.

crucifix—krū'-sif-iks.

crude—krūd, *not* krōod.

cruel—krū'-ěl, *not* krōō'-ěl.

crusado (coin)—krōō-sā'-dō.

The Standard Dictionary says krōō-zā'-dō.

culverin—kūl'-vēr-in.

Cumæ—kū'-mē.

cupboard—küb'-bērd.

curé—kū-rā' ; Fr. pron. kū-rā'.

For ū, see p. 26. Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

curriculum—kūr-rīk'-yū-lūm.

cursory—kūr'-sō-rī.

cyanide—sī'-ā-nīd or nīd.

Webster says: "As regards the pronunciation of the *i* of the endings *-ine*, *-ide*, in the terminology of chemistry, the usage is unsettled as between *ī* (*ice*) and *ĩ* (*ill*) and *î* (*pique*). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889 passed a vote in favor of the *ĩ* (*ill*); and then, further, voted to drop the final *e* in the spelling; as *bromīn*, *chlorīn*, *iodīn*, *iodīd*, *chlorīd*, *bromīd*, -etc., — the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1828."

Cythera—sī-thē'-rā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

D

dachshund—daks'-hōont.

Daghestan—da-gēs-tan'.

See Kurdistan

Dagobert—dāg'-ō-bērt, Fr. pron. da-gō
bār

dairy—da rí, *not* dār-í

Dame aux Camélias, La—la dam ô ka mal-
ya'

dammar—dām'-mar.

Worcester says dām-mar'

Damrosch—dam'rōsh, *not* dām'-rōsh.

D'Arblay—dar'-blā or dar-blā'.

Darboy—dar-bwa'.

Dardanus—dar'-dā-nūs.

daric (coin)—dār'-ik.

Darjiling—dar-jē'-līng.

Dartagnan—dar-tan-yan'.

For a\, see p 26

Dartmouth—dart'-mūth, *not* dart'-mowth

See Alnwick

Darwinian—dar-wīn'-i-ān, *not* dar-wīn'-yān

Das Rheingold—das rīn'-golt.

Davidde Penitente—dā-vēd'-dā pā-nē
tān'-tā.

de bonne grâce—dū bōn gās'.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

débouchure—dā-bōō-shür'.

For ü, see p. 26.

decaliter—dĕk'-ā-lē-tēr or dē-kāl'-īt-ēr.

Also spelled *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.

decameter—dĕk'-ā-mē-tēr.

Also spelled *decametre*, but pronounced as above.

Decelean (War)—dēs-ē-lē'-ăn.

decent—dē'-sĕnt, *not* dē'-sünt.

See *damage*.

deciliter—dēs'-ī-lē-tēr or dē-sīl'-īt-ēr.

Also spelled *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.

declinal—dē-klī'-nāl.

Worcester prefers dĕk'-līn-āl.

declination—dĕk-līn-ā'-shŭn.

decussate—dē-kŭs'-sāt.

decussation—dē-kŭs-sā'-shŭn.

deduce—dē-dŭs', *not* dē-dōos'.

definitive—dē-līn'-ī-tīv.

deflagrable—dē-flā'-ġrā-bl or dĕf'-lā-ġrā-bl.

deflagrate—dĕf'-lā-ġrāt.

Dejazet—dŭ-zhā-zā'.

déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhō-nā' ā lā
fōor-shĕt'.

For ö, see p. 25.

De la Ramé—dŭ lā rā-mā'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

deleble—dɛl -e-bl or de-le'-bl.

delectation—de lɛk-ta' shun.

deletive—dɛl -e tiv

The Standard Dictionary says de lɛ' tiv.

Delos—de' lɔs.

Delphi—dɛl'-fi

Delphine—dɛl-fen'

"*Madame de Stael's Delphine*"

Delsarte—dɛl-sart', *not* dɛl'-sart.

delude—dɛ-lud', *not* dɛ-lōod'.

demand—dɛ-mānd', *not* dɛ-mānd'.

See *ask*

Democritus—dɛ-mōk'-rīt-ūs.

See *Heracitus*

demonology—dɛ-mōn-ōl'-ō-jī or dɛm-ōn-ōl'-ō-jī.

denarius (coin)—dɛ-nā'-rī-ūs.

denationalize—dɛ nāsh'-ūn-āl-īz.

Denderah—dɛn'-dɛr-a.

dengue—dɛng'-gā ; dɛn'-gā (Wor.).

Dent du Midi—dan dū me-dɛ'.

For ān, ū, see p 26

denunciate—dɛ-nūn'-shī-āt.

departmental—dɛ-part-mɛnt'-āl ; dɛp-ārt-mɛnt'-āl (Wor.).

deplumate—dɛ-plū'-māt.

The Standard Dictionary prefers dɛ-plū'-mɛt

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

deplumation—dĕp-lū-mā'-shŭn or dē-plū-mā'-shŭn.

deportation—dē-pōr-tā'-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā'-shŭn.

These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depository—dē-pōz'-it-ā-rĭ.

See *depository*.

depository—dē-pōz'-it-ō-rĭ.

See *depository*.

dernier—dār-nyā' or dĕr'-nĭ-ěr.

dernier ressort—dĕr-nyā' rŭs-sōr'.

dervis—dĕr'-vĭs.

Desbrosses—dā-brōs'.

See *Desbrosses (Street)*.

Desbrosses (Street)—dĕs-brōs'-ĕs.

See *Desbrosses*.

descry—dĕ-skrĭ' ; dĕs-krĭ' (Stor., C.).

Desgoffe—dā-gōf'.

déshabillé—dā-zā-bē-yā'.

See *deshabille, dishabille*.

designatory — dĕs'-ĭg-nā-tō-rĭ ; dē-sĭg'-nā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

despumate—dĕs'-pū-māt or dē-spū'-māt ; dē-spū'-māt (Wor.) ; dē-spū'-māt or dĕs'-pū-māt (C.).

See *contemplate*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

destine—dēs tin

Dettingen (Battle of)—dēt ting-ĕn.

deus ex machina—de us ĕks māk -in-a.

deutzia—dūt zī a or doīt sī a

devastation—dév ās-ta shun

diallage—dī āl laj or dī-āl lā-jē

Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation Worcester the Century Dictionary and Smart the second

dialogism—dī-āl'-o jīzm

dialogist—dī-āl'-ō jīst

dialogize—dī-āl'-ō-jīz

didrachm (coin)—dī'-drām

Dieudonné—dī-o-dŏn-nā'

For o, see p 25

dilapidate—dī-lāp'-ī-dat or dī lāp'-ī-dat

diligence (coach)—de-le-zhāns'

For av, see p 26 In addition to the above pronunciation, the Century Dictionary gives dīl ī jĕns

dilute—dī-lūt', dī or dī (C)

dilution—dī lū'-shun, *not* dī-lŏo-shūn

The Century Dictionary says dī or dī

diluvial—dī lū'-vī-āl

dimeter—dīm'-ē-tēr

dimissory—dīm'-īs sŏ-rī

dimity—dīm'-ī tī

Dinorah—de-nŏ'-rā

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō'-rūs sīk'-yū-lūs.
directly—dī-rēkt'-lī, *not* dī-rēkt'-lī.

See *direct*.

dis (prefix)—dīs or dīz ; dīs (C.).

"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the words formed with the prefix *dis*—(Walker, etc., favoring *dīz*; late orthoëpists, *dīs*)."
—*Webster*.

discharge (n.)—dīs-chārj'.

discharge (vb.)—dīs-chārj'.

disclosure—dīs-klō'-zhūr.

disenfranchise—dīs-ēn-frān'-chīz or dīs-ēn-frān'-chīz.

See *enfranchise*.

disgorge—dīs-ġôrj' ; dīz-ġôrj' (Wor.).

disguise—dīs-ġīz' ; dīz-ġīz' (Wor.).

disgust—dīs-ġüst' ; dīz-ġüst' (Wor.).

disintegrate—dīs-īn'-tē-ġrāt ; dīz (Wor.).

disjoin—dīs-join' ; dīz (Wor.).

disjoint—dīs-joint' ; dīz (Wor.).

disjunctive—dīs-jūngk'-tīv ; dīz (Wor.).

dislike—dīs-lik' ; dīz (Wor.).

dislodge—dīs-lōj' ; dīz (Wor.).

disloyal—dīs-loi'-āl ; dīz (Wor.).

dismantle—dīs-mān'-tl ; dīz (Wor.).

dismast—dīs-māst' ; dīz (Wor.).

dismay (n. and vb.)—dīs-mā' ; dīz (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

dismiss—dīs nīs dīz (Wor)
 dismount—dis mownt dīz (Wor)
 disorder—dīs r d r d / (Wor)
 disown—dis ɔn or dīz n d / (Wor)
 dispossess—dis pōz zəs or dīs pōs səs

W r e ter and the Cent ry Dictionary g ve
 the latter o ly

dispossession—dīs p z /эш ün or dīs pōs
 sesh ün

disrobe—dis rob dīz (Wor)
 disruption—dīs rup shün dīz (Wor)
 dissolute—dis sō lūt *not* dīs sō lōōt
 dissyllable—dīs sīl la bl or dīs sīl la bl
 divest—dī vēst

Divina Commedia—de ve nā kōm mī
 de a

doge—dōj
 dolce—dōl chā or dōl chā
 doldrums—dōl drumz dōl drūmz (Stor)
 Dolores—dō lô rēs
 doloroso—dō lô rô zō or dōl o rô zo dō
 lô rô sō (C)

Dom (title)—dōm Port pron dōm
 Domitian—dō mīsh i ān or dō mīsh ın
 Dom Pedro de Alcantara—dōm pā drō
 dī al kan ta ra

Donati—dō nā tē

Donati s comet

(For Key of Sg see p 37)

Don Cleofas—dōn klē'-ō-fās.

Don Giovanni—dōn jō-vän'-nē.

Don José—dōn jō'-zā ; Sp. pron. dōn hō'-sā.

Donna (title)—dōn-nā ; It. pron. dōn'-nā.

Don Pasquale—dōn päs-kwä'-lā.

Dordogne—dōr-dōn' ; Fr. pron. dōr-dōn'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne*.

Doré (Gustave)—gūs-täv' dō-rā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Doria (Andrea)—än'-drā-ä dō'-rē-ä.

Doris—dō'-rīs.

D'Orsay—dōr-sā'.

doubloon (coin)—düb-lōon'.

doyen—dwä-yän'.

For än, see p. 26.

drachma (coin)—dräk'-mä.

Draco—drā'-kō.

Drawcansir—drō'-kän-sēr.

drawers—drō'-ēr_z, *not* drōrz.

dubious—dū'-bī-ŭs, *not* dōō'-bī-ŭs.

Du Boisgobey—dū bwä-gō-bā'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

Dubois-Reymond—dū-bwä' rā-môn'.

For ŭ, ô_N, see pp. 26, 27.

due—dū, *not* dōō.

duel—dū'-ël, *not* dōō'-ël.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

dueña—dōō-an ya

See *canon*

Du Guesclin—du ġa-klān'

For u ān, see p 26

dulcinea —dūl sīn c-a or dūl sīn-e'-ā

duly--dū li, *not* dōō'-li

Dunsinane—dūn sīn-ān'

To conform with the meter, the accent is shifted to the *second* syllable, in the following lines from *Macbeth*

———until

Great Burnam wood to high *Dunn -nane* hill
Shall come against him

See *Andronicus, Luperca*

Dupuy—dū-pwe'.

For u, see p 26

Duroc—du rôk'

For u, see p 26

durst—dûrst.

Dusc—dōō'-sā

Duval (Armand)—ar-man' dū-vāl'.

For ū, av, see p 26

Dvorak—dvô-rak'

This is Webster's marking In Chambers's
Encyclopædia the word is spelled Dvořák
and pronounced dvôr zhak'

Dysart—di'-zart

dyspnœa—disp-nē'-ā

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

E

Eames (Emma)—ānz, *not* ēnz.

eastward—ēst'-wērd.

eau de cologne—ō dū kō-lōn'.

Eblis—ēb'-lēš.

Ecclefechan—ĕk-kl-fĕk'-ăn.

Eckmühl (Battle of)—ĕk'-mül.

For ū, see p. 26.

éclaircissement—ē-klâr'-sis-mënt ; Fr. pron.

ā-klâr-sēs-mān'.

For än, see p. 26.

École des Beaux Arts—ā-kōl' dā bōz ār.

écu (coin)—ā-kū'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Eden—ē'-dn, *not* ē'-dēn.

effort—ĕf'-fûrt.

The Century Dictionary prefers ĕf'-fōrt, the only form given by Worcester.

effusive—ĕf-fū'-siv, *not* ĕf-fū'-ziv.

Égalité—ā-gāl-ē-tā'.

"Philippe *Égalité*."

Eiffel (Tower)—ĕf'-fĕl ; ĕf'-fĕl' (Web.).

"The name is of German origin, but M. Eiffel, the designer and builder of the tower, is a Frenchman, and his countrymen pronounce his name nearly like Effel, with the accent on the first syllable."—*New York Tribune*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Eikon Basilike ɪ kɔn ba-sɪl ɪk-ɛ
eland -ɛ lænd

The Standard Dictionary prefers el and
electrotypy — ɛ lɛk trɔ tɪ pɪ , ɛ lɛk trɔt -ɪ-
pɪ (Wor)

elegiacal—ɛl ɛ jɪ ə kəl

elephantoid—ɛl ɛ fəntɔɪd

The Standard Dictionary says ɛl ɛ fənt'-
tɔɪd

élève—a lāv

Eli—ɛ-li

"The sons of *Eli*"

Elihu—ɛ-li-hu or ɛl-ɪ-hu.

Elijah—ɛ-li ja.

See *Elisha*

Elisha—ɛ-li'-sha.

See *Elyah*

Elisir d'Amore, L'—lə-lɛ-ser də mɔ' rə.

Ellora—ɛl lɔ'-rə.

elocution—ɛl-ɔ-kū shūn

elongation—ɛ lɔŋ ɡə'-shūn, *not* ɛ-lɔn-ɡə'-
shūn

See *elongate*

Elsass Lothringen—ɛl -sàs lot'-rɪŋ ɛn

Elsinore—ɛl-sɪn-ɔr', *not* ɛl-sɪn-ɔr.

emblematic—ɛm blɛm ə tɪz

embroglio—ɛm brɔl -jɔ

Worcester says ɛm brɔl ye o See *embroglio*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

emigrant—ěm'-ĭ-ġrănt.

See *immigrant*.

émigré—ā-mē-ġrā'.

Émile—ā-mēl'.

"Rousseau's *Émile*."

eminent—ěm'-ĭn-ěnt.

See *imminent*.

Emma—ěm'-mā.

Emmanuel—ěm-măn'-yū-ěl.

See *Immanuel*.

employee—ěm-ploi-ě' or ěm-ploi'-ě.

See *employé*.

empress—ěm'-prěs, *not* ěm'-prūs.

See *damage*.

empyema—ěm-pī-ě'-mā.

empyrean—ěm-pĭr'-ě-āl.

See *empyrean*.

emu—ě'-mu.

enceinte—ăN-sănt' or ăN-sânt'.

For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

Enceladus—ěn-sěl'-ă-dūs.

endogenous—ěn-děj'-ě-nūs.

See *exogenous*.

en evidence—ăN nā-vě-dăns'.

For ăN, see p. 26.

enfilade—ěn-fil-ăd'.

enfranchisement—ěn-frăn'-chĭz-měnt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Engis (Skull) — an zhes

For an see p 26

en r̥gle — an r̥g l

For an see p 26

ensign — ěn sĭn 1 ot ěn sĭn

See *ensign*

ensigncy — ěn sĭn sĭ, ěn sĭn sĭ (Wor)

See *ensign*

enveloppe — an vl̥p

For an see p 26 See *envelope*

epaulet — ěp ô l̥t

See *epaulette*

epencephalic — ěp ěn se fāl ik

epencephalon — ěp ěn sēf a l̥n

Épernay — ā pār nā

ephah — ě fa not ěf 2

Also spelled *ephā*, but pronounced as above

Ephraïtes — ěf i āl tez

ephor — ěf ōr

epilogism — e pĭl ô jĭzm

See *epilogize*

epilogize — ě pĭl ô jĭz

See *epilogism*

epithalamium — ěp i tha lā mĭ ūm

epithelial — ěp i thē h āl

equability — ě kwa bĭl i tĭ ěk (Stor), ē
or ěk (C)

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

equestrienne—ē-kwěs-trī-ěň'.

equilibrate—ē-kwī-lī'-brāt.

equilibration—ē-kwī-lī-brā'-shŭn.

equilibrist — ē-kwīl'-ī-brīst, *not* ē-kwīl-īb'-rīst.

equine—ē'-kwīn.

equivoke—ěk'-wī-vök or ē'-kwī-vök; ěk'-wī-vök (C.).

See *equivogue*.

Érard—ā-rär'.

Erckmann-Chatrīan—ěrk-măn' shā-trē-ăn'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

eremacausis—ěr-ē-mā-kô'-sīs.

eremite—ěr'-ē-mīt.

ergot—ěr'-ġöt.

Erskine—ěrs'-kīn.

• escalop—ěs-köl'-ŭp.

Stormonth says ěs-kāl'-öp. Also spelled *escallop*, but pronounced as above.

Escorial—ěs-kō-rě-äl'.

See *Escurial*.

Esquiline (Hill)—ěs-kē-lēn'.

esquire—ěs-kwīr' or ěs'-kwīr.

Esquirol—ěs-kē-röl'.

estate—ěs-tāt', *not* ěs'-tāt.

Esterházy—ěs-těr-hä'-zē.

Also spelled *Eszterhazy*, but pronounced as above.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

estival—es tiv ɹl or es ti vil

Etesian—e te zhín e te zhe án (Wor)

Etienne—i te en

Euergetes (Ptolemy)—yu er je tez

Eulalia—i ō lɹ le a

euphemism—yu fe mizm

euphemistic—yu fe mɪs tik

Eustachian—j ō stā kɹ ín

The Eustachian tubes

Euterpean—yu ter pe ín

Eveline—ev e lin *not* ev el en

See Evelyn

Evelyn—ev e lín

See Evelyn

Ewart—yŋ ert

William Ewart Gladstone

exaggeration—egz əj er ə shŋn

exaltation—egz ōl ta shŋn ěks (C)

examination—egz əm ín ə shŋn

exarchate—ěks ar kát or ěks ar kát

exarillate—ěks ar il lát

exasperation—egz əs per ə shŋn

Excalibur—ěks kál ɪb ūr

excerpt—ěks skript

excitant—ěks sɹ tánt

excitation—ěk sɹ tā shŋn

excretion—ěks krē tɪn or ěks krē' tɪn

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

exegetist—ěks - ē - jě' - tíst ; eks' - ē - jē - tíst
(Wor.).

exemplify—ěǵz-ěm'-plĭ-fĭ.

Exeter—ěks'-ět-ěr, *not* eks'-těr.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

exhaustion—ěǵz-ôs'-chŭn.

Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth say ěǵz-hôst'-yŭn.

exhorter—ěǵz-ôrt'-ěr or ěks-hôr'-těr ; ěǵz-hôrt'-ěr (Wor.).

exiguous—ěks-ĭǵ'-yŭ-ŭs or ěǵz-ĭǵ'-yŭ-ŭs.

exogenous—ěks-ǒj'-ē-nŭs.

See *endogenous*.

exoneration—ěǵz-ǒn-ěr-ā'-shŭn.

See *exonerate*.

expiratory—ěks-pĭr'-ā-tō-rĭ.

exploratory—ěks-plôr'-ā-tō-rĭ or ěks-plôr'-ā-tō-rĭ.

Worcester gives the second only.

exsiccate—ěks'-sĭk-kāt or ěks-sĭk'-kāt.

extravaganza—ěks-trāv-ā-ǵăn'-zā.

extrude—ěks-trŭd', *not* ěks-trōd'.

Eytinge—ět'-tĭng.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

F

Faber—fa bér

facient—fa shént

Fagin—fa ġin

Oliver Twist

Faineants (Les Rois)—la rwa fa-nă-an'.

For av see p 26 See *fainéant*

fait accompli—fât a kôv plê'

For ôN, see p 27

Falkland—fôk lând

fallen—fôl-ûn, *not* fôl ên

false—fôls

fanatic—fa năt' ik

fandango—făn dăng' ġô

Fantine—fa\ tèn'

For av, see p 26 "*Les Misérables*"Farrar (Canon)—făr rar, *not* făr rar'

fasces—făs'-sêz

faubourg—fô'-bôörg, fô-bôörg' (Wor.),

Fr pron fô bôor'

Faubourg St Antoine—fô-bôor' sânt an-twan'

For ăv, av, see p 26

Faubourg St German—fô-bôor' săn zhăr-măn'

For ăv, see p 26

fault—fôlt, *not* fôlt.

The Century Dictionary says "fôlt, formerly fot"

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Fauntleroy—fônt'-lê-roi, *not* fônt'-l-roi.

"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fôr.

Faustina—fôs-tī'-nâ, *not* fôs-tē'-nâ.

fecial—fē'-shäl.

Felicia—fē-līsh'-ī-â or fē-līsh'-â.

fellow—fēl'-lō, *not* fēl'-lū.

See *damage*.

feme-covert—fēm- or fām-kūv'-ērt; fām-kō-vērt' or fēm'-kūv-ērt (Wor.).

feme-sole—fēm- or fām-sōl'; fām-sōl' (Wor.).

ferine—fē'-rīn.

The Century prefers fē'-rīn.

Ferrara—fēr-rä'-rä.

Ferry (Jules)—zhül fā-rē'.

For ū, see p. 26.

fête-champêtre—fât shän-pā'-trū.

For äñ, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

fibrillous—fī-brīl'-lūs or fī'-brīl-lūs.

fibrinous—fī'-brīn-ūs or fīb'-rīn-ūs.

Worcester gives the latter only, and the Century Dictionary the former only.

fico (fig)—fē'-kō.

"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare*.

Fidelio—fē-dā'-lè-ō.

fieldfare—fēld'-fār.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

filet de bœuf—fê lă du bôf

For o see i 25

film—fîlm *not* fîl ōm

See *cin*

filoselle—fîl o zêl

fingrigo—fîng ɣrî ɣo

finocchio—fîn o chî ô

Stormonth says fîn o ke ô

fiorite—fî o rit

See *ite*

Firenze—fê rënt sa

firman—fer măn or fer măn'

Firmin Didot—fer măn de dô'

For ăn see p 26

fissure—fîsh őr, fîsh yūr (Wor), fîsh'-
yur (C)

flat iron—flăt î ũrn

Fleurus (Battle of)—flô-rus

For o ũ see pp 25 26

flew—flū *not* flōō

flour—flowr

flue—flū *not* flōō

fluid—flū îd *not* flōō îd

fluoride—flū őr îd or flū őr îd

See *bromide*

fluorine—flū őr în or flū őr en

See *aniline*

(For key of Signs see p 37)

fluorite—flū'-ōr-īt.

See *ite*.

flute—flūt, *not* flōot.

fluvialtile—flū'-vī-ā-tīl.

fœticide—fē'-tī-sīd ; fēt'-ī-sīd (Wor.).

Also spelled *feticide*, but pronounced as above.

Folkestone—fōk'-stūn.

See *Alnwick*.

foray—fōr'-ā or fō-rā'.

Stormonth says fōr'-ā. See *forray*.

forerunner—fōr-rūn'-nēr or fōr'-rūn-nēr.

foresaid—fōr'-sēd.

See *aforesaid*.

forest—fōr'-ēst, *not* fōr'-ūst.

See *damage*.

forked (adj.)—fōrkt or fōrk'-ēd.

forked (part.)—fōrkt.

See *learned*.

forray—fōr'-rā or fōr-rā'.

Stormonth says fō'-rā. See *foray*.

forte (n.)—fōrt.

forte (adj.)—fōr'-tā or fōr'-tā ; fōr'-tē (C.).

fortune—fōr'-tūn ; fōrt'-yūn (Wor.).

forty—fōr'-tī.

fosse—fōs.

four—fōr.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

foutra—fōō'-trā.

" \ *foutra* for the world and worldlings
base — *Shakespeare*

foveolate—fo ve o lat or fō-ve' ó-lát.

Fra Angelico fra an-jél'-é-ko

Fra Bartolommeo—fra bar-tō lóm-má'-ō.

franc (coin)—frāngk , Fr pron frān.

For an, see p 26

Franche-Comté—frānsh-kōn-tā'.

For an, óv, see pp 26, 27

franchisement—frān'-chíz-měnt.

See *enfranchisement*

Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—frants yō'-sěf
dōr.

fraternal—frā-těr'-nāl.

fraternizer—frāt'-ěr-nī-zěr.

Worcester says frā těr' nī-zěr

fratricidal—frāt'-rī-sí-dāl

freemason—frē'-mā-sn , frē-mā'-sn (Stor.).

Fremont—frē-mōnt'

frequentage—fre-kwěnt'-aj or frč'-kwěnt-áj.

Frère—frār.

Freya—frí'-ā.

Freytag (Gustav)—gōōs-tav' frí'-tác

For g, see p 28.

fricandeau—frik-ān-dō' ; Fr. pron. frē-
kān-dō'.

For ān, see p 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37.)

friendship—frënd'-ship, *not* frën'-ship.

Fronde—frönd; Fr. pron. frônd.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Frondeurs (Les)—lā frôn-dör'.

For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

fructiferous—frük-tíf'-ër-üs.

frugivorous—frū-jīv'-ö-rüs.

fruit—frūt, *not* frōot.

fuel—fū'-ël, *not* fū'-ül.

See *damage*.

fugato—fōō-gä'-tō.

future—fū'-tūr; fūt'-yūr (Wor.); fū'-tūr
or fū'-chöör (Stor.).

Fyt (Jan)—yän fit.

G

Gaboriau (Émile)—ā-mēl' gä-bō-rē-ö'.

Gade—gä'-dē.

Gades (Cadiz)—gä'-dēz.

gadoid—gä'-doid.

gainsaid—gān-sēd' or gān-sād'.

'gainst—gēnst.

gairish—gār'-ish.

See *garish*.

Galatea—gāl-ā-tē'-ā.

See *Galatia*. "Pygmalion and *Galatea*."

Galatia—gā-lā'-shī-ā.

See *Galatea*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

galiot—*gāl' i òt*, *gāl-yòt* (Wor.).

gallic—*gāl-lík*

See *Gallic*

Gallic—*gāl lík*.

See *gallic*

gallivant—*gāl'-liv-ánt*.

The Century Dictionary and Stormonth
accent the *final* syllable

gallop—*gāl' òp*.

See *galop* (dance)

galop (dance)—*gā-ló'*

Commonly pronounced *gāl'-ò* The Cen-
tury Dictionary says "*gāl-òp*, Fr. pron
gāl'-ò'" See *gallop*

galoshe—*gà lósh'*.

See *galoche*

galsome—*gól'-sūm*.

Gambrinus—*gām-brí'-nūs*.

Gananoque—*gā-na-nók'*.

ganglia—*gāng'-głi-à*.

ganglion—*gāng'-głi-òn*.

gangrenous—*gāng'-grè-nūs*.

Gans—*gāns*

gantlet—*gānt'-lèt*.

See *gauntlet*

Garcia—*gār'-sē à*; Sp pron. *gar-thē'-à*.

See *Conception*

garish—*gār'-ish*; *gā'-rish* (Stor.).

See *gairish*

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

gavelkind—gāv'-ĕl-kīnd.

gavot—gāv'-ōt or gā-vōt'.

gazon—gā-zōon' ; Fr. pron. gā-zôn'.

For ōn, see p. 27.

gelatinate—jē-lăt'-ĭn-ăt.

Gelon—jē'-lōn.

genealogist—jĕn-ē-ăl'-ō-jĭst ; jĕ-nē-ăl'-ō-jĭst
(Stor.).

See *genealogy*.

Genevese—jĕn-ē-vēz' or jĕn-ē-vēs'.

See *Chinese*

Genoese—jĕn-ō-ēz' or jĕn-ō-ēs'.

See *Chinese*.

Genova—jĕn'-ō-vă.

Gentilism—jĕn'-tĭl-ĭzm.

The Standard Dictionary says jĕn'-tĭl-ĭzm.

gentlemen—jĕn'-tl-mĕn, *not* mŭn.

See *damage*.

Geoffrey Crayon—jĕf'-frĭ krā'-ŭn.

Georgics—jôr'-jĭks.

"The *Georgics* of Virgil."

Gérard—zhā-răr'.

Gerry—gĕr'-rĭ.

See *gerrymander*.

Gertrude—gĕr'-trūd.

gesture—jĕs'-tŭr ; jĕst'-yŭr (Wor.).

get—gĕt, *never* gĭt.

Gethsemane—gĕth-sĕm'-ă-nē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ghastly—gast li *not* gäst li

See *ask*

Gibraltar—jib rôl tar Sp pron hē bral
tar

See *Gila*

Giers gers

Gilchrist—gil krist

gin (machine) —jīn *not* gīn

Cotton *gin*

gin (snare)—jīn *not* gīn

gird—ġerd

Girondist—jīr ōn dīst

See *Girondiste*

Girondiste—zhē rōn dest

For ov see p 27 See *Girondist*

girth—gerth

Gladys—glād īs

Glamis—ġla mīs

Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis*! —*Mac
beth*

Glasgow—ġlās go *not* ġlās kō

Glauber's Salts—ġlō berz sōlts

See *accost*

globule—ġlōb yāl

glucose—glū kōs

glue—glū *not* ġlōō

gluteal—glu tē āl or ġlū tē āl

(For *Key of Signs* see p 31)

gnomic—nǎm'-ĭk.

Stormonth and the Standard Dictionary
say nō'-mĭk.

gnu—nū, *not* nōo.

Godoy, de—dū gō-doi' ; Sp. pron. dā gō-
thō'-ē.

See *Guadalquivir*.

Golconda—gōl-kōn'-dā.

golden—gōld'-n, *not* gōld'-ĕn.

Goldschmidt (Mrs.)—gōlt'-shmĭt.

golf—gōlf or gōf.

Gothamist—gō'-thām-ĭst or gōth'-ām-ĭst.

Gothamite—gō'-thām-ĭt.

Götterdämmerung—gōt-tēr-dā'-mēr-ōōng.

For ö, see p. 25.

gouge—gōwj or gōōj.

gourde (coin)—gōōrd.

Also spelled *gourd*, but pronounced as
above.

Gourgaud—gōōr-gō'.

gouvernante—gōō-vâr-nān'-tŭ.

For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Gouverneur—gōōv-ēr-nēr' ; Fr. pron. gōō-
vēr-nör'.

For ö, see p. 25.

governante—gŭv'-ēr-nānt ; gŭv-ēr-nānt'
(Wor.).

The Century Dictionary places the accent
on the *first* syllable, but pronounces the *final*
one, nānt.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

graminivorous—*g̃rám-ín-iv'-ô-rûs*.

granddaughter—*g̃rând-dò-têr*, *not g̃rân'-dò-têr*

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable The same remark applies to *grandson*

Grande Chartreuse, La—*la g̃rând shar-tròz'*

For *o*, *an*, see pp. 25, 26

grandeur—*g̃rân'-dûr*.

The Standard Dictionary prefers *g̃rân'-jûr*.

Grand-Prix—*g̃rân-prê'*.

For *an*, see p. 26

grandson—*g̃rând'-sûn*, *not g̃rân'-sûn*.

See *granddaughter*

granivorous—*g̃râ-niv'-ô-rûs*.

grass—*g̃râs*

See *ask*

gratulatory—*g̃rât'-ya-lâ-tô-ri*.

gridiron—*g̃rid'-i-ûrn*, *not g̃rid'-i-rûn*.

Grimaldi—*g̃rê-mâl'-dê*

grindstone—*g̃rind'-stôn*

Worcester gives *g̃rind' stôn* as a secondary form, and the Century Dictionary says: "Popularly *g̃rîn'-stôn*"

Groot (Gerard)—*ha'-rârt g̃rôt*.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (*o*)

Gros—*g̃ro*.

groschen (coin)—*g̃rôsh'-Ën*.

The Standard Dictionary says *g̃rô'-shên*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37)

Grütli—*grüt'-lē*.

For *ü*, see p. 26. "The Men of *Grütli*."

Gueber—*gē'-bēr* or *gā'-bēr*.

Also spelled *Gheber*, *Ghebre*, *Guebre*, but pronounced as above.

guilder (coin)—*gīl'-dēr*.

Guillaume—*gē-yōm'*.

Guiscard—*gēs-kār'*.

gulden (coin)—*gōol'-dēn*.

gunstock—*gün'-stōk*, *not* *gün'-stōk*.

Guthrie (Dr.)—*gūth'-rī*.

Guy Fawkes—*gī fōks*.

gynecology—*jīn-ē-kōl'-ō-jī* or *gī-nē-kōl'-ō-jī*.

gyratory—*jī'-rā-tō-rī*.

H

habergeon—*hā-bēr'-jē-ōn* or *hāb'-ēr-jūn*.

Hadrian—*hā'-drī-ăn*.

See *Adrian*.

Hagen—*hā'-gēn*.

hagiarchy—*hā'-jī-ār-kī* or *hā'-jī-ār-kī*.

hagiography—*hā-jī-ōg'-rā-fī*.

Hainan—*hī-nān'*.

Halicarnassus—*hāl-ī-kār-nās'-sūs*.

"Dionysius of *Halicarnassus*."

Halys (river)—*hā'-līs*.

handbook—*hānd'-bōōk*, *not* *hān'-bōōk*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

handful—händ -fööl, *not* hăn' fööl.

handkerchiefs—hăng'-kêr-chîfs, *not* hăng'-
kêr-chevz

See handkerchief

Hans Sachs—hans saks.

Hartz (Mountains)—harts.

Hasdrubal—hăs'-dru-băl.

haslet—hăs'-lêt.

Worcester prefers ha'-slêt

hatchel—hăch'-êl

Worcester gives hăk'-kl as a secondary pro-
nunciation

Hauser (Kaspar)—how'-zêr.

Hausmann (Baron)—ôs-man'.

Hawaiian—hâ-wî'-yan.

See Hawaii

Hawârden—har'-dên.

See Almutk

hawse—hôz or hôs

hawser—hóz'-êr or hôs'-êr.

Haytian—hâ'-ti-ăn

See Hayti

heaven—hêv'-n, *not* hêv'-ên.

See em

Hébert—â-bar'.

hebetudinous—hêb-ê-tû'-dîn-ûs.

Hebraism—hê'-brâ-izm.

Worcester gives hêb -râ-izm as a secondary
form

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

hegemony—hē-jēm'-ō-nī or hē'-jē-mō-nī.

heliacal—hē-lī'-ā-kāl.

Helicon (Mount)—hěl'-ī-kön.

heliochromy—hē'-lī-ō-krō-mī or hē-lī-ök'-
rō-mī.

heliotrope—hē'-lī-ō-tröp.

heliotypy—hē'-lī-ō-tī-pī; hē-lī-öt'-ī-pī
(Wor.).

helix—hē'-līks.

Smart and Stormonth say hěl'-īks.

Hellas—hěl'-lās.

Hellene—hěl'-lēn.

Hellespont—hěl'-lēs-pönt.

Hellespontine—hěl-lēs-pön'-tīn.

Helmholtz—hělm'-hölts.

Helvetia—hěl-vē'-shī-ā.

Helvetic—hěl-vět'-īk.

hemiplegy—hēm'-ī-plē-jī; hēm'-ī-plěj-ī
(Wor.).

Henriot—än-rē-ō'.

For än, see p. 26.

Henry—hěn'-rī, *not* hěn'-ēr-ī.

A word of *two* syllables.

hepatic—hē-păt'-īk.

hepatite—hěp'-ā-tīt.

Stormonth says hē-pă'-tīt.

hepatize—hěp'-ā-tīz.

Hephæstus—hē-fēs'-tūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Heracles—hēr a klēz

hereinto—hēr in tōō

The Standard Dictionary gives hēr in tōō
and Worce ter prefers it

Hermias—her mī ás or hēr mī ás

Hernandez—er nan déth

See *Zimato s*

Herzegovina—hērt se ġô vē na.

hetaira—hē tā ra

hetairæ—he tā re

heterochromous—hēt er ô-krô mūs

heterophyllous—hēt-er ôf il us or hēt-er
ô fil us

heterosclian—hēt er ôsh ăn

The Standard Dictionary says hēt ēr ôsh
i ăn

Hiawatha—hī a wo tha *not* hē a wa tha

hidalgo—hī-dál-gô Sp pron e dal ġô

hierarchy—hī-er ar kí

hieroglyphist—hī-er ôġ li físt or hī cr-o
ġlíf íst

hierophant—hī ēr ô-fánt or hī ēr ô-fánt

highway—hī wa.

See *highwayman*

highwayman—hī wā mán *not* hī wā mán

Hilary (Term)—hīl a rī

Himalayan—hī ma lá yăn or hīm a lá yăn

See *Himalya*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

hinder (adj.)—hīn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (vb.).

hinder (vb.)—hīn'-dēr.

See *hinder* (adj.).

Hippolyta—hīp-pōl'-ī-tā.

"Midsummer Night's Dream." See *Hippolytus*.

Hippolytus—hīp-pōl'-īt-ūs.

See *Hippolyta*.

historiographer—hīs-tō-rī-ōg'-rā-fēr.

Hohenstaufen—hō'-ēn-stow-fēn.

Holborn—hō'-būrn.

See *Alnwick*.

Homburg—hōm'-boörg.

For G, see p. 28.

homiletics—hōm-ī-lēt'-īks.

homœopāth—hō'-mē-ō-pāth.

See *homœopathist*.

homonym—hōm'-ō-nīm.

The Standard Dictionary says hō'-mō-nī n

homoousian—hō-mō-ow'-sī-ān.

Stormonth says hō-mō-ōō'-zī-ān.

homoplasy — hō-mōp'-lā-sī ; hō'-mō-plā-sī
(C.).

Honiton (lace)—hōn'-ī-tūn.

Hooge, de—dū hō'-gē.

For G, see p. 28. See *Groot*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Hoogh—hoḡ.

Horæ—ho'-rē

Horicon—hór'-ik-ön.

horrid—hór'-ríd, *not* hôr'-ríd.

hostel—hös'-tél, hō-tél' (Wor.).

Hôtel de Cluny—ö-tél' dā klü-ně'.

For ū, see p. 26

Hotham—höth'-ām.

Houdin—ōō-dān'

For ā\, see p. 26

Houghton—ho'-tūn.

housewifery—hows'-wif-ēr-I.

Worcester says hūz'-wif-ri or hows'-wif-ri
This last is the pronunciation given by the
Standard Dictionary See *housewife*

Hughenden—hū'-ēn-dēn

Humboldt, von—vön hūm'-bölt; Ger.
pron. fön hōöm'-bölt.

hungry—hūng'-ḡrī

Hybla—hī'-blā.

"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla*
bees,

And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare*.

hybrid—hī'-brīd or hīb'-rīd.

hydatid—hī'-dā-tīd or hīd'-ā-tīd.

Hygeia—hī-jē'-yā; hī-jē'-ā (C.).

Hymettus (Mount)—hī-mēt'-ūs.

hyperbola—hī-pēr'-bō-lā.

hypothecate—hī-pöth'-ē-kat.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

hypothesis—hī-pöth'-ē-sīs.

Smart says hīp-öth'-ē-sīs.

hypothetic—hī-pō-thět'-ik.

Hyrcanus—hēr-kā'-nūs.

I

ibid—ib'-id.

ibidem—ib-ī'-dēm, *not* ib'-id-ēm.

Ibsen—ib'-sën, *not* ib'-sën.

ice-cream—īs'-krēm, *not* īs-krēm'.

See *oatmeal*.

iconoclast—ī-kön'-ō-kläst.

idiosyncrasy—īd-ī-ō-sing'-krá-sī.

idol—ī'-döl, *not* ī'-dl.

Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā'-ná.

See *Fena*.

If—ēf.

"The Château d'*If*."

Ignatius—īg-nā'-shī-ūs.

Il Flauto Magico—ēl flow'-tō mā'-jē-kō.

illusory—il-lū'-sō-rī, *not* il-lū'-zō-rī.

illustrator—il-lūs'-trā-tēr.

Stormonth says il'-lūs-trā'-tēr.

illuxurious—il-lūgz-yū'-rī-ūs or il-lüks-yū'-rī-ūs.

Il Poliuto—ēl pō-lē-ōō'-tō.

image—īm'-āj.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Immanuel—ĩm mǎn ʒ ŭ ěl

See *Emanuel*

immigrant—ĩm mĩ ġrǎnt

See *enigrant*

imminent—ĩm min ěnt

See *eminent*

immortality—ĩm mǒr tǎl ɪt ɪ mor (C)

immortelle—ĩm mǒr tǎl mor (C)

impeccable—ĩm pĕk ka bl

imposthume—ĩm pǒst hũm ĩm pǒs tũm
(Wor Stor)

imprecatory—ĩm pre ka tǒ rĩ

improvisation—ĩm prǒv ɪ sǎ shũn

improviser—ĩm prǒ vĩ zer, *not* ĩm prǒ vĩ
zer

improvvisatore—ẽm prǒv vẽ za tǒ rǎ.

See *improvisatore*

improvvisatrice—em prǒv vẽ zǎ trẽ chǎ.

See *improvisatrice*

inca—ĩng kǎ.

Storimonth says ĩng kǎ

incensory—ĩn sĕn sǒ rĩ

Worcester prefers ĩn sen sǒ rĩ

incivism—ĩn sĩv ɪzm

inclement—ĩn klĕm ěnt

include—ĩn klũd, *not* ĩn klōōd

incognizable—ĩn kǒġ nĩz a bl or ĩn kǒn-
ɪz ǎ bl

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

inconclusive—ĩn-kõn-klũ'-sĩv.

incondite—ĩn'-kõn-dĩt or ĩn-kõn'-dĩt.

incongruent — ĩn - kõng' - ġrũ - ěnt ; kõn'
(Stor.).

See *incongruence*.

inconvenience—ĩn-kõn-vẽn'-yěns.

Worcester gives ĩn-kõn-vě'-ně-ěns as a secondary form. See *inconvenient*.

incorporal—ĩn-kõr'-põ-răl.

See *incorporeal*.

incorporeal—ĩn-kõr'-põ'-rě-ăl.

See *incorporal*.

incredulous—ĩn-krěd'-yũ-lũs.

incremate—ĩn'-krě-măt, *not* ĩn-krě'-măt.

increment — ĩn'-krě-měnt ; ĩng'-krě-měnt
(Wor.).

incubate—ĩng'-kũ-băt ; ĩn'-kũ-băt (Stor.,
C.).

inculcate—ĩn-kũl'-kăt.

indusium—ĩn-dũ'-shĩ-ũm or ĩn-dũ'-zhĩ-ũm.

infamously—ĩn'-fă-mũs-lĩ.

infundibuliform—ĩn-fũn-dĩb'-ũ-lĩ-fõrm.

ingenuity—ĩn-jě-nũ'-ĩ-tĩ.

ingrain (n. and adj.)—ĩn'-ġrăn.

ingrain (vb.)—ĩn'-ġrăn or ĩn-ġrăn'.

See *absent*.

ingrate (n.)—ĩn'-ġrăt.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

ingrate (adj)—In ɣrat or in ǵrāt

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation

ingredient—In grɛ dī ɛnt

Ingres—án gr

For á see p 26

inimical—in im i kál

Worcester's secondary pronunciation is in
im i kál

initiate—in ish i át

inlay (n)—in lá

inlay (vb)—in lá

See *absent*

inmost—in mōst

Innamorato (Orlando)—or lan -dō in nám
ô-ra tō

innocent—in nô sɛnt *not* in nô sɛnt

See *damage*

insatiate—in sâ shī at

inscience—in shéns in si -éns (Wor)

insectivorous—in sɛk tiv ô rus

insects—in sɛkts, *not* in sɛks

insignia—in sɪg nī á *not* in sɪn yá

inspiratory—in spír a tō rí

Worcester prefers in ɛɪ lɪ a tō rí It is the
secondary pronunciation in the Century Dic-
tionary

in statu quo—in stá tū kwō, in stá tū
kwō (Wor, C)

(For key of Signs see p 37)

institute—ĩn'-stĩ-tūt, *not* ĩn'-stĩ-tōot.

instrument—ĩn'-strū-měnt, *not* ĩn'-strōo-měnt.

insure—ĩn-shūr'.

integrity—ĩn-těg'-rĩ-tĩ.

interloper—ĩn'-těr-lō-pěr.

Walker, Smart, and Worcester say ĩn-těr-lō'-per.

interminable—ĩn-těr'-mĩ-nā-bl.

interposition—ĩn-těr-pō-zĩsh'-ũn.

Inverness—ĩn-věr-něs'.

Accent the *final* syllable of this word.

invocatory—ĩn-vō'-kâ-tō-rĩ.

involucel—ĩn-vōl'-yū-sěl or ĩn'-vō-lū-sěl.

involucellate—ĩn-vō-lū'-sěl-lāt or ĩn-vōl-yū-sěl'-lāt.

Io—ĩ'-ō.

Iolanthe—ĩ-ō-lăn'-thē.

Ion—ĩ'-ön.

Iona—ē-ō'-nâ, *not* ĩ-ō'-nâ.

Ione—ĩ-ō'-nē.

Ione (nereid) is accented on the *first* syllable.

I Puritani—ē pōo-rē-tă'-nē.

Iranian—ĩ-râ'-nĩ-ăn or ē-râ'-nĩ-ăn.

See *Iran*.

Irawadi—ē-râ-wă'-dē.

iridal—ĩ'-rĩd-ăl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Irkutsk—ĩr-kōōtsk'.

irreconcilable — ĩr-rĕk -ōn-sĩ-lā-bl ; ĩr-rĕk-
ōn-sĩ'-lā-bl (Wor).

irremeable — ĩr-rĕ -me ā-bl.

irresoluble — ĩr-rĕz -ō-lā-bl.

Isabey — ĩ-za-bā'

Isaiah — ĩ-zā'-yā or ĩ-za'-yā.

isatis — ĩ'-sā tĩs ; ĩ-sā'-tĩs (Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says ĩ'-sa-tĩs or
ĩs'-a tĩs

Iseult — ĕ-sũlt'.

See *Isolde*

Islip — ĩs'-lĩp.

Ismailia — ĕs-mā-ĕl'-yā.

See *Ismail*

isolable — ĩ'-sō lā-bl or ĩs'-ō-lā-bl.

Issachar — ĩs'-sa-kar.

Iulus — ĩ-yũ'-lũs.

Iviça — ĕ-vĕ'-sa.

Izdubar (Epic of) — ĩz-dōō-bar'.

]

Jacobin — jāk'-ō-bĩn.

Jacobinism — jāk'-ō-bĩn-izm.

Jacobite — jāk'-ō-bĩt.

Jacobitism — jāk'-ō-bĩt-izm.

The Standard Dictionary says jāk'-ō-bĩt-
izm

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Jacquerie—zhàk-rē' ; zhăk-ēr-ē' (C.).

Jacques Bonhomme—zhăk būn-ŭm'.

Janiculum—jăn-ĭk'-yū-lŭm.

janty—jăn'-tĭ.

See *jaunty*.

Jarndyce—jărn'-dĭs.

"Bleak House."

Jean Jacques—zhăn zhăk.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Jekyll (Dr.)—jē'-kĭl, *not* jĕk'-ĭl.

"The family in England so pronounce it."

—*Robert Louis Stevenson*.

jeopardize—jĕp'-ĕrd-ĭz.

jerfalcon—jĕr'-fô-kn.

See *gyrfalcon*.

jet d'eau—zhā-dō'.

jeunesse dorée—zhö-nĕs' dôr-ă'.

For ö, see p. 25.

jewel—jū'-ĕl or jōō'-ĕl.

jeweler—jū'-ĕl-ĕr or jōō'-ĕl-ĕr.

Also spelled *jeweller*, but pronounced as above.

Jeypoor—jī-pōōr'.

Also spelled *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.

Joaquin (Miller)—wā-kĕn'.

Johannes—jō-hăn'-ĕz ; Ger. pron. yō-hăn'-nĕs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

John o'Groat—jŏn ō-grôt'.

Joliet (Louis)—zhō-lē-ā'.

Joliet (U S)—jo'-li-ēt.

Jomini—zhō me ne'.

José—hō-zā'

Jourdain, M —mūs-yo' zhōor-dān'.

For o, ān see pp 25, 26 "Le Bourgeois
Gentilhomme"

Jourdan—zhōor-dan'.

For an, see p 26

jowler—jō'-lēr or jow'-lēr.

Juan Fernandez—jū'-an fēr-nān'-dēz; Sp
pron. hōo-an' fēr-nān'-dēth.

See *Don Juan, Zamacois*

Judaism—jū' da-izm

judgment—jūj-mēnt, *not* jūj'-mānt.

See *damage*

Judic—zhū-dek'.

I or ū, see p 26

judicatory—jū'-dik-ā-tō-rī.

judiciary—jū-dīsh'-ā-rī or jū-dīsh'-ī-ā-rī.

Juive, La—la jū-ēv'.

For u, see p 26

julep—jū'-lēp, *not* jū'-lāp.

See *damage*

Jules—zhūl.

For u, see p. 26

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Julia—jū'-lĭ-à or jūl'-yà.

Julian—jū'-lĭ-ăn or jūl'-yăn.

Julie—zhü-lē'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Julien—zhü-lē-ăn'.

For ü, ăn, see p. 26.

Julienne (soap)—jū-lĭ-ěn' ; Fr. pron. zhül-yěn'.

For ü, see p. 26.

junior—jūn'-yēr.

Stormonth makes it a word of *three* syllables, jōō'-nĭ-ēr.

jupon—jōōp-ön' ; Fr. pron. zhü-pôn'.

The Standard Dictionary says jū-pön' or jōō'-pön. For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

jurisconsult—jū-rĭs-kön'-sült.

just (adv.)—jüst, *never* jĕst.

justiciable—jüs-tĭsh'-ĭ-à-bl or jüs-tĭsh'-à-bl.

justificative—jüs-tĭf'-ĭ-kà-tĭv.

K

Kabyle—kà-bĕl' or kà-bĭl'.

Kadesh Barnea—kà'-dĕsh bār'-nĕ-à.

kadi—kà'-dĭ ; Turkish pron. kà'-dĕ.

See *cadĭ*.

Kafir—kà'-fĕr.

Worcester says kăf'-ĕr or kă'-fĕr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Kalakaua—ka la-kow'-a

Kalevala kal-ē-va-la

Kazan -ka zan

Kellermann, de—du kel-ēr-mān, Fr. pron.
du ka-lēr-man'

For an, see p 26

Kenilworth—kēn'-il-wērth.

Kensington—kēn' sīng-tūn, *not* kēn'-zīng-
tūn

Keswick—kēz'-īk

See *Alnwick*

Khorsabad—kōr-sa bad'.

For x, see p 28

Kiang-si—ki-ang-se'

kindness—kind-nēs, *not* kynd'-nēs

See *kind*

kind of—kind ōv, *not* kind ūr.

See *sort of*

kinematic—kin-ē māt'-īk or ki-ne-māt'-īk.

kinetic—kin-ēt'-īk or ki-nēt'-īk.

kinetoscope—ki-nē'-tō-skōp, *not* ki-nēt'-ō-
skōp

kinic—ki'-nik or kin'-īk.

Koerner—kor'-nēr

For o, see p 25 Also spelled *Korner*,
but pronounced as above

Koutouzof—kōō tōō'-zōf

Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kōō'-ūn-jik.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Kremlin—krēm'-līn.

Ku-klux—kū-klüks'.

kumiss—kōō'-mīs.

Also spelled *koumiss*, *kumyss*, *koomiss*, *kumys*,
koumys, but pronounced as above.

kümmel—küm'-ěl.

For ü, see p. 26.

Kutusoff—kōō-tōō'-zōf.

L

label—lā'-bēl, *not* lā'-bl.

See *damage*.

laborer—lā'-bēr-ēr, *not* lā'-brēr.

Laccadive (Islands)—lăk'-ă-dīv.

lacrymose—lăk'-rī-mōs.

See *lachrymose*.

lacunose—lăk'-yū-nōs.

La Farge—lā fărzh'.

La Gazza Ladra—lā gād'-zā lā'-drā.

Lagos—lā'-gōs.

Lais—lā'-īs.

lama—lā'-mā.

Smart says lā'-mā.

lamantin—lā-măn'-tīn; Fr. pron. lā-măn-
tăn'.

For än, ăn, see p. 26.

Lamartine, de—dū lā-mār-tēn'.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Lamballe—de—di lan bal

For av se | 26

Lamia—la mi 1 or la mi 1

lanceolate—lân sc o lat

landlord—lând lord *not* lân lôrd

* Pronounce tl e *d* in tl e *first* syllable

Lanfrey—la v fr 1

For av see p 26

laniate—lâ nī at or lân ī at

Lanjuinais—lan zhvé nâ

For an see | 26

Laomedon—la ōm e dōn

Laos—la os

Lao-tse—lâ o-tse

larghissimo—lîr ġe sc mō

La Rochelle—la rô shĕl

laryngean—lâr ĩn ĵe ân or lâr ĩn ĵe ân

laryngologist—lâr ĩng ġōl o ĵĭst

Las Casas de—dâ lâs ka sas

See *Las Casas de*

Lateran—lât er ân

St John *Lateran*

Latium—lâ shĭ um

Latmus—lât mūs

law—lo

Layamon—lâ a mūn

layette—lâ ĕt

Leah—lē'-à.

leapt—lēpt.

Worcester prefers lēpt. See *leaped*.

Leda—lē'-dà.

legator—lēg'-à-tôr'.

The Standard and Century say lē-gā'-tôr.

Leipsic (U. S.)—līp'-sīk.

leman—lē'-măn or lēm'-ăn.

See *Leman* (*Lake*).

leniency—lē'-nī-ěn-sī or lēn'-yěn-sī.

See *lenient*.

l'envoi—lăn-vwä'.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Leon (Spain)—lē'-ôn ; Sp. pron. lâ-ôn'.

Leonora d'Este—lâ-ô-nô'-rà dēs'-tā.

Lepanto—lē-păn'-tô or lâ-păn'-tô.

lepidolite—lē-pīd'-ô-līt.

Worcester prefers lēp'-īd-ô-līt.

leporine—lēp'-ô-rīn or lēp'-ô-rīn.

lèse majesté—lās mā-zhēs-tā'.

Leucothea—lū-kōth'-ē-ā.

Leucothoe—lū-kōth'-ô-ē.

Leuctra—lūk'-trā.

Leuthen—loi'-těn.

See *Neumann, Luther*.

L'Hôpital, de—dū lô-pē-tāl'.

See *L' Hospital, de*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

L'Hospital de du lo-pe-tàl'.

See *L'Hôpital, de*

libel—lì-bél *not* lì-bl

See *damage*

liber—lì bër

library—lì-bra rì, *not* lì'-brì

A word of *three* syllables

Licinus—lìs -lìn-üs

lieutenancy—lù-tën án sǐ

Worcester prefers lëv tën án sǐ

Ligny (Battle of)—lën ye'.

figure—līg'-yūr

Worcester says lì gūr

Lilis—lì' līs

See *Lilith*

Lilith—lì lith, *not* lìl -lith.

See *Lilis*

limning—līm' nīng or līm'-īng

liquor—līk'-ēr

Latin pronunciation—lì' kwôr' (C)

lira (coin)—lë'-ra, *pl* lire (lë'-ra).

lis (lily)—les, *not* lë

See *fleur de lis*

lis pendens—līs pčn -dčnz

liter (measure)—lì'-tēr

See *litre (measure)*

lithotrity—lith-öt'-rì tǐ or lith'-ō-trì-tl.

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

Littell—līt'-l, *not* līt-těl'.

little—līt'-l, *not* lē'-tl.

Littré—lē-tra'.

liturgic—līt-ūr'-jĭk.

liturgist—līt'-ūr-jĭst.

Llywelyn—lē-wěl'-ĭn.

See *Llewellyn*.

Lobau, de—dŭ lō-bō'.

locative—lök'-â-tĭv.

The New Imperial and Stormonth say
lō'-kâ-tĭv.

Loch Leven—lök lēv'-ĕn.

For κ, see p. 28.

Locle—lō'-kl.

locomobile—lō-kō-mō'-bĭl; Fr. pron. lō.
kō-mō-bēl'.

locomobilist—lō-kō-mō'-bĭl-ĭst.

See *locomobiliste*.

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lēst'.

See *locomobilist*.

locomotive—lō'kō-mō-tĭv.

Worcester says lō-kō-mō'-tĭv.

Locrine—lō-krēn'.

locutory—lök'-yū-tō-rĭ.

Lodore—lō-dōr'.

"The Cataract of *Lodore*."

logos—lōg'-ōs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Lohengrin—lō -čn ġrin

Lola—lō lā

Lola Montez—lō -lā mōn -tčz

Lombard—lōm -bard

The Standard Dictionary says lōm bērd or
lūm bērd

Longchamp—lōn shan

For an, ōv, see pp 26, 27

Longinus—lōn-ji'-nūs

* Caius *Longinus* Cassius

Longjumeau—lōn zhu mo'

For u, on, see pp 26, 27 "Le Postillon
de *Longjumeau*

lord—lord

Lorelei—lō rā-lī

See *Lurlei*

L'Orient—lō re-an

I or an, see p 26

losel—lōō zčl, lō'-zčl (C).

Lothians—lō -thī ānz

Loudon—lōw -dōn

lough—lōk, lōk (C.)

For k, see p 28

louis d'or—lōō'-ī dōr

Louis Philippe—lōō c' fč-lčp'.

* Louvois—lōō-vwa'

low (vb)—lō

"The *louing* herd winds slowly o'er the
lea"—*Gray*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

loyal—loi'-äl.

Lucania—lū-kā'-nĭ-â.

Lucca—lōok'-kā.

Lucerne (Switzerland) — lōo-sĕrn' ; Fr.
pron. lü-sâr'.

For ü, see p. 26. See *Luzerne* (U. S.).

Lucia di Lammermoor—lōo-chĕ'-ä dĕ lä'-
mĕr-mōor.

lucid—lū'-sĭd, *not* lōo'-sĭd.

Lucifer—lū'-sĭf-ĕr, *not* lōo'-sĭf-ĕr.

Lucrece (Rape of)—lū'-krĕs.

Lucy—lū'-sĭ, *not* lōo'-sĭ.

lugubrious—lū-gŭ'-brĭ-ŭs.

Lunéville—lū-nā-vĕl'.

For ü, see p. 26.

lure—lūr, *not* lōor.

lurid—lū'-rĭd, *not* lōo'-rĭd.

Lurlei—lōor'-lĭ.

See *Lorelei*, another spelling.

Lusiad—lū'-sĭ-äd.

Lusitania—lū-sĭ-tā'-nĭ-â.

Lutetia Parisiorum—lū-tĕ'-shĭ-â pā-rĭs-ĭ-ō'-
rŭm.

Lutheran—lū'-thĕr-ăn, *not* lōo'-thĕr-ăn.

Lutzen (Battle of)—lōot'-sĕn.

Lützow—lüt'-sō.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Luxemburg —luks-čm bûrg̃, Dutch pron
luks-čm burg̃

For ū, see p 26 See *Luxembourg*

Luynes de—du lu ěn'

For ū, see p 26

Luzerne (U S)—la-zěrn'.

See *Lucerne (Switzerland)*

Luzerne, de la—dū là lū-zárn'.

l or ū, see p 26

Luzon—lōō-zōn', Sp pron lōō-thōn'.

See *Zamacois*

Lycæus—li-se'-ūs

Lys—les

M

Machias—má chī -ás

machicolation—mák ik-ō-lá'-shūn.

machinal—ma shč'-nāl

MacMahon—mak-ma-on'

For ov, see p 27

Mácon (Fr)—ma-kōv'.

For ōn, see p 27 See *Macon (U S)*

Macon (U. S)—má'-kūn

See *Mácon (Fr)*

mácon (wine)—má-kōn'.

For ōv, see p 27

maestoso—ma ěs-tō'-zō; má-ěs tō'-sō (C.)

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Maestricht—mäs'-trīkt.

For κ, see p. 28.

Maeterlinck—mâ'-tēr-līngk.

ma foi—mā fwā.

Magalhaens—mā-gāl-yā'-āns.

For āx, see p. 26.

magazine—măg-ā-zēn'.

Magdeburg—măg'-dě-bürg ; Ger. pron.
măg'-dě-boorg.

For G, see p. 28.

Magellanic—măj-ěl-lăn'-ik ; măj- or măg-
(C.).

"The *Magellanic* clouds."

Magi—mā'-jī.

The three *Magi*."

Magnesia—măg-nē'-shī-ā.

See *magnesia*.

magneto (prefix)—măg'-nēt-ō.

"*Magneto*-electricity."

magnolia—măg-nō'-lī-ā, *not* măg-nōl'-yā.

Magog—mā'-gōg.

Mahableshwur—mā-hā-blēsh-wūr'.

Mahan—mā-hăn'.

Mahmoud—mā-mōod'.

Also spelled *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.

Mahony—mă-hō'-nī.

Maimonides—mī-mōn'-ē-dēz.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Maistre de—du mā tr dū mēt r (Biog)

Malachi—māl a kī

Malakhoff—ma la kōf

Malaprop (Mrs)—māl ɹ prōp

malapropos—māl āp rō pō

Malchus—māl kūs

Maldivē (Islands)—māl div

malefactor—māl ē fāk ter *not māl ē fāk*
ter

malice—māl is *not māl us*

See dī age

Malplaquet (Battle of)—māl plā kă

Malvern (Eng)—mo vern

See Alm i k

Malvern (Hill)—māl vern

Mamertine (Prison)—mām ɛr tīn or
mām ɛr tēn

Manchuria—mān chōō rī i

Mandalay—mān -da lā

mandragora—mān drīg ō ra

Not poppy nor mandragora

Not all the dro sy syr ps of the world

Shall ever med c ne thee to that s veet sleep

Which thou o v dst yesterday —Oll ello

manege—ma nāzh

manger—mān jer

mangrove—māng ɣrōv

Stormonth says mān ɣrōv

mania—mā nī a *not mān ya.*

(For Key of Signs i c p 37)

manioc—mā'-nĭ-ök.

The Standard and Century say mǎn'-ĭ-ök.

mansuetude—mǎn'-swē-tūd.

Mantineia—mǎn-tĭn-ē'-ă.

marchande de modes—mār-shǎn'-dŭ dŭ
mōd.

For ǎn, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Mareotis (Lake)—mār-ē-ō'-tĭs.

marquess—mār'-kwēs.

Martinez Campos—mār-tē'-nĕth kām'-pōs.

See *Zamacois*.

marvel—mār'-vēl, *not* mār'-vŭl.

See *damage*.

Mascagni—mās-kǎn'-yē.

mathesis—mǎ-thē'-sĭs.

Matthias—măt-thĭ'-ăs; Fr. pron. mǎ-tē-ăs'.

maunder—mǎn'-dĕr or mōn'-dr.

Stormonth and the Century Dictionary give
mōn'-dĕr only.

mauvaise honte—mō-vāz' ôN'-tŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27. See *Boulogne*.

mauvais goût—mō-vā' gōō.

mauvais quart d'heure—mō-vā' kār-dör'.

For ô, see p. 25.

maxilla—mǎks-ĭl'-lă.

maxillar—mǎks'-ĭl-lĕr.

Worcester gives mǎks-ĭl'-lār as a secondary
pronunciation. See *maxillary*.

Maya—mā'-yă.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Mayer—mā er Ger pron mī ċr

Mazzaroth —māz za rōth

Canst thou bring forth *Ma zaroth* in his
season? —*Job xxxviii 32*

McCrea—ma krā *not* ma krē

Meagher—ma her *not* me ġer

The *h* is slightly aspirated

medal—mēd l' mēd āl (Stor)

mediocrity—mē dī ōk rī tī

medium—mē dī um *not* me jūm

medullary — mēd ūl lā rī, mē-dūl ġēr
(Stor)

Meilhac—mā lak

meliorate—mēl yō rāt

mellow—mēl lō *not* mēl lū

See *damagt*

melodeon—me lō dē ūn or mēl ō dē ūn

melodic—mē lōd ik

melodious—mē lō dī ūs *not* mē lō jūs

Stormonth makes the *first* syllable short
(mel)

Melos—mē lōs

Melusina—mēl yū sē na

Mendelejeff—mēn dā lā yēf

Mendès—man dā

For *av* see p 26

Mendoza de—dā mēn dō -zā, Sp pron
dā mēn-dō thā

See *Zamarols*

(For *her* of S see p 37)

menhir—mĕn'-hĕr.

Stormonth says mē'-nēr.

mensuration—mĕn-shōōr-ā'-shŭn or mĕns-yū-rā'-shŭn.

Mentone—mĕn-tō'-nā.

Mephistopheles—mĕf-ĭs-tōf'-ē-lēz.

Mephistophelian — mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē'-lĭ-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tō-fēl'-yăn.

Mercator—mĕr-kā'-tôr or mĕr-kā'-tôr.

Mercedes (city)—mĕr-sā'-dĕs.

Mercedes (Queen)—mĕr'-sā-dĕs.

mere (lake)—mĕr.

Merovingian—mĕr-ō-vĭn'-jĭ-ăn, *not* mĕr-ō-vĭn'-ĭ-ăn.

mesencephalic—mĕs-ĕn-sē-făl'-ĭk.

The Century Dictionary gives mĕs-ĕn-sĕf'-ă-lĭk as a secondary form.

mesentery—mĕs'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

Worcester says mĕz'-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, and the Standard gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

mesial—mĕ'-zhăl.

Worcester says mĕz'-ē-ăl and the Standard mĕs'-ĭ-ăl.

Mesopotamia—mĕs-ō-pō-tā'-mĭ-ă.

messeigneurs—mĕs-sĕn'-yĕrz; Fr. pron. mā-sān-yör'.

For ō, see p. 25. See *monseigneur*.

Messina—mĕs-sē'-nā.

message—mĕs'-swāj.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

metallurgic—mēt āl ur jik
 metallurgist mēt ʾl ūr jist
 meteoroscope—me té ōr ō skōp or mé té
 ō ro skōp
 mezza voce—mēd za vō chā.
 mezzo rehevo—mēz zo rē le vō, It pron
 mēd zō rā lyā vō
 micaceous—mī kā shūs
 Micah—mī ka
 microcosm—mī krō kōzm
 micron—mīk rōn mī krōn (C)
 Micronesia—mī krō né shī a
 midsummer—mīd sūm mer
 midwife—mīd wīf
 midwinter—mīd win ter
 Mignon—mēn yōn

For ov see p 27

mignonette—mīn y ūn ċt
 migraine—mī grān
 Miguel—mē-gēl
 military—mīl yā rī mīl l-ēr ī (Standard)
 Millet (Γ D)—mīl lēt
 See Millet

millimeter—mīl līm ē ter or mīl līm ē ter
 Milne Edwards—mīln-ēd wardz, Fr pron
 mēl nā dōd ār or ars
 milreis (coin)—mīl rēs Port pron mēl
 rā ċs

(For Key of Signs see p 31)

mimetic—mī-mēt'-ík.

The Standard Dictionary says mīm-ēt'-ík.

mimosa—mī-mō'-sà ; mē-mō'-sà (Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says mīm-ō'-sà or mī-mō'-sà.

minie (rifle)—mīn'-ē.

See *Minié*.

Minié—mē-nē-ā' or mīn'-ē.

See *minie* (rifle).

Minuit (Peter)—mīn'-ū-īt.

Also spelled *Minnewit*, and pronounced mīn'-nē-wīt.

Miot de Melito—mē-ō' dū mēl'-ē-tō.

miserable—mīz'-ēr-ā-bl, *not* mīz'-rà-bl.

Misérables (Les)—lā mē-zā-rā'-bl.

misogamist—mīs-ōg'-ā-mīst.

misogamy—mīs-ōg'-ā-mī.

mitten—mīt'-tēn, *not* mīt'-n.

See *damage*.

moble—mōb'-l.

Worcester gives mō'-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

mobled—mōb'-ld ; mōb'-ld or mō'-bld (Wor.).

"The *mobled* queen."—*Hamlet*.

moderato—mōd-ě-rā'-tō.

modest—mōd'-ěst, *not* mōd'-üst.

See *damage*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

moldore (coin) —môi -dor.

Molino del Ray—mô-lê'-no dẻl ra.

mollent—mỏi -yẻnt or mỏi'-lẻ-ẻnt.

See *emollient*

Moncey—môn-sẻ'.
For ôn, see p 27.

Monge—mônzh.
For ôv, see p 27.

monocotyledonous — mỗn-o-kẻt-lẻ-lẻd'-ủn-
ủs

See *monocotyledon*

monocular—mô-nẻk'-yủ'-lẻr.

See *binocular*

monogamous—mô-nẻg'-ỏ-mủs.

monophthong—mỗn'-ỏf-thẻng.

Worcester prefers mô nẻf'-thẻng.

monosyllable—mỗn'-ỏ-sẻl-lỏ-bl.

monotheism—mỗn'-ỏ-thẻ-ỉzm.

monseigneur—mỗn-sẻn'-yẻr; Fr. pron.
mỏv-sỏ-nyỏr'.

For ó, ôv, see pp 25, 27 See *messieurs*

monsoon—mỗn-sỏỏn'.

Montecuccoli, de—dỏ mỗn-tỏ-kỏỏ'-kỏ-lẻ.

Monterey (Mexico)—mỏn-tỏ-rỏ'.

See *Monterey (U S)*

Monterey (U. S.)—mỗn-tẻrỏ'.

See *Monterey (Mexico)*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

Montfort (Simon de)—sī'-môn dü mönt'-
fôrt; Fr. pron. sē-món' dü môn-fôr'.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Montholon, de—dü môn-tō-lôn'.
For ôn, see p. 27.

morceau—môr-sō'.

Morea—mō-rē'-ă.

morganatic—môr-ġă-năt'-ĭk.

Morgarten (Battle of)—môr-ġär'-tĕn.

morsel—môr'-sĕl, *not* môr'-sl.

See *damage*.

mortal—môr'-tl; mör'-tăl (Stor.).

mortise—môr'-tĭs, *not* môr'-tŭs.

See *damage*.

mosasaurus—mös-ă-sôr'-ŭs or mō-să-sôr'-ŭs.

mosquito—mös-kĕ'-tō.

mot (witticism)—môt or mō.

moth—môth.

See *accost*, *moths*.

Mounet-Sully—mōo-nă' sŭl-lĕ'.

For ŭ, see p. 26.

mousquetaire—mōos-kĕ-târ'.

mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.

mucedin—mū-sĕ'-dĭn or mū'-sĕ-dĭn.

Mudie—mū'-dĕ; Scotch pron. mōo'-dĕ.

Muir—mūr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

multijugous—mul-tij u-ġus.

The Standard Dictionary gives mül-tī-jā'-
gās

multipartite—mül-tip'-ār-tit or mül-tī-par'-
tit

multiply—mül'-tī-plik-āt or mül-tī-plik'-
āt.

multitude—mül'-tī-tūd, *not* mül'-tī-tōod.

Murcia—mūr'-shī-ā ; Sp. pron. mōor'-the ā.

See *Cervantes*

Murfreesborough — mūr -frēs-būr-ro, *not*
mūr'-fez būr-rō.

muscat—mūs'-kāt.

muscatel—mūs'-kā-tēl

Musée des Thermes—mū-zā' da tarm.

For u, see p 26

musicale—mū-zē-kāl'.

mustachio—mūs-tā'-shō.

See *mustache*

Mycale—mīk'-ā-lē.

myopia—mī-ō'-pl-ā.

See *presbyopia*

myopic—mī-ōp'-ik.

See *presbyopic*

Mysia—mīsh'-ī-ā.

N

Naaman—nā'-ā-măn.

Nablus—năb'-lūs.

Nagasaki—nă-ġă-să'-kĭ.

Nana Sahib—nă'-nă sâ'-hĭb.

Napoleon—nă-pō'-lē-ôn ; Fr. pron. nă-pō-lă-ôn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Napoli—nă'-pō-lē.

narrow—năr'-rō, *not* năr'-rũ.

See *damage*.

Narvaez, de—dă năr-vă'-ěth.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary accents the final syllable. See *Zamacois*.

Nasby (Petroleum V.)—năz'-bĭ.

See *Nascby*.

Nasr-ed-Din—năs-r-ěd-dēn'.

Nassau—năs'-sô.

nasturtium—năs-tûr'-shŭm, Latin pron. năs-tûr'-shĭ-ŭm.

nasute—nă'-sŭt.

natal—nă'-tl.

See *Natal*.

Natick—nă'-tĭk, *not* năt'-ĭk.

nationalize—năsh'-ŭn-ăl-ĭz.

natural—năt'-yŭ-răl.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Naugatuck—nô'-gâ-tuk.

The Standard Dictionary accents the final syllable

nauseation—nô-she-a'-shün.

Nausicaa—nô-sik'-ä-ä.

Navesink—nâv'-singk.

"The Highlands of *Navesink*."

navicular—nâ-vik'-yü-lër.

Nazarite—nâz'-ä-rit.

Nazaritism—nâz'-ä-rit-izm

Neanderthal (Skull)—nâ-an'-dër-tal.

Neapolis—nê-äp'-ô-lis.

necessarily—nës'-ës-sër-il-l, *not* nës-ës-sër'-il-l.

necessary—nës'-ës-sä-ri.

Necker—nëk'-ër; Fr. pron. nëk-kär'.

necrologic—nëk-rô-lôj'-ik.

necrologist—nê-kröl'-ô-jist; nëk (Stor. and C.).

négligé—nâ-gle-zhâ'.

See negligee

negotiable—nê-gô'-shî-ä-bl or nê-gô'-shâ-bl.

negotiation—nê-gô-shî-ä'-shün.

Negropont—nëg'-rô-pönt.

Neilson—nêl'-sün.

See Nilsson

Nélaton—nâ-lâ-tôn'.

For ôv, see p. 27.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 31.)

Nemea—ně'-mē-à, *not* nē-mě'-à.

Nephelococcygia—něf-ěl-ō-kök-sij'-i-à.

nephrite—něf'-rīt.

Neuilly—nō-yě'.

For ö, see p. 25.

neurosis—nū-rō'-sīs, *not* nōō-rō'-sīs.

neuter—nū'-těr, *not* nōō'-těr.

neutral—nū'-trāl, *not* nōō'-trāl.

Newnham (College)—nū'-nūm.

See *Alnwick*.

news—nūz, *not* nōōz.

Nez Percés—nā pěr'-sāz; Fr. pron. nā
pār-sā'.

Ngan-King—ngān-kíng'.

Nicene—nī'-sēn or nī-sēn'.

nickel—nīk'-l, *not* nīk'-ěl.

Nicollet—nē-kō-lā'.

Nigel—nī'-gěl.

"The Fortunes of *Nigel*."

Nilsson—nīl'-sūn.

See *Nilson*.

Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nīm-ā'-gēn; nīm'-
wā-gēn or nīm'-wā-gēn (*Gaz.*).

Nîmes—nēm.

See *Nismes*.

Nisita—nē-sē'-tā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Noachian nō ʔ kí ʔn

The *Noachian* deluge

Noailles de—du no al yu or dú nō a yŭ
nobless—no blcs

Also spelled *noblesse* but pronounced as
above

Nodier—nō-de ʔ

Nöll—nöl

Old *Noll*

Nollekens—nöl le kēnz

nom de guerre—non dā ġār

For ON see p 27

nonchalant—nov shʔ lan

For AN ON see pp 26 27 See *noncha
lance*

nonjuror—nōn jŭ rer

Worcester prefers nōn jŭ rēr

Northampton—north āmp tŭn *not* north
hāmp tŭn

See *Soathampto* :

northward—north werd

nostalgia—nōs tāl jí , nōs tāl jí (Wor)

Nostradamus—nōs tra dā mŭs

noteworthy—not wŭr thŭ *not* nōt wŭr thŭ

Nottingham—nōt ing ūm

See *Alnwick*

Nourmahal—nōŭr mǎ hǎl

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

noways—nō'-wāz.

Nozze de Figaro—nōd'-zā dā fē-ḡā-rō'.

nudity--nū'-dī-tī, *not* nōō'-dī-tī.

Nueces—nwā'-sēs.

numerous—nū'-mēr-ūs, *not* nōō'-mēr-ūs.

nunchion—nūn'-chūn.

Worcester and Stormonth say nūn'-shūn.

nuncupatory—nūn-kū'-pā-tō-rī ; nūng'-kū-
pā-tō-rī (C.).

Nuñez—nōon'-yēth.

See *cañon*, *Zamacois*.

nutriment—nū'-trī-mēnt, *not* nōō'-trī-mēnt.

nutrition—nū-trīsh'-ūn, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūn.

nutritious—nū-trīsh'-ūs, *not* nōō-trīsh'-ūs.

nutritive—nū'-trī-tīv, *not* nōō'-trī-tīv.

Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.

nylghau—nīl'-ḡō.

Also spelled *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

Nystadt (Peace of)—nū'-stät.

For ü, see p. 26. In Danish, *y* is equivalent to French *u* (ü).

O

oath—ōth, *not* ōth.

See *oaths*.

oatmeal—ōt'-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl'.

See *ice-cream*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Obeid—o bād or o bā ed

obey—o bā

Obi—ō be

obit—ō bīt or ōb īt

obiter dicta—ōb ī ter dīk tā

oblade—ōb-lāt or ōb lat

See prolale

obligor—ōb lig or

obtrude ōb trūd *not* ōb trōōd

obtuse—ōb tūs *not* ōb tōōs

occasion ōk kā zh in

occultism—ōk kult izm *not* ōk kält izm

occultist—ōk kält ist *not* ōk kält īst

Oconomowok—ō kōn o mō wōk

octave—ōk tāv

od (force)—ōd or ōd

odontalgia—ō-dōn tal jī a

odontology—ō dōn tōl ō jī

œdema—ē dē ma

off—ōf

See accost

offal—ōf fl

See accost

Offenbach—ōf ɛn bāk

offer—ōf fɛr

See accost

office—ōf fls

See accost

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

officiate—ôf-fîsh'-î-ât.

See *accost*.

officious—ôf-fîsh'-ÿs.

See *accost*.

offspring—ôf'-sprîng.

See *accost*.

oft—ôft.

See *accost*.

ogre—ô'-gër.

Oklahoma—ôk-lä-hô'-mä.

okra—ô'-krä.

old—ôld, *not* ôl.

olden—ôld'-n, *not* ôld'-ën.

Oldys—ôl'-dîs or ôldz.

See *Alnwick*.

oleic—ô'-lê-îk.

The Standard Dictionary says ô-lê'-îk.

olla podrida—ôl'-là pō-drē'-dà; Sp. pron.

ôl'-yă pō-drē'-dă.

See *llano*.

Omar Khayyam—ô'-mâr kî-yâm'.

omber—ôm'-bër.

Also spelled *ombre*, but pronounced as above.

O'Meara—ô-mā'-rà, *not* ô-mē'-rà.

Omeyyades—ô-mā'-yădz.

Ommaya—ôm-mā'-yă.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

omniscience—om nish ěns

Worcester prefers om nish e ěns

Omphale—öm fä lc

once (n)—öns

once (adv)—wüns

Onesimus—o nēs -ī mūs

onomatopœia—ön o măt ö pe'-yă.

onomatopoetic—ön-ö măt-ö-pö-ët'-ĭk.

Oost, van—van öst

Ophelia—ö-ſĕ -lĭ-ă or ö-ſĕl'-ya.

ophthalmic—öf thäl'-mĭk

Worcester prefers öp thäl mĭk

opinion—ö-pĭn'-yŭn

opportunism—öp pör-tŭ nĭzm

opportunist—öp-pör tŭ'-nĭst

opportunity—öp por-tŭ -nĭ-tĭ

orang-utan—ö-räng'-ō-tăn

See *orang outang*

ordinarily—ör'-dĭn-ă rĭ lĭ, *not* ör-dĭn-ă'-rĭ-lĭ

Orfeo—ör-fä'-ö

Orinoco—ö rĭ-nō -kō

Orleans (Maid of)—ör -lc-ănz, Fr pron

ör lä an'

For an, see p 26

Orloff—ör löf'

Accent the *final* syllable

orthognathous—ör-thöğ'-ná thŭs, ör-thöğ-

nă'-thŭs (Wor.)

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Osawatomie—ös-ä-wät'-ō-mē.

"*Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ös-sē-ō'-lā.

Osiander—ō-zē-än'-dēr.

osseous—ös'-sē-ūs.

Worcester gives ösh'-ē-ūs as a secondary pronunciation. Smart says: "ös'-sē-ūs, colloquially ösh'-ūs."

Ossining—ös'-in-īng.

otalgy—ō-täl'-jī.

Otard—ō'-tārd; Fr. pron. ō-tār'.

"*Otard* brandy."

Otero—ō-tā'-rō.

otic—ō'-tīk.

Stormonth says öt'-īk.

otiose—ō'-shī-ōs.

Worcester places the accent on the final syllable.

otium cum dignitate—ō'-shī-üm küm dīg-nī-tā'-tē.

ottar—öt'-tār.

See *attar*.

Ouachita—wösh'-ē-tō.

Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dēn-ār'-dē.

Ouse—ōōz.

overslaugh (n.)—ō'-vēr-slō.

The Century Dictionary accents the final syllable.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

overture—ô ver tûr

ovine—ô vîn

The Standard and Century say ô vîn

ovoviviparous—ô-vo vi vîp i rûs

oxalis—ôks a lîs

Oxon—ôks ôn

Oxonian—ôks ô nî ăn

See *Cantabrigian*

P

pachydermatous—pâk i dēr mả tûs

pacificatory—pa sîf i k i tō-rî

Padan Aram—pa dân a râm

Paderewski—pâ d i rēv skē

padre—pâ drî

pæan—pē ăn

The Standard Dictionary gives pā ăn as a secondary pronunciation

Paez—pa-ēth

See *Lazaracots*

Pakenham—pâk ăn ũm

See *Alnwick*

Palatine (Hill)—pâl a tîn pâl a tîn (C)

Palazzo Reale—pa lat sô rá a lá

Palestrina da—da pâ lēs-trē nâ.

Paley—pâ lî

palliative—pâl lî a tîv

(For *Key of Signs* see p. 37)

palmy—pām'-ī.

paludal—pā-lū'-dāl.

The Standard and Century say pāl'-yū-dāl.

Pamela—pā-mē'-lā or pām'-ē-lā.

Pamlico—pām'-lik-ō.

panacea—pān-ā-sē'-ā.

The Standard Dictionary gives pān-ā-sā'-ā as a secondary pronunciation.

Panay—pā-nī'.

pancreatic—pān-krē-ăt'-īk.

Panope (town)—pān-ō'-pē.

See *Panope* (*nerëid*).

Panope (*nerëid*)—pān'-ō-pē.

See *Panope* (*town*).

pant—pānt, *not* pānt.

See *ask*.

Pantagruel — pān-tāg'-rōō-ěl; Fr. pron.
pān-tā-grü-ěl'.

For ān, ū, see p. 26.

Panthéon (Le)—lū pān-tā-ôn'.

For ān, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Panurge—pān-ūrj'; Fr. pron. pā-nürzh'.

For ū, see p. 26.

Pão d'Assucar—pā'-ôn dās-sōō'-kār.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Paphos—pā'-fōs.

papillary—pāp'-īl-lā-rī.

papillose—pāp'-īl-lōs.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

paradisean—pär-a-dīs-e-ăn, pär-â dīzh'-yăn
(Wor)

parasitism—pär' a-sī tizm

parhelion—pär-hel yăn or par he'-lī-ôn.

Worcester prefers the second

Parsee—pär' sē or par-sē'

Also spelled *Paru*, but pronounced as above

Parsīfal—par'-sīf-āl

Also spelled *Parafal*, but pronounced as above

Parthenopean—par-thēn-ō-pē'-ăn

"The *Parthenopean* Republic"

partisan—par'-tīz-ăn

Also spelled *partizan*, but pronounced as above

Pas-de Calais—pās-dū-kā-lā'.

pasha—pā-sha'.

See *pacha*

Pasquier—pas-kē-ā'.

Passavant—pās-sa-văn'.

For *an*, see p 26

Passignano—pās-sen-yā'-nō.

See *baignoire*

Passow—pas'-sō

Patripassian—pā-trī-pāsh'-ăn

The Standard Dictionary says pā trī-pās' l-
ăn or pāt rī pās' l ăn

(For *Key of Signs* see p 37)

Pauline (Epistles)—pô'-lîn ; pô'-lîn (C.) ;
not pô'-lên.

Pauw, van—vân pow.

pedagogic—pěd-â-gěj'-îk.

pedagogue—pěd'-â-gěj'-îst.

pedale—pâ-dâ'-lâ.

Pedobaptism—pě-dō-băp'-tîzm.

Pedobaptist—pě-dō-băp'-tîst.

Also spelled *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced
 as above.

Pegu—pě-gōō'.

pekoe (tea)—pěk'-ō or pě'-kō ; pě'-kō
 (C.).

Worcester prefers pě'-kō.

Peleus—pě'-lě-ūs or pě'-lūs.

Pelion (Mount)—pě'-lî-ön.

pell-mell—pěl-měl'.

See *pall-mall*.

pellucid—pěl-lū'-sîd, *not* pěl-lōō'-sîd.

Pelopidas—pě-löp'-î-dās.

Peloponnesian—pěl-ō-pön-ně'-shăn or pěl-
 ō-pön-ně'-zhăn ; pěl-ō-pō-ně'-sî-ăn
 (C.).

penal—pě'-năl.

Penang—pě-năng'.

Peñas—pěn'-yās.

See *cañon*.

penchant—păn-shăn'.

For *ăn*, see p. 26.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Peniel —pɛ ni ɛl

peninsula pɛn-in su-la, *not* pɛn-ɪn'-sho-lá.

Penrhyn—pɛn rin

pension (boarding house) —pán-syón'.

For an, on, see pp 26, 27

Pentelic—pɛn-tɛl' -ik

Pentelicus (Mons)—mõnz pɛn-tɛl'-ík-ús.

Penthesilea—pɛn-the-sil-ě'-á.

peregrine—pɛr' ɛ ġrɪn

Pereire—pɛr-ar'

Père-Lachaise—pár-la-sház'.

perfected—pɛr fɛkt-ɛd or pɛr-fɛkt'-ɛd.

Worcester gives the first only

Pergolesi—pɛr-ġo-lá'-zɛ.

Periander—pɛr-i-án'-dɛr.

" *Periander* of Corinth "

pericarditis—pɛr-i-kár dl'-tɪs.

See *itis*

Périer—pa-ré-á'

Périgord—pá-re-ġór'.

peril—pɛr'-il, *not* pɛr'-ɪl.

See *damage*

perimeter—pɛr-ɪm'-e-tér.

Pericæci—pɛr-i-ɛ'-sɪ

Perrault—pá-ró'.

personality—pɛr-sõn-ál'-it-i

See *personalty*

(For *Key of Signs*, see p 37)

personalty—pěr'-sön-äl-tī.

See *personality*.

Perugia—pā-rōō'-jä.

pesade—pē-sād' ; Fr. pron. pē-zád'.

Peschel—pā'-shěl.

Peschiera—pēs-kē-ā'-rā.

See *Cherubini*.

peseta (coin)—pā-sā'-tā.

peso (coin)—pā'-sō.

Pestalozzian—pēs-tā-löz'-zī-än or pēs-tā-lōt'-sī-än.

See *Pestalozzi*.

petiole—pět'-ī-ōl.

Pétion—pā-tē-ôn'.

For ôN, see. p. 27.

petition—pē-tīsh'-ün.

Petrine—pē'-trīn ; pē'-trīn (C.).

"The *Petrine* Epistles."

petrous—pē'-trūs.

The Standard Dictionary says pět'-rūs, and the Century prefers it.

pfennig—pfěn'-nīg.

Phæacians—fē-ā'-shānz.

phalange—fā-lānj' ; Fr. pron. fā-lānz'.

For än, see p. 26.

Phalaris—fāl'-ā-rīs.

Pharpar—fär'-pär.

See *Abana*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

phenol—fē nol

Philæ—fī lē

Philander—fī lan der

philanthropic—fīl ān thrōp īk

philanthropist—fīl ān thrō pīst

philanthropy—fīl ān thrō pī

Philp—fīl īp *not* fīl tīp

See da aḷe

philological—fīl-o lōj īk āl

philomusical—fīl o mū zīk āl

phlogiston—flō jīs tōn

phonetization—fō nē tīz ā shūn

Worcester and the Standard say fō nēt īz
ā shūn

phonic—fōn īk or fō nīk

phonotype—fō no tīp

phonotypy—fō nōt ī pī or fō no-tī pī

phrenologic—frēn ō lōj īk or frē nō-lōj īk

Phryne—frī nē

pianissimo—pē a nīs sīm ō

pianiste—pē ā nēst

See pianist

piaster (coin)—pī ās ter

Also spelled *piastre* but pronounced as
above

Piave—pē a vā

picaune (coin)—pīk a yūn

Piccini—pē-chē nē

(For A y of Sgn see p 37)

picra—pī'-krā.

The Standard Dictionary says pik'-rā.

picric—pī'-krīk or pīk'-rīk.

Pictet—pēk-tā'.

picture—pīk'-tūr, *not* pīk'-chūr.

pièce de résistance—pyās dū rā-zēs-tāns'.

For än, see p. 26.

pietism—pī'-ē-tism.

piked—pīkt or pī'-kēd.

Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lā'-tōos.

pileated—pī'-lē-ā-tēd or pīl'-ē-ā-tēd.

pillow—pīl'-lō, *not* pīl'-lū.

See *damage*.

pilose—pī-lōs' or pī'-lōs.

Piloty, von—fōn pē'-lō-tē.

Pilpay—pīl'-pī or pīl'-pā-ē.

"The Fables of *Pilpay*."

Pincian (Hill)—pīn'-chăn.

Pinel—pē-nēl'.

pinnatifid—pīn-năt'-ī-fīd.

Pinzon—pēn-thōn'.

See *Zamacois*.

piquancy—pē'-kăn-sī or pīk'-ăn-sī.

See *piquant*.

Pisano (Nicola)—nē-kō'-lā pē-zā'-nō.

pismire—pīs'-mīr.

Worcester prefers pīz'-mīr. Stormonth, Walker, and Smart also say pīz'-mīr.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

pistachio—pīs tā sho , pis-ta-shī o or pīs-
ta shī ò (Standard)

pith—pith, *not* pēth

Pittacus—pit ta kūs

‘ *Pittacus of Mylene* ’

Pitti (Palace)—pit'-te.

plaguy—pla -gī

planchette—plān-shē't', Fr pron plan-
shē't'.

For a\, see p 26

Plançon—plan-sōn'.

For a\, o\, see pp 26, 27

Plantagenet—plān tāj -e nēt.

plaque—plak

plasma—plāz'-ma.

The Standard Dictionary and Century say
plās ma

Platonist—plā'-tō-nist.

Plautus—plō'-tūs

pleasance—plēz'-āns

Worcester prefers plē-zāns “The Mid
way *Pleasance*”

plebeianism—ple-be'-yān-izm.

plenitude—plēn'-i-tūd

Ploërmel—plō ēr mēl'.

Plombières—plō\ byār'.

For ô\, see p 27

Plon-Plon—plōn'-plōn

For ô\, see p 27

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

plume—plūm, *not* plōom.

plumule—plū'-mūl.

plural—plū'-rāl, *not* plōō'-rāl.

Pluto—plū'-tō, *not* plōō'-tō.

Plutus—plū'-tūs, *not* plōō'-tūs.

police—pō-lēs'.

Polk (James K.)—pōk, *not* pōlk.

pollice verso—pōl'-līs-ē vēr'-sō.

polyglot—pōl'-ī-ġlōt.

Polynesian—pōl'-ī-nē'-zhān or pōl'-ī-nē'-shān.

polysyllabic—pōl'-ī-sīl-lāb'-īk.

polysyllable—pōl'-ī-sīl-lā-bl.

polytheism—pōl'-ī-thē-īzm.

Polyxena—pō-līks'-ē-nā.

pomace—pūm'-ās.

pompano—pōm'-pā-nō or pōm-pā'-nō.

Pompeius—pōm-pē'-yūs.

Pontefract—pōm'-frēt.

See *Alnwick*.

popliteal—pōp-līt'-ē-āl ; pōp-lī-tē'-āl (Stor.,
(C.).

“The *popliteal* artery.”

porcine—pōr'-sīn.

pore—pōr, *not* pōr.

See *pour*.

Porsena—pōr'-sē-nā.

See *Porsenna*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Porsenna—pôr-sén'-â.

See *Porsena*.

Portalis por-ta-lès'.

portfolio—pôrt-fôl'-yô or pôrt-fô'-lî-ô;
pôrt-fô'-lî-ô or pôrt-fôl'-yô (Wor.).

Porto Ferrajo—pôr-tô fër-râ'-yô.

Posilippo—pô-sê-lép'-pô.

position—pô-zîsh'-ân.

post-obit—pôst-ô'-bit or ôb'-it; pôst-ô'-bit
(Wor., C.).

potato—pô-tâ'-tô, *not* pô-tâ'-tû.

See *damage*.

Potemkin—pô-têm'-kîn; Russian pron.
pôt-yôm'-kîn.

potentiality—pô-tên-shî-âl'-î-tî.

Potocki—pô-tôts'-kê.

pour—pôr, *not* pôr.

See *pore*.

Pourtales, de—dû pôor-tá-lâ'.

Pozzo di Borgo—pôt'-sô de bôr'-gô.

Prado (Madrid)—prâ'-dô.

prance—prâns, *not* prâns.

See *ask*.

Prater (Vienna)—prâ'-têr.

preamble—prê'-âm-bl, *not* prê-âm'-bl.

prebendal—prê-bên'-dâl.

The Century and Standard say prêb'-ên-dâl.

Preble—prêb'-l.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

preceptory — prē-sěp'-tō-rĭ ; prēs'-ěp-tō-rĭ
(Wor.).

precinct—prē'-singkt.

predicative—prěd'-ĭ-kā-tĭv.

prefatory—prěf'-â-tō-rĭ.

preposterous—prē-pös'-těr-ūs, *not* prē-pös'-trūs.

presbyopia—prēs-bĭ-ō'-pĭ-â.

See myopia.

presbyopic—prēs-bĭ-öp'-ĭk.

See myopic.

prescient—prē'-shĭ-ěnt or prē'-shěnt.

president—prěz'-ĭ-děnt, *not* prěz'-ĭ-dünt.

See damage.

Presque Isle—prēs-kěl'.

preteritive—prē-těr'-ĭ-tĭv, *not* prět'-ěr-ĭ-tĭv.

Priapus—prĭ-â'-pūs, *not* prĭ'-â-pūs.

prie-dieu—prē-dyě' ; Fr. pron. prē-dyö'.

For ö, see p. 25.

Priene—prĭ-ē'-nē.

prima donna—prē'-mâ dŏn'-nâ.

princesse—prĭn-sēs' ; Fr. pron. prăn-sēs'.

For ă, see p. 26. *See princess.*

prism—prĭz'-m, *not* prĭz'-ŭm.

See chasm.

privat-docent—prē-văt' dŏt-sěnt'.

proceeds (n.)—prō'-sědz ; prō'-sědz or
prō-sědz' (Wor.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

procurator—prök yū rā ter

procuress—prō ku rēs *not* prök yū rēs

prodigious—pro dīj us

program—pro grām *not* pro grūm

There is no authority for the vicious pro
nunciation prō grūm See *programme*

programme—prō grām

See *program*

prohibitory—prō hīb It ō rī

prolate—prō lāt

The Standard Dictionary prefers pro let
See *oblate*

prolegate—prō lēg āt prō lēg ʌt (C)

proletary—prōl ċ tā rī or prō lē tā rī

prolocutor—prōl ō kū ter or prō lōk yū
ter

promontory—prōm un tō rī

Prophete Le—lū prō fāt

propitiate—prō pīsh ī at

propylon—prōp il ōn

prosaist—prō zā īst

Worcester Stormonth and Smart say prō
zā īst

Prospero—prōs pē rō

The Tempest

prosperous—prōs per ūs *not* prōs prūs

protrude—prō trūd *not* prō trōod

Provence—prō vāns

For ʌn see p. 26

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Prudhon—prü-dôn'.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Prussia—prüsh'-yâ or prōō'-shē-â.

prussiate—prüs'-sī-ât, prōōs'-sī-ât, or prüsh'-
ī-ât.

Psalms (Book of)—sāmz, *not* sāmz.

psychiatry—sī-kī'-â-trī.

psychomachy—sī-köm'-â-kī.

psychosis—sī-kō'-sīs.

Pueblo—pwěb'-lō.

pugh—pōō or pŭ.

Pulci—pōol'-chē.

Pultowa (Battle of)—pōl-tā'-vā.

Also spelled *Poltava*, but pronounced as
above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pōol'-tōōsk.

punctilious—pŭnk-tīl'-yŭs.

The Standard and Century say pŭngk-tīl'-
ī-ŭs.

purificative—pŭ'-rī-fī-kā-tīv.

The Standard Dictionary says pŭ-rīf'-ī-
kā-tīv.

pursue—pŭr-sŭ', *not* pŭr-sōō'.

pursuit—pŭr-sūt', *not* pŭr-sōōt'.

pursy—pŭr'-sī, *not* pŭs'-sī.

put—pōōt, *not* pŭt.

putlog—pōōt'-lōg̃; pŭt'-lōg̃ (Wor.).

Puy de Dôme—pŭ-ē' dŭ dōm.

For ü, see p. 26.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

pyjama—pi-ja'-ma

Also spelled *pajama*, but pronounced as above See *pajama*

pyromancy—pi-r'-ô-măn-si, *not* pi-rô-măn-si.

pyrotechnics—pi-r-ô-ték'-nîks, *not* pi-rô-ték'-nîks

See *pyrotechny*

pyrotechny—pi-r'-ô-ték-nî, *not* pi-rô-ték-nî.
See *pyrotechnics*.

Q

quadriga—kwöd-rî'-gã

quadrijugate—kwöd-rîj'-n-gat or kwöd-rî-jn'-gat

quadripartite—kwöd-rîp'-ar-tit or kwöd-rî-par'-tit.

quality—kwöl'-it-i.

quantity—kwön'-tî-tî.

quasi—kwá'-si ; kwá'-sî (Stor.).

quasimodo—kwás-i-mô'-dô.

Quasimodo—ka-zê-mô'-dô.

"Notre Dame de Paris"

quatrain—kwöt'-rân.

Queenstown—kwēnz'-tūn, *not* kwēnz'-town.

See *Alnwick*.

quelle sottise—kěl sô-tēz'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

quelque chose—kěl'-kü shōz.

Quentin Durward—kwěn'-tīn dūr'-wārd.

quercitron — kwēr'-sīt-rūn ; kwēr-sīt'-rōn
(Wor.).

Querétaro—kā-rā'-tä-rō.

Quesnel—kā-něl'.

Queux—kö or kyū.

For ö, see p. 25.

Quiberon—kē-brōn'.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Quogue—kwöḡ.

quorum—kwō'-rūm, *not* kwôr'-ūm.

quotient—kwō'-shěnt.

R

raceme—rà-sēm'.

raj—räj.

raja—rä'-jä or rā'-jä.

Also spelled *rajah*, but pronounced as above. See *rajah*.

Rajpoor—räj-pōor'.

rajpoot—räj-pōot'.

Also spelled *rajput*, but pronounced as above.

Rajpootana—räj-pōo-tā'-nä.

Rakoczy (March)—rä'-kōt-sē.

Ramadan—rām-â-dăn'.

Ramapo—rām-â-pō'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

rament—rám ěnt

rancho—rán chō r in cho (C)

Ranke von—fón ran kě fón ráng kě
(Biog)

rapport—ráp pōrt Fr pron rá pōr

rasorial—ra zō rí ál

Rasselas—rás sē las

Ravillac—ra vāl yák or ra vā yák

ravelin—rāv lín *not* rāv ěl in

ready made—rěd ĩ mād *not* rěd ĩ mād

rebel (n)—rěb-čl *not* rěb ĩ

See da nage

receptory—rě sěp tō rí

recollect (to remember)—rěk ōl lěkt

rectitude—rěk tĩ tūd *not* rěk tĩ tōd

Redan—rě dān

redemption—rě děmp shun *not* rě dēm-
shūn

Pronounce the p in the second syllable

regicide—rěj ĩ síd

Regnault—rān yō

See baignoire

Regnier—rān yā'

See baignoire

regular—rěg yū ler

rei (coin)—rē *pl* reis (rā ĩs or rēz)

Reille—rā yū

See Bo logn

(*See Key of 5 n i e p 37*)

Religio Medici—rē-līj'-ī-ō mēd'-ī-sī.
 remigrate—rēm'-ī-ġrāt or rē-mī'-ġrāt.
 renascence—rē-nās'-sēns.
 renege—rē-nēj' or rē-nēġ', *not* rē-nīġ'.
 renew—rē-nū', *not* rē-nōō'.
 reniform—rēn'-ī-fōrm.
 renitence—rē-nī'-tēns.
 rentier—rāN-tyā'.

For āN, see p. 26.

repast—rē-pāst', *not* rē-pāst'.
 See ask.

repetend—rēp'-ē-tēnd'.

The Standard and Century say rēp'-ē-tēnd.

repetitor—rēp'-ē-tī-tōr.

replum—rē'-plūm.

The Standard and Century say rēp'-lūm.

reportorial—rē-pōr-tō'-rī-āl.

requisite—rēk'-wīz-īt.

residential—rēz'-ī-dēn'-shā-rī.

residue—rēz'-ī-dū, *not* rēz'-ī-dōō.

resignee—rēz'-īn-ē'.

The Standard Dictionary says rē-zī-nē'.

resolution—rēz-ō-lū'-shūn, *not* rēz-ō-lōō'-shūn.

respited—rēs'-pīt-ēd, *not* rē-spī'-tēd.

Restigouche—rēs-tī-ġōōsh'.

When written with an accent on the *final* e (Restigouché), it is pronounced rēs-tī-ġōō-shā'.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Réunion —re ün y un, Fr pron ra-u-nyôn'.

For ü, u\, see pp 26 27

revelry—rêv êl rî

reverend—rêv êr ênd, *not* rêv -êr-ênt.

rheumatic—ru măt -îk

rhizome—rî-zôm' or rî' zôm

rhizopod—rîz -o-pöd or rî' zo-pöd.

rhodeoretin—rô-de-ô-rê' tîq

rhumb—râm or rûmb

See *rhomb*

riant—rî -ânt, Fr pron re-ân'.

For a\ see p 26

Ricasoli—rê kâ-sô-le

Ricord—re kôr

rid—rîd, *not* rêd

Rienzi (Cola di)—kô' là dê rê-ên'-zê.

Rigi Culm—re -gê kôölm.

Rijks (Museum)—rêks

rimose—rî môs'.

ripeness—rîp'-nêś.

See *damage*

Ripon—rîp'-ün

risk—rîsk, *not* rêsk.

risqué—rêś-kâ'.

Ristori—rê-stô'-rê

ribose—rîv-ôs' ; rî'-vôs (C)

Robbia, della—dêl'-la rôb'-bi-â.

Robusti—rô-bôôs'-tê

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

robustious—rō - būs' - chūs ; rō - būst' - yūs
(Wor., Stor.).

"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow." —
Shakespeare.

rochet—röch' - ět.

Roebing—rěb' - līng or rō' - blīng.

For ö, see p. 25.

Roentgen—rönt' - ġěn.

For ö, see p. 25.

Roget—rō - zhā'.

"*Roget's* Thesaurus."

Rolla—röl' - là.

See *Rollo*.

Romany—röm' - â - nĭ, *not* rō' - mĀ - nĭ.

Also spelled *Rommany*, but pronounced as
above.

romanza—rō - mĀn' - zĀ ; rō - mĀn' - zĀ (Wor.).

Roncesvalles (Pass)—rōn - sē - vāl' - lēs ; Sp.
pron. rōn - thēs - vāl' - yēs.

See *Cervantes, llano*.

rondeau—rōn - dō' or rōn' - dō.

See *rondo*.

rondo—rōn' - dō.

See *rondeau*.

Rondout—rōn' - dōwt, *not* rōwn' - dōwt.

Roosevelt—rōs' - vēlt, *not* rōos' - vēlt.

In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long in
English, or like *oo* in *door*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

roquelaure—rōk ɛ lɔr

rorqual ror kwal rōr kwol (Stor)

Rosa (Salvator)—sal va tōr ro za

Rosicrucius—rōs i krōō shī ūs

Rossbach (Battle of)—rōs bak

For ɣ see p 28

Rousillon—rōō scl yōn

For ōn see p 27 All s Well That Ends
Well

Roustam—rōōs tam

Rovigo—ro vē ɔō

rowan (tree)—rō ǎn row ǎn (C)

Rowley—row li

Roxana—rōks a na

Rubuyt—rōō bī yāt

Rubens—rōō bēnz

rubiacin—rōō bī a sīn

ruble—rōō bl

ruby—rū bī nol rōō bī

Rueil—ru ǎl

For ū see p 26

ruffianism—rūf yǎn izm or rūf i ǎn izm

See *ruffian*

rupee (coin)—rōō pé

ruse de guerre—ruz dū gâr

For ū see p 26

Russ—rūs or rōōs

rutabaga—ru ta ba ɔǎ

(For ʌ y of S g r see p 37)

S

Saadi—sä'-dē.

Also spelled *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

Saale—sä'-lē.

Saarbrück—sär'-brük.

For ü, see p. 26.

Saavedra—sä-ä-vä'-thrä.

See *Guadalquivir*.

sacque—säk.

saffron—säf'-frün.

Worcester gives säf'-fûrn as a secondary form.

Saghalien—sä-gä-lē'-ën or sä-gä-lēn'.

sainfoin—sän'-foin or sän'-foin.

St. Bernard—sânt bër'-nârd or bër-nârd';

Fr. pron. sän bër-nâr'.

For än, see p. 26.

St. Bernard (hospice and dog)—sânt bër-nârd'; Fr. pron. sän bër-nâr'.

For än, see p. 26.

St. Dizier—sän dēz-yä'.

For än, see p. 26.

Sainte Geneviève—sânt zhën-vē-äv'.

For än, see p. 26. See *St. Genevieve* (U. S.).

St. Francis of Assisi—sânt frän'-sis öv äs-sē'-zē.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

St Genevieve (U S)—sānt jěn e-vev'.

See *Sainte Genevieve*

St Germain (Palace)—sān zhēr-mān'.

For ān, see p 26

St Jean d'Acre—sān zhan da'-kr.

For an, ān, see p 26

St Jean d'Angély—sān zhan dan-zhā-lē'.

For an, ān, see p 26

St. John—sant'-jōn or sīn'-jěn.

See *Almwick*

St Maur—sān mōr'.

For ān, see p 26

St. Omer—sān-tō-mēr'.

For ān, see p 26

St. Pancras—sant pān -krās.

Saint-Saens—sān-san'.

For ān, an, see p 26

Sais—sā'-īs, sis (Gaz).

Salamis—sāl'-a mīs

salary—sāl'-ā-rī, *not* sāl'-rī.

salival—sa-hī'-vāl

salmonoid—sāl'-mōn-oid.

salsify—sāl'-sī-fl

salute—sā-lūt', *not* sā-lōōt'.

Samara—sa-mā-rā'.

Samaria—sa-mā'-rī-ā.

samaroid—sām'-ā-roid.

(For Key of Signs, see p 37)

Samian—sā'-mī-ăn.

"The *Samian* Sage."

samiel—sā'-mī-ěl or sâ'-mī-ěl.

Samos—sā'-mös.

"The Sage of *Samos*."

samovar—să'-mō-vär.

samphire—săm'-fīr or săm'-fēr.

sample—săm'-pl, *not* sàm'-pl.

Sand (George)—jôrj sänd; Fr. pron.
zhôrzh sänd.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Sandusky—săn-dūs'-kī.

San Jacinto—săn jä-sin'-tō.

San Miguel—săn mē-gěl'.

San Remo—săn rā'-mō.

Santa Anna or Aña—săn'-tä ăn'-nä or ăn'-
yă.

See *cañon*.

Santa Scala—săn'-tä skä'-lä.

Santos-Dumont—săn-tôs' dü-môn'.

For ü, ăn, ôx, see pp. 26, 27.

San Yuste—săn yōos'-tä.

sapient—sā'-pī-ënt.

Sapor—sā'-pôr.

sapsago—săp'-să-gō.

sardine (gem)—săr'-dīn or săr'-dīn.

See *sardine* (fish).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Sartoris —sar-to -rīs

sate (imperfect of sit)—sāt, *rarely* sāt.

satrapy —sa -tra-pī or sāt'-ra-pī

The Century Dictionary prefers sāt' ra pī

sausage—sō'-sāj

The pronunciation sās sāj, once in good repute, is no longer heard

savagery—sāv'-āj-rī, sāv'-ā-jēr-ī (Stor.).

See *savage*

Say (Léon)—lā-ôn sá

For óv, see p 27

Scæan (Gate)—sē'-ān.

scaglia—skāl'-yá.

scald (to burn)—skôld.

See *scald* (poet)

scaphoid—skāf'-oid; skā'-foid (Wor.).

scapiform —skā'-pī-fôrm, skāp'-ī-fôrm
(Wor.)

scarce—skārs

Scarron—skā-rôn'.

For óv, see p 27

Sceaux—sō.

sceptic—skēp'-tik, *not* sēp'-tik.

Also spelled *skeptic*, but pronounced as above

Scheele's Green—shēlz' ġrēn.

See *Scheele*

/ (For Key of Signs, see p 37)

scherzando—skěr-tsän'-dō.

schist—shĭst.

schistose—shĭs-tōs' ; shĭs'-tōs (C.).

schizopod—skĭz'-ō-pōd ; shĭz'-ō-pōd (Stor.).

Schley—shlī.

schloss—shlōs.

Schönberg-Cotta—shōn'-bērg kōt'-tā.

For ö, g, see pp. 25, 28.

schooner—skōon'-ēr.

schottische—shōt'-tēsh ; shō-tēsh' (C.).

Also spelled *schottish*, but pronounced as above.

Schwartzenberg, von—fōn shwärt'-sēn-bērg ; Ger. pron. fōn svār'-tsēn-bērg.

For g, see p. 28.

scimiter—sĭm'-ĭ-tēr.

Also spelled *cimeter*, *scimitar*, and *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.

scire facias—sī'-rē fā'-shĭ-ās.

scission—sĭzh'-ŭn or sĭsh'-ŭn.

scrofula—skrōf'-yū-lā, *not* skróf'-yū-lā.

sculpture—skŭlp'-tūr ; skŭlpt'-yŭr (Wor.).

Seattle—sē-āt'-l.

seclude—sē-klūd', *not* sē-klōod'.

secund—sē'-kŭnd or sĕk'-ŭnd.

secundine—sĕk'-ŭn-dĭn or sĕk'-ŭn-dĭn.

seduce—sē-dūs', *not* sē-dōos'.

Seelye—sē'-lĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

selah—sɛ lɑ

selenography—sɛl ɛ nóg rɑ fɪ

Seleucidæ—sɛ lu sɪ dɛ

Seleucus—sɛ lú kús

semipedal—sɛ mɪp ɛ dāl sɛm ɛ pɛ -dāl or
sɛ mɪp -ɛ dāl (Wor)

Seneca—sɛn ɛ ka

senegin—sɛn ɛ jɪn

The Standard and Century say sɛn ɛ ɟɪn

sentiment—sɛn tɪ mɛnt *not* sɛn tɪ mɛnt

See *damage*

separatist—sɛp a rɪ tɪst

Septuagint—sɛp tu a jɪnt

Sequoia—sɛ kwɔɪ ə

servitude—sɛrv ɪ tʊd *not* sɛrv ɪ tʊd

sesquipedal—sɛs-kwɪp ɛ dāl

The Standard Dictionary prefers sɛs kwɪ
pɛd əl

sesquuplicate—sɛs kwɪp lɪ kat

set to—sɛt tʊ, *not* sɛt tʊ

seventy—sɛv ɛn tɪ

sewage—sū ə

See *sewerage*

sewerage—sū ɛr ə

See *sewage*

sforzando—sfɔr tsan -dɔ, sfɔr -zɛn -dɔ
(Wor)

shallot—shəl lɔt

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

shaman—shā'-măn ; shā'-măn (Wor.).

shanghai—shǎng-hī'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Shang-Hai—shǎng-hā'-ī.

Sheila—shē'-lā.

sherbet—shēr'-bět.

Worcester gives shēr-bět' as a secondary pronunciation.

Shiah—shē'-à ; shī'-ă (Stor.).

See *Sunni*.

Shiites—shē'-īts.

Shiloh—shī'-lō.

Shoshone—shō-shō'-nē.

shrew—shrū, *not* shrō.

Shrewsbury—shrūz'-bēr-ī, *not* shrōoz'-bēr-ī.

Shropshire—shröp'-shēr.

See *Alnwick*.

Shrove Tuesday—shrōv tūz'-dā, *not* shrōv' tūz-dā.

Shylock—shī'-lōk, *not* shī'-lärk.

sice—sīz or sīs ; sīs (C.).

Sicyon—sīsh'-ī-ön.

The Standard Dictionary says sīs'-ī-ön.

sideral—sīd'-ēr-äl ; sī'-dēr-äl (Stor.).

sidereal—sī-dē'-rē-äl.

siderite—sīd'-ēr-īt or sī-dā'-rīt.

sideromancy—sīd'-ēr-ō-măn-sī.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

sideroscope—sīd er o skop

Worcester gives se de ro skoj as a secondary pronunciation

Silvio Pellico—sīl vē ō pēl lē ko

singular—sīng gū ler

sinical—sī nīk əl or sīn īk əl

Sisera—sīs er ə

Sistine (Chapel)—sīs tīn or sīs tēn

sit—sīt *not* sēt

skirret—skīr rēt skēr rēt (Stor)

slander—slān der

Slav—slav or slāv

See Selav Slave slate

slave—slāv

See Selav Slav Slave

Slave—slāv or slāv

See Selav Slav slave

Slavic—slāv īk or sla vīk

sleazy—slē zī

The Standard gives sla əl and the Century prefers it

slept—slēpt *not* slēp

Sley (The)—slī

Sligo—slī go

smallpox—smōl pōks

Worcester refers to place the accent on the *last* syllable

Smilie—smī lī

(For key of Signs see p. 3)

Smolensk—smō-lěnsk'.

Smyth—smĭth or smīth.

See *Smythe*.

Smythe—smīth.

See *Smyth*.

snout—snowt, *not* snōot.

Snowdon—snō'-dŭn.

Sobieski—sō-bē-ēs'-kē.

society—sō-sī'-ē-tĭ.

socle—sō'kl or sŏk'-l.

See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō'-fā, *not* sō'-fŭ.

See *damage*.

Sofia—sō-fē'-ä.

Soho (Square)—sō'-hō.

See *soho* (*interj.*).

soi-disant—swä-dē-zän'.

For än, see p. 26.

sol (coin)—sŏl.

The Standard Dictionary says sŏl. See *sol* (*musical note*).

solanaceous — sŏl-ä-nā'-shŭs or sō-lā-nā'-shŭs.

soldier—sŏl'-jēr.

Solent (The)—sō'-lěnt.

Solferino—sŏl-fēr-ē'-nō.

solution—sō-lŭ'-shŭn, *not* sō-lŏō'-shŭn.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Somali —sô ma'-lê.

sombrous—sôm'-brûs

somewhat—süm'-hwöt.

somewhere—süm'-hwâr.

somite—sô' mit.

song—sông, *not* sông *nor* sông.

See accost

Soochoo—sôo-chôo'.

sordine—sôr'-dîn or sôr'-dên.

Sorel (Agnes)—sô-rêl'.

sororocide—sô rôr'-ô-sîd.

sort of—sôrt ôv, *not* sôrt ür.

See kind of

Soulouque—sôo-lôok'.

sou marquee—sôo mâr-kê'.

Sousa—sôo'-sâ.

soutane—sôo-tân' ; sôo-tân' (C.)

Southampton—sûth-hämp'-tûn, *not* sowth'-hämp-tûn.

See Northampton

southing—sowth'-îng.

Southwark—sûth'-êrk.

See Alnwick

Spa—spô or spâ.

sparoid—spâ'-roid or spâr'-oid.

spatial—spâ'-shâl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37*)

spectroscopy—spĕk-trōs'-kō-pĭ.

The Standard and Century say spĕk'-trō-skō-pĭ.

Speke—spĕk.

spherule—sfēr'-ūl or sfēr'-ōol.

spinet—spĭn'-ĕt or spĭ-nĕt'.

Spires (Diet of)—spīrz.

spirited—spīr'-īt-ĕd, *not* spīr'-ūt-ĕd.

See *spirit*.

splenic—splĕn'-ĭk.

Spohr—spōr.

Spokane—spō'-kān.

spongoid—spŭn'-goid or spōng'-goid.

spruce—sprūs, *not* sprōos.

Spuyten Duyvil—spī'-tĕn dī'-vĭl.

stalk—stōk.

Stanislas Lesczinski—stān'-ĭs-lās lĕsh-chĭn'-skē.

stater (coin)—stā'-tĕr.

statuesque—stāt-yū-ĕsk'.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

status quo—stā'-tŭs kwō.

Steen (Jan)—yān stān.

Stein, von—fōn stĭn.

Stelvio (Pass)—stĕl'-vĕ-ō.

Stéphanie—stā-fā-nĕ'.

stere—stĕr or stār; stār (C.).

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

stereochromy—ste-ré-ōk'-ro-mí or stér'-ē-o krō-mí

stereography—ste-re-ōg'-rà-fí or stér'-ē-ōg'-rà-fí.

steward—stū'-ērd, *not* stōō'-ērd.

Stilicho—stíl'-ík-ō.

stipend—stí-pěnd.

stogy—sto'-gí

Stoke Pogis—stok pō' jís

stoloniferous—stōl-ō-ní'-ēr-ūs or stō-lōn-í'-ēr-ūs

stomapod—stō'-ma-pōd or stōm'-ā-pōd.

stork—stōrk.

storm—stōrm, *not* stōm.

strabismus—strā-bíz'-mūs or stra-bís'-mūs.

Strelitzes—strčl'-íts-čz.

striped (adj.)—stript or strí'-pěd

striped (part.)—stript.

See learned

Strophades—strōf'-ā-déz.

strumose—strōō-mōs' or strū-mōs' ; strōō'-mōz (Stor)

student—stū'-děnt, *not* stōō'-děnt.

Sturm—stōorm.

" Sturm's Theorem "

Stuttgart—stōöt'-gart.

suasory—swā'-sō-rí.

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

suave—swāv or swäv.

See *suavity*.

subdue—süb-dū', *not* süb-dōō'.

subito—sōō'-bē-tō or sū'-bī-tō.

Sublime Porte—süb-līm' pōrt.

substantiate—süb-stān'-shī-āt.

substantival—süb-stān-tī'-vāl.

The Standard Dictionary says süb'-stān-tīv-āl.

subsultory—süb-sül'-tō-rī.

Worcester prefers süb'-sül-tür-ī.

Succi—sōō'-chē.

succumb—sük-küm' or sük-kümb'.

such—süch, *never* sīch.

sucre (coin)—sōō'-krā.

See *Sucre*.

suède—swād.

sulphurate—sül'-fū-rāt.

summary—süm'-mā-rī.

Sunni—sün'-nē.

See *Shiah*.

superable—sū'-pēr-ā-bl.

Suppé, von—fōn sōöp'-pā.

suppose—süp-pōz' *not* spōz.

sura—sōō'-rā.

See *surah*.

surah—sōō'-rā.

See *sura*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

surcingle—sur sɪŋ ɡl
 sure—shūr *not* shōōr
 surname (n)—sūr nām
 surname (vb)—sūr nām or sūr nām
 suture—sū tūr
 swept—swēpt *not* swēp
 Sydenham—sīd ěn ūm
 See Al tūick

syenite—sɪ ʒ nɪt
 syllabic—sɪl lɪb ɪk
 Symmes—sɪmz
 Syn nɛ s Hole

Symonds—sɪm ɔndz sɪ mondz (Blog)
 Symplegades—sɪm plɛz a dez
 symposiac—sɪm pō zɪ āk
 syncretic—sɪn krɛt ɪk
 syncretism—sɪn krɛ tɪzm
 synergist—sɪn ɛr jɪst
 Syriacism—sɪrɪ a sɪzm or sɪrɪ ā sɪzm
 syringotomy—sɪr ɪŋ ɡɔt ɔ mɪ
 Szamos—sōm ɔsh
 Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō pɛn
 See Chopin

T

Tabor (Mount)—tā bɛr
 tabouret—tɪb ɔō rɛt tāb ɔō-ra (C)
 (For Acc of Sgu see p 37)

tacet—tā'-sēt.

Tacoma—tā-kō'-mä.

Tadousac—tä-dōō-sāk'.

tael—tāl.

tafia—täf'-i-ä.

Tagus—tā'-gūs.

Tahoe—tä-hō'.

Talavera—tä-lä-vā'-rä.

Talleyrand—täf'-lī-ränd; Fr. pron. tä-lä-rän'.

For än, see p. 26.

tallyhō—täf'-lī-hō, *not* täf-lī-hō'.

tambour—tām'-bōōr.

Tamerlane—tām-ēr-lān'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Tamora—tām'-ō-rā.

"Titus Andronicus."

Tancred—tän'-krēd; täng'-krēd (Biog.).

Tantalus—tän'-tä-lūs.

tantivy—tän-tiv'-i or tän'-tiv-i.

Tao—tä'-ō.

Taoism—tä'-ō-izm; tä'-ō-izm or tow'-izm
(C.).

tapir—tä'-pēr.

Tappan—täp'-pän.

Tappan Zee—täp'-pän zā.

Commonly pronounced täp'-pän zē.

Tara—tä'-rā.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Tarifa—ta rĕ fa

Tarquin—tar kwin

Tarshish—tar shĭsh

task—task *not* tĕsk

Taughinnock—to-ġān ōk

taurine (adj)—to rĭn

See *taurine* (1)

taurine (n)—to rĭn or to rĕn

The Standard Dictionary gives tō rĭn as a secondary pronunciation See *taurine* (adj)

Tchu—chōo

Tchukchis—chōōk chĕz

teasel—tĕ zl

techy—tĕch 1

Also spelled *tetchy* but pronounced as above

Tecumseh—tĕ kŭm sĕ

Tehuacan—tā wa kĕn

telary—tĕ la rĭ or tĕl a rĭ

telegrapher—tĕ lĕg ra fĕr or tĕl ĕ ġrăf er

The Century Dictionary prefers tĕl ĕ ġrăf ĕr

Tel El Kebir—tĕl ĕl kĕb ĕr

telepathy—tĕ lĕp a thĭ or tĕl-ĕ păth 1

teletich—tĕ lĕs tĭk or tĕl ĕ stĭk

The Standard Dictionary prefers the second

temperament—tĕm per a mĕnt *not* tĕm'-
pra mĕnt

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

temperature—tēm'-pěr-â-tūr, *not* tēm'-prâ-tūr.

temporarily—tēm'-pō-rā-rĩ-lĩ, *not* tēm-pō-rā'-rĩ-lĩ.

tenon—tĕn'-ŭn.

tepor—tē'-pôr ; tĕp'-ôr (C.).

Terah—tē'-râ.

terraqueous—tĕr-râ'-kwē-ŭs.

Tête-Noire—tât-nwâr'.

tetrarchate—tē-trâr'-kât.

The Standard and Stormonth say tĕt'-râr-kât. See *tetrarch*.

textile—tĕks'-tĭl.

thawing—thô'-ĭng, *not* thôr'-ĭng.

the—thē, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel ; thŭ, before a consonant.

Théâtre Français—tā-ă'-trŭ frän-sâ'.

For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Theiss—tĭs.

See *Luther*.

Themistocles—thē-mĭs'-tō-klēz.

theocracy—thē-ök'-râ-sĭ.

See *theocracy*.

theocracy—thē-ök'-râ-sĭ ; thē-ö-krâ'-sĭ (Stor.).

See *theocracy*.

Theocritus—thē-ök'-rĭ-tŭs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

therefor thír for

See the fore

Theseus—the se us or the sūs

Thiergarten ter gartĕn

See Luther

Thirlwall—thĕrl wol

Thomĕrn—thō mc ěn

The Stan lird and Worcester say tō mē ěn

Thomism—tho mĭzm —

The Standard says to mĭzm

Thomist—thō mĭst

The Standard Worcester and Stormonth
say to mĭst

Thou de—du tōo

threnody—thrĕn ō dĭ thrĕ nō dĭ (Stor)

threw—thru *not* thrōo

throng—thrōng

See at last

Thucydides—thu sĭd ĭ dĕz

thug—thuġ

Worcester gives tūġ as a secondary pro
nunciation

Thun (Lake)—tōon

tidbit—tĭd bĭt

Tien Tsin—tĕ-ĕn tsĕn

Lijjincott's Gazetteer accents the *final*
syllable

(For Key of Signs see p. 37)

Tiers État—têrz ā-tā' ; tē-ârz' ā-tā' (Wor.).

Fr. pron. tyâr zā-tā'.

Tiflis—tîf-lēs'.

Tiglath Pileser—tīg'-lāth pîl-ē'-zēr.

Tigranes—tî-ḡrā'-nēz.

Timæus—tî-mē'-ūs.

Timon—tî'-mōn.

"*Timon* of Athens."

Tintagil—tîn-tăḡ'-îl.

"*Tintagil* castle by the Cornish sea."—
Tennyson.

Tippecanoe—tîp-pē-kā-nōō'.

Tiresias—tî-rē'-shî-ās.

Titians—tēt'-yēns.

Also spelled *Titjens*, but pronounced as
above.

Tityrus—tît'-îr-ūs.

Tmolus—mō'-lūs.

The Standard Dictionary says tmō'-lūs.

Tobolsk—tō-bōlsk'.

to-morrow—tōō-mör'-rō, *not* tōō-mör'-rū.

See *damage*.

toparch—tō'-pärk.

tongs—tôngz.

See *accost*.

Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mā'-thä.

See *Madrid*.

tortious—tôr'-shūs.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Tortugas (Dry) —tor tōō gās

tortuous —tor -tu-us

The Standard Dictionary says tor chō ſs

tottering —tōt -tēr īng *not* tōt rīng

toupee—tōō pē

See *toupet*

toupet—tōō pā

Worcester gives in addition, tōō pē, too pēt See *toupee*

Tourgée—tōōr-zhā

tourniquet—tōōr-nī kēt or tūr'-nī-kēt

tournure—tōōr-nōōr, tōōr-nyōōr' (Standard)

tout court—tōō kōōr'

trait—trāt, Fr pron trā

"Formerly pronounced trā, as in French, and still so pronounced to some extent in England —*Webster*

tramontane—trā mōn -tān or trām'-ōn-tān

See *ultramontane*

trance—trāns

See *ask*

tranquillity—trān-kwīl'-it ī

The Standard Dictionary says trāng kwīl'-it ī See *tranquil*

transference—trāns-fēr čns

See *transference*

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

transference—träns-fēr'-rěns or träns-fēr'-rěns.

See *transference*.

transferrible—träns-fēr'-rĭ-bl or träns-fēr'-rĭ-bl.

translucent—träns-lū'-sěnt, *not* träns-lōō'-sěnt.

Transvaal—träns-väl'.

trapezoid—träp'-ē-zoid; träp-ē-zoid' or trā-pē'-zoid (Wor.); trā-pē'-zoid (C.).

Trasimenus (Lake)—träś-ĭ-mē'-nūs.

tremolo—trä'-mō-lō; trēm'-ō-lō (Wor., Stor.).

Trianon (Grand)—gṛän trē-ā-nôn'.

For än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Trianon (Petit)—ptē trē-ā-nôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Tricoupis—trē-kōō'-pĭs.

trijugous—trĭj'-ū-gūs or trĭ'-jū-gūs.

Worcester says trĭ-jū'-gūs.

tripedal—trĭp'-ē-dāl; trĭ-pē'-dāl (Stor.).

troglodyte—tröğ'-lō-dīt.

troglodytes—tröğ-lō-dĭ'-tēz or trō-glöd'-ĭ-tēz; tröğ-löd'-ĭ-tēz (C.).

trousers—trōw'-zērz.

trouveur—trōō-vēr'; Fr. pron. trōō-vör'.

For ö, see p. 25. See *trouvère*.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

trustworthy—trúst wár thí
 trysting—tríst ing tríst ing (C) Scotch
 pron tríst ing

Tsech—chčK

For K see p 28

Tugendbund—tōō ġënd bōont

tumor—tū mēr *not* tōō mēr

tumult—tū mūlt *not* tōō mūlt

tune—tūn *not* tōōn

turgid—tūr ĵid

turkoiſ—tūr koiz or tūr kēz

Worcester prefers tūr kē/ See *turquois*

turquois—tūr koiz or tūr kēz

See *turkoiſ turquoise*

Tuscarora—tūs ka rō ra.

Tuskegee—tūs-kč ġč

Tussaud—tu sō

For ū see p 26

tutor—tū ter *not* tōō ter

tutti frutti—tōōt ē frōōt ē

Twickenham—twīk čn ūm

See *Almuck*

Tybalt—tīb alt.

Romeo and Jul et

tympanal—tīm pá nal

tympanic—tīm pān lk tīm pān lk (Wor)

Typhon—tī lōn

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

typhus—tī'-fūs.

typographical—tī-pō-ġrāf'-īk-āl or tīp-ō-
ġrāf'-īk-āl.

tyranny—tīr'-ăn-nī.

Tyrolean—tīr-ō'-lē-ăn.

Tyrrhenian—tīr-rē'-nī-ăn.

U

uhlan—yū'-lăn ; Ger. pron. ōo-lăn'.

Ulfilas—ül'-fī-lās.

Also spelled *Ulphilas*, but pronounced as
above.

umbilical—üm-bīl'-īk-āl.

unaccented—ün-āk-sēn'-tēd.

unassuming—ün-ās-sū'-mīng, *not* ün-ās-
sōo'-mīng.

Un Ballo in Maschera—ōon bāl'-lō ěn
mās'-kā-rā.

Uncas—üng'-kās.

uncivil—ün-siv'-īl, *not* ün-siv'-ül. †

See *damage*.

Undine—ün-dēn' ; Ger. pron. ōon-dē'-ně.

undiscerning—ün-dīz-zērn'-īng.

unguiculate—ün-ġwīk'-ū-lāt.

unhandsome—ün-hăn'-sūm ; ün-händ'-sūm
(Stor.).

See *handsome*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Unigenitus—y u-ni jěn -i-tūs

Unitarian—yu-ni ta -rĭ-ăn, *not* yū-nĭ-tār'-
i ăn

univocal—y ū-niv ō kál

unkindness - ŭn-kind -nēs.

unmask—un mask' *not* ŭn-másk'.

Unser Fritz—ōon -sēr frĭts

untune—un-tūn *not* ŭn tōon

untutored—un tū -tĕrd, *not* ŭn tōō -tĕrd

unwary—ŭn wā -rĭ, *not* ŭn-wār'-ĭ

upher—ŭp -hĕr

The Standard, Century, and Worcester say
y ŭ' fĕr

uphroe—y ŭ'-vrō

The Standard says yū frō and Worcester
ŭf rō

upmost—ŭp'-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst'.

upupa—y ŭ -p ŭ pa.

Urbana—ŭr bān'-a, *not* ŭr-bā -ná

ureter—y ŭ-re'-tĕr

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth
accent the *first* syllable

urethra—y ŭ-re'-thra.

Urquhart—ŭr'-kwŭrt

See *Almuck*

ursine—ŭr'-sĭn or ŭr'-sĭn

Ushant—ŭsh'-ănt

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

usquebaugh — ūs' - kwē - bô ; ūs - kwē - bô'
(Wor.).

usually — yū'-zhū-ăl-ĭ, *not* yū'-zhăl-ĭ.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

usucaption — yū-zū-căp'-shŭn.

uterine — yū'-těr-ĭn or yū'-těr-ĭn.

utopist — yū-tō'-pĭst or yū'-tō-pĭst.

Uzziel — ūz-zĭ'-ĕl or ūz'-zĭ-ĕl.

"Paradise Lost."

V

vaccinate — văk'-sĭ-năt.

vaccination — văk-sĭ-nă'-shŭn.

vagina — vâ-jĭ'-nâ or vâ-jĕ'-nâ.

vaginal — văj'-ĭn-ăl or vâ-jĭ'-năl.

valeric — vâ-lěr'-ĭk or văl'-ěr-ĭk.

valet-de-chambre — văl-ă' dŭ shăn'-brŭ.

For ân, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

valet-de-place — văl-ă' dŭ plăs.

Valkyrie — văl-kŭ'-rĕ-ă.

For ū, see p. 26.

Vallandigham — văl-lăn'-dĭġ-ŭm.

Valmy (Battle of) — văl-mĕ'.

vamose — vâ-môs' or vă'-môs.

vapid — văp'-ĭd, *not* vâ'-pĭd.

variety — vâ-rĭ'-ĕ-tĭ.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Vasa (Gustavus)—*gūs-tā'-vūs vā'-sa.*

Vashti—*vāsh'-tī*

vasiform—*vās'-ī-fōrm*, *va'-zī fōrm* (Stor.).

Vaudois—*vo-dwā'*

Vauxhall—*vō'-zōl*

vehmic—*vē'-mīk* or *vā'-mīk.*

Veitch (John)—*vēch.*

Velino—*vā-le'-nō.*

venal—*ve'-nāl.*

Vendée (La)—*lā vān-dā'.*

For an, see p. 26

venery—*vēn'-ēr-ī.*

veney—*vēn'-ī.*

Worcester gives *ve nī* as a secondary pronunciation

venose—*vē-nōs.*

ventriloquial—*vēn-trī-lō'-kwī-āl.*

ventriloquist—*vēn-trīl'-ō-kwīst.*

veratrine—*vēr'-ā-trīn*

Vercelli—*vēr-chel-lē.*

Verhuell—*vēr-hū' ēl.*

For ū, see p. 26

vermuth—*vēr'-mōōth.*

Written also *vermouth*, but pronounced as above.

Verne (Jules)—*zhāl vērn.*

I or ū, see p. 26

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37)

verticillate — vēr-tīs'-īl-āt ; vēr-tē-sīl'-lāt
(Wor.).

The Standard Dictionary says vēr-tīs'-ī-lēt,
vēr-tīs'-ī-lāt, vēr-tī-sīl'-ēt, or vēr-tī-sīl'-āt.

Vesalius—vē-sā'-lī-ūs.

vesicatory — vēs'-ī-kā-tō-rī ; vē-sīk'-ā-tō-rī
(Wor.).

vessel—vēs'-sēl, *not* vēs'-l.

See *damage*.

vesture—vēs'-tūr.

via—vī'-ā or vē'-ā.

Via Dolorosa—vē'-ā dōl-ō-rō'-sā.

Via Mala—vē'-ā mā'-lā.

vicenary—vīs'-ē-nā-rī.

victim—vīk'-tīm, *not* vīk'-tūm.

See *damage*.

Victor Hugo—vēk-tōr' ü-ġō'.

For ü, see p. 26.

Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vīk-tō'-rī-ā nī-ān'-
zā.

See *Albert Nyanza (Lake)*.

victoria regia—vīk-tō'-rī-ā rē'-jī-ā.

vicuña—vē-kōon'-yā.

See *cañon*.

Vigny de (Alfred)—dū vēn-yē'.

vigorous—vīġ'-ēr-ūs.

Villafranca—vīl-lā-frāng'-kā.

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Villars, de —du vîl arz, l r pron dă ve-
yar

vinaceous — vi - nă' - shus, ve - nă' - shăs
(Wor)

vin brut—văn brut

For ăN, u, see p 26

viperine—vî'-pěr-lîn or vî'-pěr-in

virility—vi rîl' î tî or vîr-îl-î tî.

virtu—vîr tōō' or vēr'-tōō

Vischer—fîsh-ēr.

Visconti—ves-kôn'-te

See *atcost*

visne—ven or ve-ne

Vistula—vîs-tu-la

vitality—vi-tăl-î-tî

vitellary—vîl-ěl-lă-rî

vitiate—vîsh'-î-ât

Vitoria—ve-tō'-re-a.

Vittoria Colonna—vîl-tō'-re-a kô lôn'-nă

vituline—vîl'-yû lîn

The Standard and Century say vîl yû lîn

vive l'empereur—vev lan-pĕ rōr'.

For o, ăN, see pp 25 26

vive le roi—vev lă rwă

vizor—vîz' ěr

See *vîzor*

Vladivostock—vla de-vo-s-tok'.

volant —vō'-lant, vōl ănt (Stor.)

(For *Key of Signs* see p 31)

vomito—vō-mē'-tō; Sp. pron. vō'-mē-tō.
 voyage—voi'-āj; coll. vō'-ij or voij.
 Vulgate (The)—vül'-gāt.

W

Wabash—wô'-bāsh.

Waddington — wöd'-ing-tün; Fr. pron.
 vā-dăn-tôn'.

For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Wahabee—wâ-hă'-bē.

See *Wahaby*.

Wahaby—wâ-hă'-bē.

See *Wahabee*.

Wahsatch—wô-săch'.

Walcheren—vāl'-kěr-ën.

For K, see p. 28. "The *Walcheren* Expedition."

Walewski—wă-lěvz'-kē.

Walkure (Die)—dē vāl-kü'-rā.

For ü, see p. 26.

Wallachian—wöl-lā'-kĩ-ăn.

See *Wallachia*.

walnut—wöl'-nüt; wôl'-nüt (Wor., Stor., C.).

Walpurgis (night)—vāl-pōor'-gēs.

walrus—wöl'-rüs; wôl'-rüs (Wor., Stor.).

wampum—wôm'-püm; wôm'-püm (Wor.).

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

wandering—wōn dər ɪŋ *not* wōn dɪŋg

wapiti—wăp ɪ tɪ

wasp—wɔsp *not* wɔsp

Wauh (Ldwin)—wo

Waukesha—wo kě shō

waylay—wa lā or wa lā

weald—weld

Wealden—wɛld n

wear (dam)—wer

Also spelled weir which see

Wedgwood—wɛj wɔd

well (adv)—wɛl *never* wəl

welwitschia—wɛl wɪch ɪ a.

were (dam)—wɛr

See wear (dam)

were (vb)—wer

westward—wɛst wɛrd

whack—hwɪk *not* wɪk

what—hwɔt *not* wɔt

wheal—hwɛl *not* wɛl

where—hwâr *not* war

wherewithal—hwâr wɪθ ol

whether—hwɛθ -ɛr

while—hwɪl

See uile

whinny—hwɪn nɪ

white—hwɪt

whither—hwɪθ -ɛr

Whitsunday—hwīt'-sŭn-dā or hwīt-sŭn'-dā.
 wholesale—hŏl'-sāl.

why—hwī.

The Century Dictionary gives wī as a secondary form.

Wichita—wīch'-ĭ-tô.

widow—wīd'-ō, *not* wīd'-ŭ.

See *damage*.

Wien—vĕn.

wile—wīl.

See *while*.

Wilhelmina—vīl-hĕl-mĕ'-nā.

Wilhelm Meister—vīl'-hĕlm mīs'-tĕr.

Winckelmann—wīngk'-ĕl-măn ; Ger. pron.
 vīngk'-ĕl-măn.

window—wīn'-dō, *not* wīn'-dŭ.

See *damage*

windward — wīnd'-wĕrd ; among sailors,
 wīnd'-ĕrd.

Winipisiogee (Lake)—wīn-ĕ-pĕ-sô'-kĕ.

See *Winnepesaukee*.

witenagemote—wīt'-ĕ-nā-gĕ-mōt.

Also spelled *witenagemot*, but pronounced as above.

withy—wīth'-ĭ.

The Century Dictionary gives wīth'-ĭ as a secondary form.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Wittenberg—vet tĕn bĕrg

For G see p 28 Not to be confounded
th *Wurtemberg* h ch see

Wolfram—vōl fram

wombat—wōm bāt

Stormonth prefers ōō māt

wondering—wūn der Ing *not* wūn dring

A word of *three* syllables

wonted—wunt ěd

Lo ! ay our *wonted* tribute —*Shakespeare*

word—wurd

work—w ūrk

worst—w ūrst

Wykeham—wĭk ūm

See *Alnwick*

Wynne—wĭn

Wyse—vez

Wythe (George)—wĭth

X

Xavier—zāv ĩ er Sp pron hā vē ār

Xeres (Battle of)—hā rĕth

Also spelled *Ĵerez* bu pronounced as
above

Xeres de—dā hā rĕth dā hā rĕs (Biog)

xerophagy—zĕ rōf a ĩ

xiphoid—zĭf oĭd zĭ foid (C)

(For Key of Signs see p 37)

xylograph—zī'-lō-ġrāf.
 xylographic—zī'-lō-ġrāf'-ĭk.
 xyloidin—zī-loi'-dĭn.
 xyster—zīs'-tēr.

Y

yager—yô'-ġēr or yā'-ġēr.

The Standard Dictionary says yā'-ġēr or yā'-ġēr.

yak—yăk ; yâk (Stor.).

Yakutsk—yă-kōōtsk'.

See *Yakootsk*.

yapok—yā'-pök.

The Standard and Century say yăp'-ök.

yapon—yā'-pön or yô'-pön.

yellow—yěl'-lō, *not* yěl'-lŭ.

See *damage*.

yew—yū.

Yezdegerd—yěz'-dē-jērd.

yonder—yön'-dēr.

yourself—yūr-sĕlf'.

Ypey—ī'-pī.

Z

z (letter)—zē.

Webster says : " In England commonly, and in America sometimes, zĕd ; formerly, ĭz'-zĕrd."

(For *Key of Signs*, see p. 37.)

Zaborowski — za b ɔ r ɔ v s k e

Zairi — za-er

zayat — ʔɪ yát or za yát

zɛugmɪ — zuŋ ma

zocle — ʔo kl or ʔɔk l

See *so le* a other spelling

zoography — ʔo ðg ra fɪ

zoophyte — ʔo ð hɪt

zoophytology — ʔo ð fɪ t ɔ l ð jɪ or ʔo ð fɪ
t ɔ l ð jɪ

zoutch — zowch

Zschokke — tshók é

zufolo — tsɔ̄ fɔ l ɔ or ʔɔ̄ fɔ-lo

Zukertort — tsɔ̄k ér tɔrt

Zuñi — sɔ̄n ʔɛ

See *canon*

Zwolle — ʔwól l ɛ

zygapophysis — ʔɪg a p ɔ f ɪ sɪs ʔɪ ga p ɔ f ɪ
sɪs (C)

zygodactylous — ʔɪg ð dák tɪl ũs or ʔɪ g ɔ
dák tɪl ũs

zymic — ʔɪ mɪk or ʔɪm ɪk

zymogen — ʔɪm ð j ɛ n or ʔɪ mo j ɛ n

(For Key of Signs see p. 31)

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